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FLEUR DE LIS
ANTI-FRICTION METAL



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WOODS BUILDING - OTTAWA, CAN.

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Peterborough, Ontario

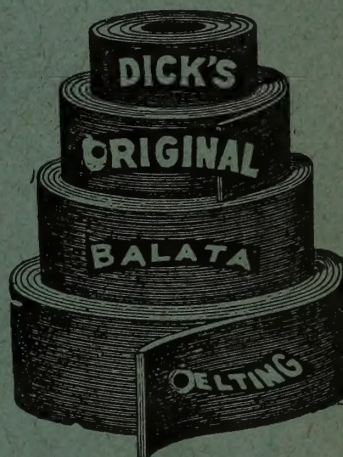
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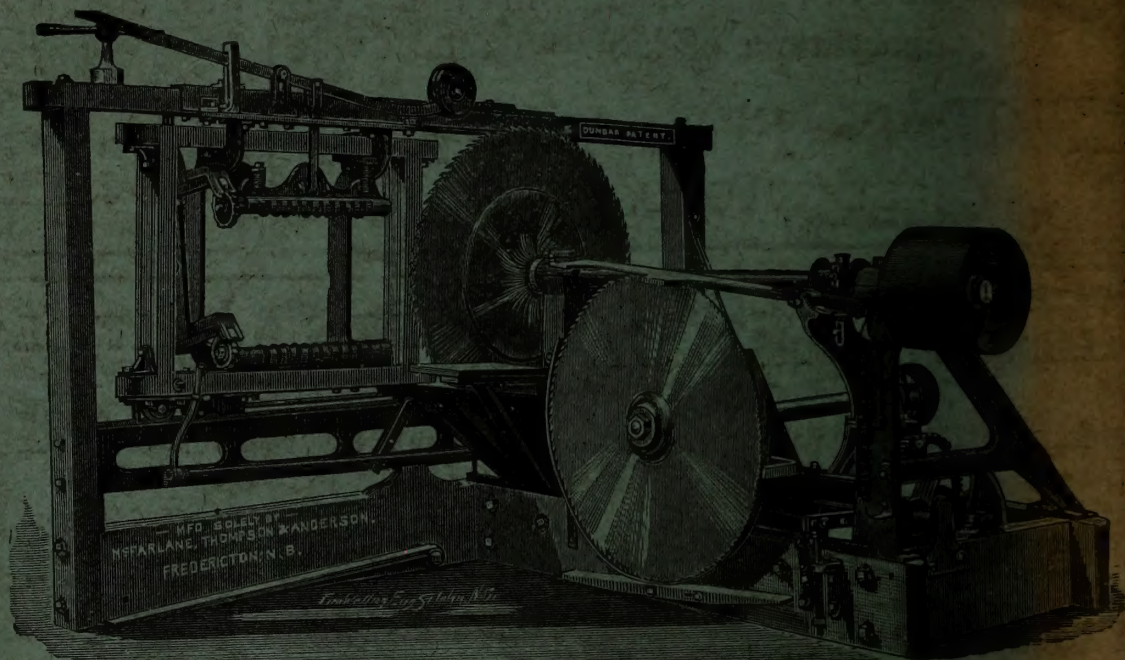
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Soft Short Leaf Yellow finishing lumber

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Lumber Kiln Dried in Any Quantity.

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RED CEDAR SHINGLES**

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THE ROE-CUDDY LUMBER COMPANY

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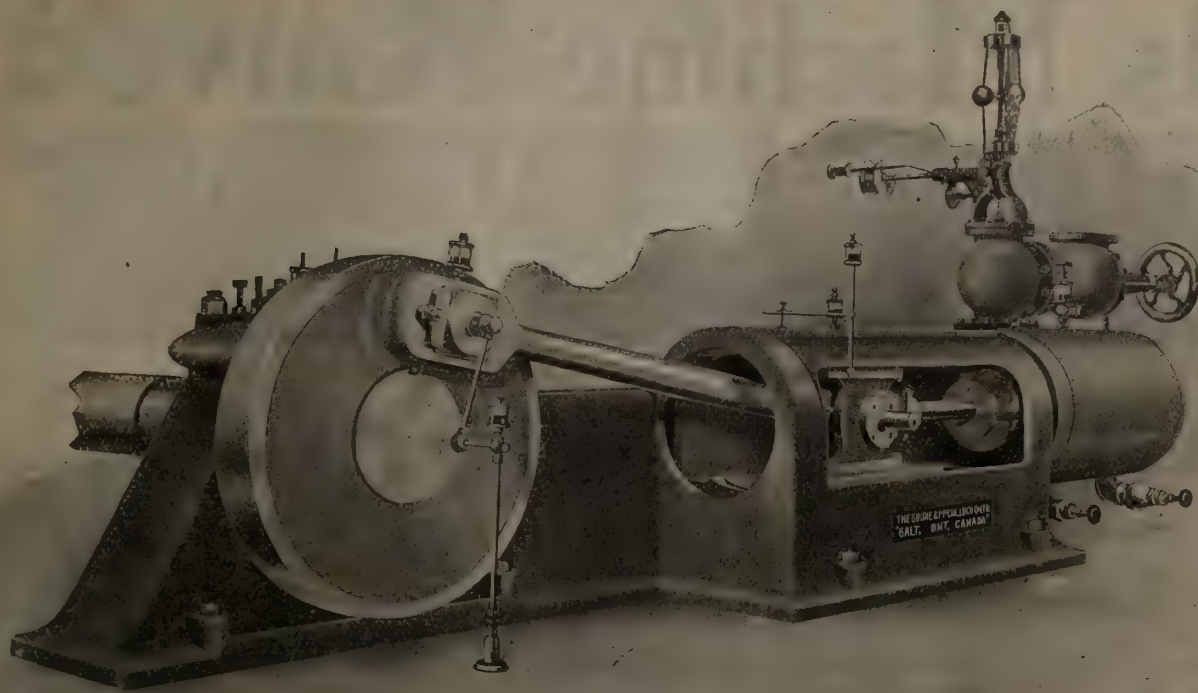
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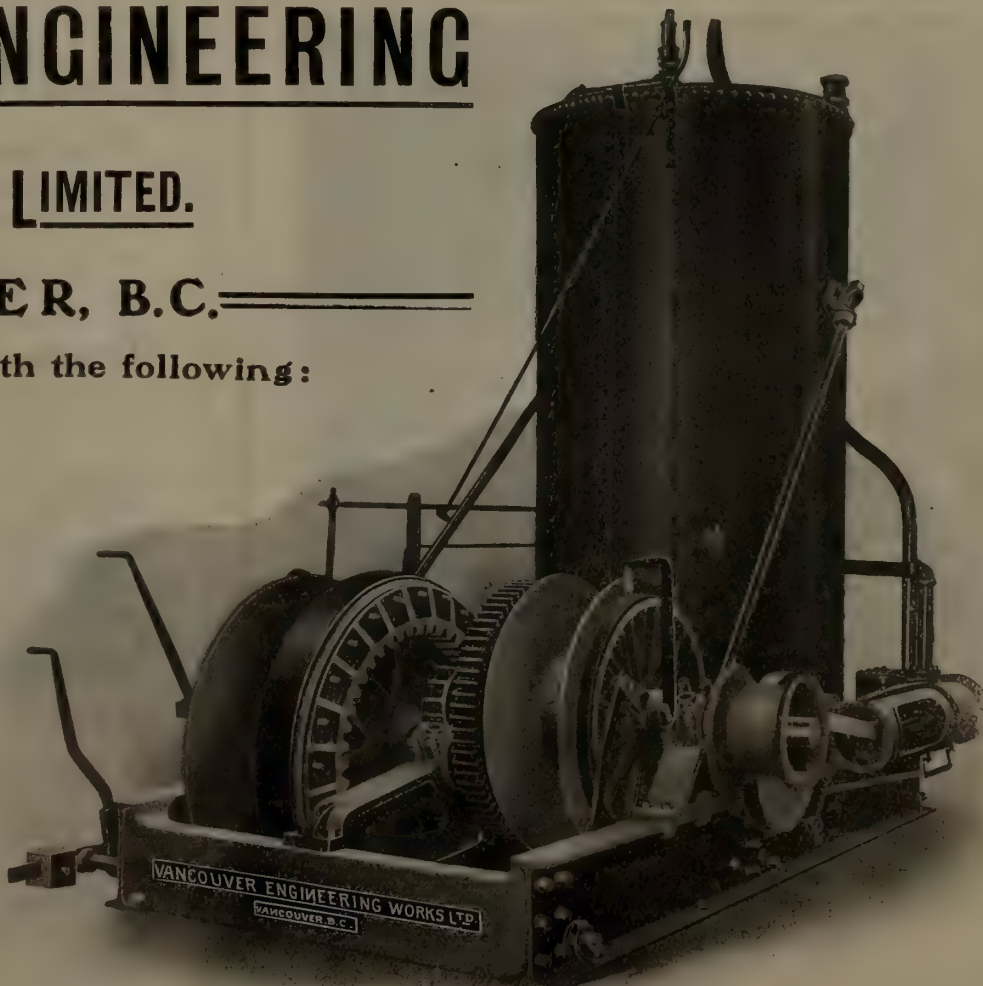
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Logging Donkeys

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- 9½ x 11 Single Drum.
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- 9 x 10 Double Drum in
3 styles.
- 10 x 15 Double Drum.

STEEL GEARING
FITTED IF DESIRED.



Simonds Machine Knives

SWONDS MANUFACTURING CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Always

Not heavier on one end than on the other; not thick toward one end and thinner at the other, just an even gauge, no matter where you test it. Accurately ground, uniformly tempered, nicely finished, are the characteristics of Simonds Machine Knives. The amount of use you get out of a knife made for the work you have to do depends on two things—the Machine and the Knife. Over the first we have no control, but we do aim to make our knives so that they will run smoothly, cut fast and evenly and give you good finished lumber. Pattern blanks for ordering furnished free on request.

Balance.

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The BARNHART STEAM LOG LOADER

A Logging System that is not an Experiment.
Tested by Time and its Efficiency proven by Economic Results.
Loaders built of weight and strength to suit any class of timber.
They work on rough or smooth track—on curves or grades.
Efficient — Full Particulars on Request — Simple in Operation

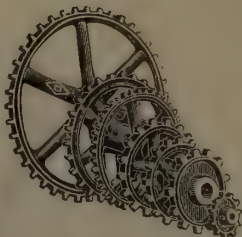
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Dodge Manufacturing Co.

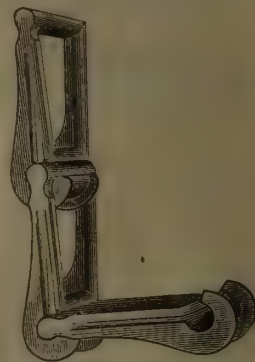
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Machinery and

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SPROCKETS
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TORONTO MONTREAL

CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOOD-WORKER

PUBLISHED THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EVERY MONTH

BY

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TORONTO, CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - Confederation Life Building, TORONTO
Telephone Main 2362.

MONTREAL - Telephone Main 2299. B34 Board of Trade
D. BURNSIDE, Representative

WINNIPEG - Telephone 224. 330 Smith Street
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada, United States and Great Britain, \$2.00 per Year, in advance; other
foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$3.00.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOOD-WORKER is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, wood-working and allied industries in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, wood-working factories, pulp mills, etc., the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOOD-WORKER is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements.

TORONTO — JANUARY 1, 1908 — MONTREAL

RETROSPECT AND FORECAST.

At the beginning of 1908 a rather unusual situation confronts the lumbering industry of Canada. Not for many years has there been such a quiet fall trade with such marked regularity in price. In the past there has usually followed such a cessation of business, a slump in price. In fact this has confidently been expected by many who persistently refused to buy throughout the fall, but at the present moment there is very little probability indeed of lower prices, while an upward tendency is confidently expected by the majority. This view is justified by the more hopeful tone noticeable in the statements made during the past week by a number of large dealers. Very likely this opinion is in many cases based on the return of a feeling of confidence among business men in various other lines quite as much as on the immediate prospect for a brisk demand for lumber.

The industry has thus far borne the decreased demand remarkably well, thus evincing a basic soundness that is particularly gratifying. Among lumbermen generally there has been a noticeable lack of embarrassment. Readjustments have of course taken place in wages and other cost items of manufacturing which will prevent any serious loss but which cannot be taken as an indication that prices will come down. In the near future salesmen can be confident of gathering up once more the scattered ends of trades and coaxing them into the old channels of strong demand and stiff prices.

During the present trade lull, however, an opportunity has been afforded for reflection and for criticism of existing business methods. Enormous as has been the demand for lumber in this country during the past few years, it has become evident to manufacturers in some parts of Canada that the rush to build new mills and start in upon a wholesale method of cutting timber has been justified merely by an apparently insatiable demand. In days gone by when the expense of cutting and manufacturing logs was less, the danger incident to having on hand a large surplus of manufactured or unmanufactured material

was not as great as now. But the times have changed. Substitute after substitute for lumber is being put forward with varying degrees of success, but with the inevitable result that what was once a universal material is now confined to certain distinct purposes. Although the amount of lumber being consumed nowadays is enormous as compared with record of former years it is becoming evident to manufacturers and their agents that this demand is more and more becoming a measurable quantity and that indiscriminate preparation for a year's business is hazardous.

It is not therefore difficult to see why the sawmill capacity increased so rapidly. The demand for building material has during the past few years increased enormously and the mills at first found themselves unable to keep pace with it. This was particularly the case in some parts of the country to the south of us where there has of late been a constant rush to build more manufacturing plants and planing mills. Existing mills were constantly behind in their orders and apparently there was plenty of business in sight for new ones. Then last winter and spring came the car shortage due to the increased traffic in all commodities. Buyers of lumber in some cases placed duplicate orders for stock, knowing that there would be serious delays and trusting to a continuation of the previous season's good trade to take care of the belated orders when they should come. These duplicate and, in many cases, fictitious orders lent to the demand such an appearance of unusual strength that builders of mills have tried to keep pace with it. It is therefore just possible that when there is a return to the normal demand the sawmill expansion in some parts of the neighboring republic will have been found to be rather larger than the demand warrants.

This remark scarcely applies to Canada, however. It has been estimated that there are to-day fewer mills operating in Ontario than there were a year ago. The expansion in sawmill building has not equalled the increased demand and this has been one of the principal reasons for the uninterrupted strength of the market. In one thing only, viz., lath, can there be said to have been an over production during the past year. This material has been, and still is, weak. Of other materials there is no surplus stock.

Moreover, when the falling off in demand made itself apparent a few months ago, there were few who realized its significance. Preparations were in contemplation for another enormous cut of logs, had the necessary funds been obtainable. As it is the operator has been spared the necessity of making a choice in the matter of curtailing his output. With the difficulty experienced in financing his operations he will get out only a fraction of his last year's cut and thereby will have saved the situation. Pine, hemlock and spruce are worth every cent for which they are now selling, a fact which will have made itself much more apparent in a few months' time. Then, too, our foreign trade in lumber has increased greatly during the past year and gives promise of still greater growth in the immediate future, with a consequent stimulating effect upon prices.

Throughout the ensuing year there will also have to be faced one or two other problems of more than passing importance. Not the least of these is the question as to whether or not Canada shall prevent the free export of pulpwood to other lands. It is only within the past year or two that the value of our pulpwood limits and the folly of allowing them to be indiscriminately logged, have been adequately appreciated. There is little doubt that before the present year has closed legislation on this subject will have become political history and one of the greatest of the Dominion's assets will have been conserved. In this same connection there is also bound to be an interest awakened in the matter of forestation. The new faculty of forestry is well established at the provincial university and everything points to its healthy growth. While doubt may be felt by some as to the value of an academic training in forestry, few will deny that an influx of trained intellectuality will be of untold good to the industry in its present condition. The days of ruthless slaughter of our forests are past, never to return. Lumber manufacturers are showing themselves ready to take advantage of the increasing knowledge of forestry. New conditions are confronting the lumber trade, and the careless ripping up of logs into boards is no longer possible as the particular needs of particular consumers clamor for attention. Late in the day as it is, the lumberman, the Government and the public must co-operate throughout the coming years to keep the land clothed with the growth of centuries.

RESTORE CONFIDENCE THROUGH ADVERTISING

The best manner in which the manufacturer and jobber can show his confidence in the financial and commercial situation of this country is to begin an advertising campaign the very first week in January. Nothing can be more stimulating than advertising. You may not have the goods to sell, you may wish to curtail credit, but advertise all the same. Keep your goods before the trade. A break in the chain is disastrous. If a merchant slackens on his advertising his present customers or his prospective patrons will come to the conclusion that his business is weak, while so long as he hammers away enthusiastically at a publicity campaign he gives the impression that business is booming with him, and fixes himself in the eyes of the trade as a man of push, enterprise and progress.

Make the good times yourself. Restore confidence by being confident. The best method is by bright, cheerful advertising. Don't go around with a long face, with "blue" stories of "up against it," "down and out," etc., or people will be afraid to do business with you. If every jobber and manufacturer were to begin an advertising campaign in January and announce that the depression had passed, we venture to predict that in a short time an atmosphere of cheerfulness and confidence would be restored to the most gloomy in the land. No man is more constantly unhappy, or succeeds in making others so, than the pessimist. He is out of harmony with things. He loses the true dignity of life.

If every business would go to work with a will to convince its customers that there is no real cause for suspension of business, confidence would be restored almost immediately.

THE OUTLOOK FOR HARDWOOD

(THE HARDWOOD RECORD)

Rays of sunshine seem to be penetrating the gloom of hardwood conditions in every part of the country. The financial situation is easing up everywhere, and mills that have been shut down for weeks are now resuming operations. The wholesale manufacturing trade, which has absolutely refused to place orders except for an occasional car, for six weeks past, is now buying lumber again, and in many cases is placing quite liberal orders. The good sense manifested in nearly all the hardwood producing sections, of cutting down output or shutting down plants entirely, has had a most beneficial effect in the maintenance of values.

Minor sales have been made in the Chicago and other western markets, all through the few weeks of depression, at practically full list prices. The only serious price cutting that has prevailed anywhere has been in the East, where in some cases small operators have sold oak at \$5 off the price that prevailed six weeks ago. It is fully expected that a prompt renaissance of values will prevail in that section, as it is well known that stocks of hardwood have not accumulated to any appreciable extent for two months past. If there is not a hard scramble for hardwood before spring, at top notch prices, the "Hardwood Record" is no prophet. However, it is more than likely that there will be a considerably larger stock of lumber manufactured than has been anticipated for some weeks.

Logging conditions are said to be ideal in northern Michigan and Wisconsin, and with easier money it is likely that original plans will be carried out and a fair stock of northern woods put in. Weather conditions usual at this time of year in the South will prohibit any excess of lumber being produced either in the Mississippi Valley region or in the Mountain districts. The situation, as far as supply and demand go, is excellent.

The export trade is in far from satisfactory shape. Stocks in all the large foreign markets are ample for requirements, and it is feared that an excess of consignments, always prevalent in times of local depression, will cause a lowering of prices on the other side of the water.

The flooring factories are all still fairly busy. In some instances there has been considerable accumulation of stock in warehouses, but the outlook for this branch of the hardwood business is excellent. The veneer and panel manufacturers are having only a fair trade, and in a good many instances have cut down time to eight hours a day, and some to less than six. There is comparatively little accumulation of advance orders, which probably is a good thing. Sales of mahogany remain very good, and the demand is fully up to the supply.

B. C. TIMBER LEGISLATION.

On December 24 last the British Columbia government by an order-in-council placed a reserve on all the unstaked timber in that province, pending decision as to their future forest policy. This has been done, it is said, that the forest wealth of the province may be conserved and to prevent timber being staked merely for speculative purposes.

This policy, it is claimed, has been adopted by the government only after lengthy consideration. The next move in the matter will be watched with interest and will probably be more or less influenced by the Timber and Forestry Association, who on December 14 last, sent out for signatures to various parts of the province the following petition:

Whereas under sub-section 3, section 53, chapter 113 of the Consolidated Land Act of British Columbia, 1906, special timber licenses are annually renewable for 21 years only;

And whereas, a very large proportion of the merchantable timber of the province of British Columbia, variously estimated at from 90 billion to 140 billion feet, and without doubt constituting the most valuable timber asset of the province, has already been placed under special timber license;

And whereas, under present legislation, the holders of special timber licenses must log their lands within 21 years (and in many cases much earlier), on pain of losing title to the timber;

And whereas, the forced logging of this timber within the present time limit for renewal would be exceedingly detrimental (a) to the revenues of the government; (b) to the prosperity of the logging and saw-milling industries; and (c) to the best interests of every citizen as a consumer of wood, and of every industry which requires wood for its continued development;

In particular:

- (a) The annual license fees which now constitute a very large proportion of the timber revenues would cease to be paid as rapidly as the limits were culled and abandoned. The government would also lose half its equity in the royalty by the destruction by fire of the lower grades of timber left standing on the hastily culled lands. These losses to the provincial revenue would undoubtedly amount, in the aggregate, to many millions of dollars.
- (b) The operators—loggers and millmen alike—would be forced into the keenest possible competition in the disposal of their products. There would be a twenty-year struggle with over-production in all lines, greatly to the detriment of legitimate profits on the invested capital.
- (c) The spoliation of more than half of the provincial forest assets within two decades would be nothing short of a provincial and even a national calamity. The twenty-year period of timber slaughter would be followed by a much longer period of timber scarcity and famine prices, with no prospect of relief by timber importations.

And whereas, there is some doubt as to whether the present rate of annual dues on special timber licenses is statutory for the present renewal term of twenty-one years;

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray:

1. That special timber licenses be made renewable at the expiration of the present renewal period of twenty-one years for a further period of twenty-one years;
2. That the present rate of annual rental for special timber licenses be declared to be statutory for the present renewal term of twenty-one years.

CARD OF THANKS.



For the generous support given him in the concatenation recently held at Hamilton and for the unusual success which attended that function Vicegerent Snark W. J. MacBeth desires to thank his comrades in Hoo-Hoo. He also bespeaks on behalf of the order, a continuance of this loyal co-operation and support for the balance of his term of office.

Conservative Lumbering in New Brunswick

BY REGINALD R. BRADLEY, B.A., F.E.
(Forester for the Miramichi Lumber Company.)

In these days, when so much is being said and written in this country on the subject of forestry, it may prove interesting to hear of what is actually being done along these lines by a lumber company operating in New Brunswick.

The Miramichi Lumber Company, incorporated in 1904, acquired at that time large holdings in this province. Further acquisitions of territory have taken place from time to time until now the total holdings of this company slightly exceed 1,000 square miles. Of this area about 200,000 acres constitute granted land, while the balance is held under license from the provincial government. Certain restrictions exist which control the cutting on government ground, but as these restrictions do not differ materially from those imposed by the company in operating its granted lands they do not interfere in any way with the company's working plans.

The limits are situated on the main southwest Miramichi river and its tributaries. The latter form a system of drivable streams, fortunately so arranged that all parts of the timbered areas are rendered readily accessible.

The commercial trees found on these limits consist of the following:—Spruce red, white and black; fir, cedar, hemlock and hardwoods. At the present time, however, red spruce alone is lumbered on a large scale. The plans for the handling of the other species have not yet been matured and they will not be considered here. Some spruce is found growing everywhere, but the conditions under which it is usually found resolve themselves into several more or less distinct types. The main watersheds are usually high and flat with a deep, rich, well drained soil admirably adapted for a hardwood growth. It is here that the hardwoods flourish but usually with a scattering intermixture of red spruce and fir. Under such conditions spruce grows well with a long clean bole, but owing to its scattering manner of growth is sometimes expensive to handle.

On areas bordering streams which rise gradually and extend back in some cases several miles, red spruce finds its home. Here it reaches its best development both in regard to quantity and quality. The soil consists usually of a sandy loam, deep and fairly well drained. Red spruce again is found growing in absolutely pure stands on steep mountain slopes bordering deep ravines.

Black or barren spruce is encountered on flat, poorly drained soils surrounding barrens at the headwaters of streams. On such ground black spruce is found in absolutely pure stands and on slight elevations throughout the barren it will reach its best development. This tree has a very slow scrubby habit of growth, and at its best seldom reaches sawlog size. Black spruce, however, makes the heaviest and best pulp.

Spruce is utilized for deal but mainly for pulpwood and it is this fact that makes the practice of conservative lumbering particularly applicable. The policy of the company is two-fold: to utilize all the wood available, i.e. to waste nothing of commercial value, and to ensure a rotation of wood crops in perpetuity.

It is true that one trained in the German schools might see in our innovations only the crude beginnings of what we would regard as a forest policy, but when one considers the great difficulties to be contended with it seems doubtful whether at least just now any more advanced system could be introduced and carried through to a successful result. Low stumpage values, untrained help and, above all, the grave danger from fire preclude any but the simplest and cheapest methods. However, what changes have been introduced have proved very effective and are paving the way for more aggressive work later on. A great deal of timber that would under the usual conditions of logging be lost has been saved while a future crop on cut over lands is insured within a comparatively few years. More radical changes will be introduced as the time ripens for them and as the conditions seem to indicate their feasibility.

Take, for example, the question of forest tree weeds. No active policy looking to their destruction has as yet been inaugurated, but plans are now being considered to griddle and destroy the more aggressive of these wolves and to replace them with valuable species. In a year or two this work will have become an annual tax on the company.

It may be stated that the logging operations are carried on mainly by jobbers, cutting and hauling by the thousand, though there is usually one company camp at each operating centre. The various changes in the woods work which we have inaugurated and have carried through to a successful issue will now be considered.

Under the old system of logging in vogue here for many years it was the custom to take only the most available trees. Roads were run into the thick bunches under a process that 'skinned off' all the cheap logs and when these were taken a camp was located elsewhere and more cheap logs were obtained. Anyone traveling through a piece of woodland cut a few years ago is at once struck with the strips of mature trees lying between the roads and at slightly more than a twitching distance from them. Also on rough ground and elsewhere bunches of mature timber are found overlooked or neglected in the reckless and hap-hazard methods which culled only the cheapest logs. Cruising was left almost wholly to the jobber and so long as he got out a sufficient quantity of cheap logs each year the operator seldom questioned his methods. To overcome this extravagance this company has instituted a system of blocking the ground into square miles. About 50 miles are blocked in this way each year and the lines dividing the blocks are kept well spotted up. Each block is cruised by a competent man. He estimates the quantity of timber on the block, gets some idea of the topography of the ground, decides how the logs are to be hauled and fixes the approximate cost of obtaining them. Careful field notes are made and preserved in a ledger for the purpose. The cruiser in locating a camp decides what blocks are to be cut from it and in what order they are to be taken. The block lines of course do not always confine the jobber. His work is necessarily governed by the topography of the ground, but the lines enable the forester to control the jobber as the work progresses in a way that could not otherwise be done. The jobber is confined to a certain area each year either within natural or artificial boundaries and this he must cut clean before he is allowed to go further afield.

A future crop is provided for by cutting down to a diameter limit of about 14 inches breast high. This may be a very crude method but it seems to be the only practical one under existing conditions. Whatever may be said against it there are at least some indisputable points in its favor. It is practicable, it leaves a flourishing young growth on the ground after cutting, and it ensures a splendid regeneration; for trees of the size indicated are quite capable of bearing a heavy seed crop and therefore of restocking the ground. With a few exceptions this diameter limit is rigidly adhered to everywhere in handling red and white spruce. The exceptions indicated are controlled by the following considerations. Trees under a diameter of 14 inches breast high are cut: Firstly, when there would otherwise be a blow-down; secondly, on barren ground, where the trees never reach a large size, and thirdly, in a burn.

Chief among those places where a blowdown is a practical certainty after an inroad is once made is the steep hillside. Here as a rule the soil is shallow; the spruce flatrooted and growing in almost pure stands. Unless a clean sweep of such an area is made a blowdown is inevitable, and it is therefore to everyone's interest that all trees of any commercial value whatever be taken. Logging, moreover, under such conditions is very expensive, and it requires all the return possible to make the operation pay. Regeneration is provided for by the existing seedling growth, which is usually very heavy.

Very similar considerations control an operation in barren spruce. Trees of sawlog size are seldom found, so that unless smaller trees are taken no operation is possible. Moreover, the barren spruce is a flat-rooted tree growing on wet, springy ground. When the protection of its neighbors is withdrawn it sways back and forth in the wind until the fine fibres of its root system stretch and break and it dies a premature death for want of sustenance. In these cases and in that of fire this company takes every tree that will measure 8 inches breast high.

In September, 1906, a fire burned over 4,000 acres of timber lands held by the Miramichi Lumber Company under lease from the provincial government. A very few years ago such a disaster would have been a total loss to the country and to the operator. The company was wholly unprepared for work in that locality at the time, but rather than lose the material it went to the expense of an operation. The result is that 6,000,000 feet of timber that would otherwise have been a total loss have been saved.

All trees are sawn down. The use of the crosscut saw is an innova-

tion which at first met with little favor among the rank and file of Miramichi woodsmen. Many difficulties had to be overcome before its use became universal among the jobbers. Now, however, all our lumber is handled with saws, and as the men become better trained to its use more pieces are being obtained to the yard crew per day than was the case with axes. The company insisted on the use of saws for two reasons. Much lower stumps can be cut and the axe scarf is saved.

The question of low stumps is the source of considerable friction in the camps. No attention whatever having ever been paid before to this matter, the men hardly appreciate the value of the material saved, and regard only the additional work they are called upon to do. The company insists on all trees being cut at the point where the tree bole begins to swell into the knee or root. Below that the additional length of the log does not compensate for the extra work involved; while above that point there is a loss of valuable timber. Constant supervision of the work has yielded most gratifying results, however, and it is estimated that this fall three-sixths more timber has been obtained out of each tree through the low sawing of stumps.

Pursuing the policy of wasting nothing of commercial value, the tops of all trees are cleaned up to and sawn off where the diameter measures about 5 or 6 inches. Whenever the top is sound this is always insisted upon, no matter how heavy the swamping may be. Here again considerable opposition was encountered in the beginning. In the jobber's opinion there was a great deal of work to be done to obtain a very small log. Pulpwood has reached such a value, however, that it pays to take these rough tops, and moreover, the smaller the top left in the woods the sooner will it disintegrate and become fireproof and thus restrict the spread of fire. The opposition has gradually yielded to persuasion and insistence until now very few tops are left. An exhibition of the care exercised by this company in pursuing its policy of saving everything of any commercial value whatever is afforded in the following incident: Some limits were acquired last summer from an operator who handled nothing but 10 inch sawlogs; the tops of the trees being left in the woods to rot. We have put in camps this fall, some of which will do little else but swamp out and yard these tops, which will be taken for pulpwood. Such an operation has probably never before been undertaken in this province, and affords a good sample of the ideas that control our policy.

Wherever other species are available no young spruce are allowed to be cut for skids, but whenever they are cut they are taken and marked for pulpwood. Jobbers are under contract to take all seamy and unsound trees with the idea of eventually freeing the forest of moribunds.

War is not being waged to any extent on forest weeds, since such proceedings entail more expense than present stumpage values seem to justify, but here again jobbers are encouraged to use tree weeds, such as fire and sound spruce, for building purposes and so forth wherever possible. The machinery for enforcing these regulations is very simple, but has proved quite effective. The jobbers all sign written contracts, wherein all the detail of the regulations that control their operation is set forth. The company reserves the right to charge the jobber stumpage for all timber wasted, and further to take the contract out of his hands if in the opinion of competent men the work is wholly unsatisfactory. So far it has not been found necessary to exercise this prerogative. A sufficient number of trained men are employed who spend the winter in the camps, keep constantly in touch with the jobbers, help them in their cruising and check them up where necessary. The work of these men is largely educative, and has been attended with splendid results. The jobbers with very few exceptions have displayed a readiness to take hold of new ideas and help out the company in its policy, which has been very gratifying.

The fire problem is one to which naturally a great deal of attention has been given. Without adequate government co-operation, however, no private system, however elaborate, can be considered effective. We have fire wardens during the summer months stationed at each of our chief operating centres. These centres are connected by telephone with the central office, so that in case of fire details can be transmitted to the settlement with the least possible delay. It is the duty of the fire warden:—

(1) To patrol the area under his charge and to constantly visit lookout stations on the mountain tops.

(2) To follow up hunting and fishing parties, identify them and caution them in regard to fires.

(3) To see that fire notices are properly posted in prominent places and to transmit word immediately to the settlement in case of fire.

It is doubtful whether any system of burning the tops or of lopping off their boughs can be made to pay in a spruce forest, but the necessity for this is largely obviated by taking all trees to 5 or 6 inches diameter. The top left is comparatively small, lies close to the ground and soon disintegrates.

A large acreage of the company's holdings consists of burned-over land. Some of this is coming up in a second growth of spruce, but the bulk of it must be regarded as waste land. It represents capital which is tied up and drawing no return whatever. The only possible solution lies in planting up, and whether that will pay or not is a problem for the near future. One point, however, is quite clear: the leases of timber limits held under the Crown must be guaranteed in perpetuity before any policy of restocking waste government lands can be considered by private operators.

PASSING OF A WELL KNOWN LUMBERMAN.

By the death of William Thackray, of the firm of Thackray & Sproule, which occurred unexpectedly on December 20th at his late residence Buena Vista Road, Rockcliffe, Ottawa has lost one of its most prominent and esteemed business men. About a week prior to his death Mr. Thackray was confined to his bed with erysipelas, which speedily developed into heart failure.

The late Mr. Thackray was the son of Robert Thackray, for many years a well-to-do manufacturer of sashes, doors and blinds. Born in



THE LATE WILLIAM THACKRAY.

1864, he was educated in the Ottawa public schools, and upon leaving entered the Vulcan Iron Foundry under Mr. Alex. Fleck. Upon completing his apprenticeship as machinist, he entered into partnership with his father and step-brothers, ex-Ald. R. J. Davidson and Ald. James Davidson. This ultimately became the firm of Davidson & Thackray, and upon its dissolution the deceased entered partnership with Mr. R. A. Sproule in the manufacture of office fittings.

Socially the late Mr. Thackray was unusually well known and counted as his friends many of the most influential men in the city. He was of a genial disposition and his untimely death came as a great shock to the community. He was connected with several fraternal organizations, including the Free Masons, I.O.F., and Elks Club. At the First Congregational church, of which he was a member, he was a regular attendant.

Besides his widow, there survive Lieut. R. G. Thackray, Miss Fay Thackray and five other children; Mrs. J. E. Hume, a sister, and Ald. James Davidson and ex-Ald. Davidson, step-brothers.

THE EXPORT OF PULPWOOD*

In considering the very important question of prohibiting the export of pulpwood and saw logs, many seem to forget, or not to know, that Canada has the most of the best green trees on earth, and that our magnificent heritage of evergreen, spruce and pine trees provides a crop that only requires careful handling on our part to be a permanent source of incalculable wealth to the country; and that especially with reference to pulpwood, Canadian spruce makes the strongest, longest, and most fibrous and feathery wood pulp obtainable anywhere, far superior to that of Scandinavia, Russia, Austria, Finland, or to what remains in the United States. Canada has over 2,600,000 square miles (over 1,650,000,000 acres) of green timber, very largely spruce and pine, although there is besides a great deal of hardwood.

Canada's area of pulpwood is much more the envy of the United States than it is—as it should be—the pride of Canada. This is made clear when we realize that out of 70,000 square miles of timber lands under license in the the Province of Quebec alone, the Yankees own nearly 15,000; therefore, as 15 is to 70, so is the position of these mercantile marauders to the south of us with respect to Quebec timber lands.

And unless we prohibit exportation of pulpwood from Canada, this ratio will increase year by year. In the last quarter of a century, I have seen it grow from practically nothing to its present alarming proportions, and those who come after me will find it worse for Canada and its paper industry, unless a stop is put to this marauding.

While pulpwood is a raw material of comparatively low value, it produces manufactured articles of high cost.

Millions upon millions of spruce logs, hundreds of thousands of cords of pulpwood, from Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, go annually to feed the pulp and paper mills of the Eastern, Middle and Western States; Canada gets but little out of this; the Government do not get one dollar a cord for the standing wood; the chopper, the loader and the teamster not much more, and the railways only a low rate on coarse freight; so that in all not over \$6 to \$7 a cord is left in Canada on an average, for the hundreds of thousands of cords of pulpwood taken out of our country annually.

Grind this wood into pulp and watch the disbursements for wages, and freight grow; every cord of wood made into pulp will realize about \$20; when made into fibre, about \$30 to \$32; when made into paper, \$40 to \$45 and upwards. The pulp and paper industry gives more healthy, steady, day and night employment to a larger number of men, women and children, at higher wages, all the year round, than any other industry in Canada.

Has Canada anything to fear from the United States about this? Can they retaliate? Will they? No, they got about all they could stand of that sort of medicine when the Dingley Tariff on eggs, aroused the great Canadian hen. President Roosevelt's big stick has no retaliation knobs on it just now with which to whack Canadian wood pulp. The President and the press of the United States urge, let me repeat, urge, the repeal of the United States import duty on pulpwood, wood pulp, and white news paper, and are now suggesting, nay may soon be suing for and begging for an agreement with Canada to try and prevent the Canadian Government from imposing an export duty on pulpwood or from prohibiting the exportation of our wood and logs. But we must not permit our country and its forest products to be further devastated by these marauders; let them come over here and establish pulp and paper mills; just as the Eddys, the Baldwins, the Millens, the Bronsons, the Youngs, the Westons, the Hughsons and others came here and established sawmills. They are welcome to Canada. I would like to see Hull "the Holyoke of Canada," just as much as the Prime Minister will be glad to see Ottawa "the Washington of the North," and in this will stand shoulder to shoulder with Sir Wilfrid Laurier or any other man who will do these two great things for Canada. Remember what happened throughout the Georgian Bay district when the Ontario Government restricted the export of sawlogs into Michigan, Wisconsin and other Western States, sawmills sprang up by the dozens, factories

started by the score. If all our wood was kept at home to be turned into pulp and paper in Canada, the result in ten years would surpass the expectations of the most sanguine of us, while the result in twenty years would be almost beyond present imagination and dreams.

THE UNITED STATES VIEW POINT.

The leading pulp and paper trade journal of the United States asked the United States pulp and paper makers the other day whether they were in favor of, or opposed to, the recommendation of President Roosevelt to repeal the duty on pulp and paper going into the United States.

Mr. N. W. Jones, manager of the Katahdin Pulp & Paper Company, Lincoln, Maine, says:—

"The annual production of pulp in the United States November 1st, 1906 is: Sulphite, 1,235,832 tons; ground wood, 1,736,216 tons; soda pulp, 327,600 tons; total, 3,300,48 tons. The annual production of pulp in Canada is: Sulphite, 172,224 tons; ground wood, 550,368 tons; soda pulp, 10,920 tons; total, 733,512 tons"; thus showing that Canada is producing only about one-fifth as much pulp as is produced in this country.

Mr. Jones also adds that if United States manufacturers were obtaining their entire supply of wood from lands wholly in the United States they would be using up the States territory nearly six times as fast as Canada is using up hers, but fortunately for them, a large proportion of the pulpwood used by them is obtained from Canada, hence they are getting the benefit of our timber, and so on.

Mr. Geo. W. Sissons, president of the Racquette River Paper Company, United States, says:—

"I am a staunch protectionist from the period of Henry Clay. The Canadian Government and certain Canadian interests are agitating for such legislation there as will reduce the exportation of their pulpwood and compel its manufacture into paper by their own labor in Canada, and then to sell to us the finished product. I believe in protecting our own labor and industries, and am opposed to any present tariff revision, as a general proposition or as a special favor to interests which have it in their own power to protect themselves. The real prosperity of the varied interests of our country in which all classes participate, and never before to such pronounced or general extent, is the strongest argument against unsettling such conditions through any uncertainty as to the extent of tariff revision if attempted at all."

Other answers are:—"Cannot see how it will do the mills any harm, or the consumers any good. It will simply build up the industry of Canada. Do not think their industry can be singled out for tariff revision. Must go down the line.

"Would be opposed to the duty being removed on pulp or paper. While it would make no difference in the line we manufacture, it would be a very serious matter for the print mills of this country.

"If we read the signs of the times correctly, the moment the duty was taken off the commodities referred to Canada would immediately put on an export duty much heavier than the duty now levied by the United States.

"Would not object to reduction of tariff duty on pulp and paper, providing arrangements were made with Canadian Government to allow Canadian pulpwood to come into the United States without export duty, and on same basis on which Canadian mills receive their wood supply.

"Satisfactory if Canadians remove their wood restrictions; otherwise free trade with Canada.

"We are most emphatically in favor of repeal of all duty on wood pulp. The duty must be taken off pulp, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for every paper mill and consumer, as also for the preservation of our own forests."

We are not opposed to the repeal of the duties, provided an arrangement can be made whereby Canada will permit the exportation of pulpwood without export duty. The supply of pulpwood, as you well know, is very important for the paper making interest of this country; and if we let the bars down on paper and pulp from Canada, we should have some guarantee that their pulp wood can come into this country free, so long as the pulp and paper does. Such an arrangement in our opinion would work no detriment to the American paper manufacturer; and we think with free wood we can stay in the game as long as the Canadian paper manufacturers. We have thought for some time that wood pulp and sulphite pulp should come in free, but have not been quite clear on

*Address by W. H. Rowley, of the E. B. Eddy Company, before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association Executive, December 5, 1907.

the paper question. If paper manufacturers can be assured of free pulpwood, in our judgment there would be no objection to the repeal of duty on paper from Canada.

"Aside from any recommendation by the President, we believe it would be wise to take off the duty from all woodpulp, both mechanical and chemical; also believe in lowering the duty on paper say 20 per cent., which would afford a reasonable measure of protection.

"If Canada will take her duties off we would be glad to have duty off our own country.

"In Canada there is a widespread demand that the Canadian Parliament should enact an export duty on pulp logs. The American papermaker is not getting raw material from Canada, because his field of supply is exhausted. If such an export duty was imposed there it would merely mean that the cutting in American forests would be increased. The imposition of an export duty on pulpwood on Canada's part would mean probably that American capital would cross the border and build up mills there, thus distributing its money through payrolls in the Dominion rather than in the United States. This would not be a step of benefit to our own country and its people, I believe." And so on.

These are the opinions of the manufacturers across the line whose interests are vitally affected. The conclusions are obvious.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Passing from the subject of pulp and paper, to a discussion of transportation, Mr. Rowley said in part:—

"The great problem of transportation on this continent, is the passing of the products of the West, that are all eastbound to the ocean. There is only one present practical solution for the relief of the congestion that has arisen and is increasing, and that is the construction of a waterway from the Great Lakes to the seaboard, that shall do away with the necessity of transferring freight at intermediate ports or points. Canada holds the key to the situation in the building of the Georgian Bay Canal. The economy of water transportation is no longer questioned, as it is now well known that the rate per ton per mile will thus be about one-sixth of the lowest present rate by rail.

"The Georgian Bay Canal route is 600 miles shorter than the present best (but circuitous) route, by the Welland and St. Lawrence canals; it is also well known that by the Georgian Bay canal route the time consumed will be only about 4 1-4 days or about 3 days less than are now consumed in the passage.

"The enormous magnitude of the commerce of the Great Lakes is represented by the vast tonnage that passes through the Soo Canal—over fifty-one million tons in 1906, which is over seven and a half million tons more than went through these canals in 1905. This traffic has doubled in the past six years. The lumber traffic, which amounts to over five and a half million tons, will at once be added to these large figures, when the Georgian Bay Canal is opened.

"Coal from Nova Scotia to the volume of one and a half million tons already comes annually to Montreal (some as far west as Ottawa), but with the Georgian Bay Canal, Nova Scotia coal can be laid down all along the route as far west and north as North Bay, thus pushing our coal supply 200 miles further north and west, and laying the coal down there as cheaply as United States coal is laid down at Toronto now.

"Thirty-five million tons of iron ore passed through the Soo Canals last year.

"Pulpwood, now shipped by rail from the Nipissing district at a cost of \$3 and up a cord, could be sent to the mills by the Georgian Bay Canal in vaster quantities at a much lower cost for freight.

"The stone and marble quarries near Portage du Fort and other points all along the proposed route of the Georgian Bay Canal only await development until the opening and operation of the canal.

"The cement industry, and this is the 'cement age,' will then develop all along the canal route in a way that now may look like a dream to some, but will be a paying and much more profitable enterprise when we get water transportation.

"Thus cheap waterways will give to Canada an open market to the world, a market of which we have so far only touched the edge and fringe, just as I have only touched the edge and border of the subjects about which you have been good enough to be interested in hearing from me for the past few minutes."

SAW MILLING IN CANADA.

Regarding saw milling in Canada a writer in the "Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury" has this to say:—

"At a rough estimate there are 1,000 saw mills in Ontario. We contented ourselves with the sight of one—a big concern at Blind River, in the district of Algoma; and so, having seen one of them, we consented to forgo the other 999 with perfectly cheerful resignation. Blind River was our sole object lesson in the lumber trade of Ontario. Of the romantic open air life of the woodsmen who fell trees in the forest, the teamsters who haul the logs to the waterside, and the famous drivers who float the logs down the flooded streams, we saw nothing, for the end of September is not the time of the year when these things are to be seen. But the operations at the saw mill served to show us the extent of the season's activities, and helped us to realize more effectively than stacks of statistics the enormous volume and value of the lumber industry in Northern Ontario. Huge piles of sawn timber were ranged for half a mile along the side of the river ready for shipment. Thousands of logs caught up in booms were lying in the river waiting their turn for the mill, and the mill itself was working furiously at its maximum capacity to get rid of the accumulation of lumber before the winter set in. No work which can be done by machinery is done by hand in an up-to-date saw mill such as this was and all others are in Ontario. From the moment the big logs enter the workshop at one end by way of the endless chain carrier, which hauls them up from the river, until they are slid out at the other end in the shape of planks of varying length and thickness, they are never once actually handled by the workmen. The men are concerned solely with the direction of the machinery which does the work for them. Finally, as the boards pass out, they are reviewed by an expert with a blue pencil, who makes marks on them which indicate their dimensions, and serve as directions to the men who are engaged in the piling. Add to all this the incessant screeching din of the whizzing saws, the jarring rattle of the engines, the whirring of the carriers, the vicious kicking of the "nigger," and the thud of the plunging logs, and you will have as faithful an impression of the interior of a Canadian sawmill as I am able to give you. And when you consider that this mill, like all its thousand fellows, works day and night without a break, throughout the summer, you will begin to appreciate what a big part the lumber trade plays in the industrial life of Ontario. In the light of the estimates I have mentioned, it cannot be denied that in its timber trade, positive and potential, Ontario possesses a prodigious golden egg; nor can it be denied that the Government has shown sufficient foresight in the adoption of means to prevent the killing of the goose. To conserve the riches of the forrest, four vast tracks—Temagami (in the Nipissing district), Mississauga (Algoma), Nipigon (Thunder Bay district), and the Eastern Frontenac County—have been permanently withdrawn from settlement and set apart as forest reserves. These territories have a combined area of 16,300 square miles—almost equal to that of the land at present under license—and their pine wealth is estimated at seven million feet. To protect them from the dangers of fire and depredators, a big army of forest rangers has to be maintained. In this direction, useful employment is found for the forest wisdom of the Indians, who take the more kindly to the duties of policemen inasmuch as their freedom to hunt during the winter is not interfered with."

THE PETERBORO TENT & AWNING COMPANY

J. J. Turner & Sons, tent and awning manufacturers of Peterboro, Ont., who claim to be the largest and oldest firm in Canada in their particular line, started in business nearly forty years ago in Port Hope. Moving to Peterboro twenty-one years ago, they laid the foundation of their present large and expanding trade. They manufacture almost everything required by lumbermen, contractors, surveyors, prospectors and campers. They are also large manufacturers of flags and are at the present time making flags for all the schools of Ontario. This firm also exhibited this year at the Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, the largest Union Jack ever made or hoisted in Canada, having for the last three years received the first price for their exhibit. They are also sole manufacturers in Canada for the "Walsh Window Tent for Consumptives," which is said to be the finest thing ever invented for the purpose.

ANNUAL REPORT OF U. S. FOREST SERVICE.

The report of the lumber cut of 1906, compiled by the United States Forest Service, has just been made public and forms the second attempt by the American Government to furnish the annual statistics of the lumber trade. The first attempt was made last year, and was on the cut for 1905. Reports from only 11,666 lumber manufacturers were secured, and the figures, while of great interest and value, were too incomplete to afford more than an approximate comparison with the only data existing, the census reports of 1899 and 1904.

This year the compilation of the cut, for the year 1906, is made up from reports from 22,398 mills, a very large percentage of which reported direct on schedule blanks prepared by the Census Bureau and the Forest Service acting in conjunction.

The report shows the total production for 1906 to have been 37,550,736,000 feet, as against 34,787,084,000 feet for 1899, or an increase of 7.9 per cent. No claim is made that the figures are exactly correct, but it is claimed that the mills not reporting are small and relatively unimportant, and probably ten per cent. additional will be a fair allowance to cover their production. This gives a total of approximately 40,000,000,000 feet.

The mill value of the product reported is placed at \$721,151,388, by far the largest sum ever given for a single year. In addition, shingles and lath to the value of \$35,645,125 were produced, giving a total value for these three forms of forest product for 1906 of \$656,796,513.

Softwoods make up 30,235,245,000 feet of the production, and hardwoods 7,315,491,000 feet, an increase of about 4,000,000,000 feet for softwood and a decrease of more than 1,000,000,000 for hardwoods, as compared with 1899.

Yellow pine is far ahead of all other woods, with a production of more than 11,500,000,000 feet, an increase of 20.7 per cent. over 1899, and constituting nearly a third (31.1 per cent.) of the total cut. Douglas fir comes next, with nearly 5,000,000,000 feet, an increase of 182.2 per cent. over 1899 (the largest gain of any wood), and making up 13.2 per cent of the whole. White pine (including Norway pine), though showing a decrease of 40.8 per cent, is in third place, and makes 12.2 per cent of the whole. Oak and poplar show heavy declines, 36.4 per cent. and 38.7 per cent., respectively, though oak holds fifth place in percentage of total cut, 75.5 per cent. All the other woods show increases except cottonwood, elm and ash, which have declined 36.4 per cent, 50.8 per cent., and 20.3 per cent., respectively. Cypress shows an increase of 69.3 per cent.; red gum, 59 per cent.; and birch, 179.3 per cent.

Washington leads all other States, with a cut of over four billion feet, Louisiana coming second, with nearly three billion feet, Wisconsin and Michigan are nearly equal with a little more than two billion each, and Mississippi and Arkansas close together with a little less than two billion each. The big relative increases have been in the West and on the Pacific coast, Idaho having cut more than six times as much lumber as in 1899, Washington three times as much, and Oregon more than double. Louisiana shows an increase of 151 per cent., and Mississippi 53 per cent. Arkansas, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida and South Carolina all show increases, the largest being 41.5 per cent. for Texas, 26.2 per cent. for West Virginia, and 21.6 per cent. for South Carolina. All the other Southern States show decreases, 7.9 per cent for Alabama, 36.4 per cent. for Georgia, two pine states; and 23.4 per cent for Kentucky and 32.5 per cent for Tennessee, two hardwood states.

It will be seen that production in these two last named states—two of the best wooded hardwood states in the South—has fallen off in a period of seven years, one-fourth in the one, and nearly a third in the other. In view of the urgent demand and the high prices of hardwoods during the whole of this period, it is difficult to see how anything could show in a more striking manner the rapid waning of the hardwood timber supply.

The total value of the lumber cut of 1906, being given at \$621,151,388, shows an average mill price of \$16.60 per thousand feet. One of the most interesting tabulations in the report is the one giving the comparative average prices on the different woods for 1899, 1904 and 1906. Yellow pine shows an advance of from \$8.48 in 1899, to \$15.02 in 1906, or 77 per cent., the greatest increase shown by any wood except tamarac, a relatively unimportant species, which came up from \$8.73 to \$15.63, or 80 per cent. Poplar shows increase in price of 73 per cent.; cypress, 64 per cent.; and oak, 59 per cent. Red gum has increased 40 per cent.; cottonwood, 65 per cent.; walnut, the highest priced of Ameri-

can woods used in any considerable volume, shows the smallest rise in price, \$42.25, as against 36.49 in 1899, or 16 per cent.

In addition to the lumber, shingle and lath production, the report takes up stumpage values, and gives prices based on many hundreds of quotations on each important wood. To many this will prove the most interesting portion of the report. It puts white pine at the head of the list, with a stumpage value of \$8.09 per thousand, and Douglas fir at the lowest, \$1.44.

DRY ROT IN TIMBER.

Some progress has been made in recent years in the application of scientific knowledge to the prevention of the decay of building materials, but the destruction of timber attacked by dry rot still continues to be a frequent source of trouble to builders and householders. It has long been known that dry rot is caused by the growth upon the timber of a fungus known as *merulius lachrymans*, that the fungus is propagated by spores, and that (though oddly called "dry" rot) it can live only in the presence of moisture; but further information is required to enable infected timber to be detected before it has suffered any damage. One feature of good timber is that it emits a sonorous sound when struck, but if the timber is in such a bad condition that, when struck, it emits a dull sound, that timber is already unfit for use.

The fungus which is responsible for the appearance of dry rot in timber, emanates from a spore which has been deposited upon the timber, but only when the timber is moist and surrounded by stagnant air can the spore develop into a flourishing fungus. The healthiest fungi grow upon timber exposed to a warm, damp atmosphere, in a situation free from draughts.

The appearance of the fungus varies with the conditions under which it grows, but it usually assumes the form of a soft web of white, yellow or brown color spread over the surface of the timber. Its growth is accompanied by the emission of a musty odor. When the growth is allowed to proceed unchecked the timber is gradually converted into a mass which can easily be crumbled to powder in the hands, and the web-like fungus is seen in the interior of the wood as well as on the surface. During the process of the decomposition of the wood carbon dioxide, water, and other more complex gases are produced. When a spore has commenced to grow upon the timber the fungus which is developed from it speedily reaches a sufficiently mature state to throw off from itself numerous spores, which in turn develop into fungi, if the timber continues in condition suitable for fungi growth.

The fungus cannot live without water, and dry timber exposed in a dry atmosphere cannot, therefore, be attacked by dry rot. The spread of dry rot in timber may be due to some defect in the timber itself, or to the exposure of good timber to conditions favorable to the growth of the dry rot fungus. If the timber has not been properly seasoned, and contains, therefore, a considerable quantity of sap, the speedy appearance of dry rot may be expected. Unseasoned timber, stacked in such a way that fresh air cannot play freely around it, is very liable to be attacked. Timber which has been varnished or painted before it has been sufficiently seasoned is also prone to attack, because it is kept always in a moist condition, owing to the water of the sap being imprisoned by the water-proof coat of paint or varnish.

The most common cause of the development of dry rot in houses is the construction of a kitchen floor over damp earth, or over a moist concrete foundation, and the covering of the upper surface of the floor with linoleum or other material which prevents access of fresh air to the surface of the timber. Timber so treated is exposed to all the most favorable conditions for the rapid growth of the fungus, viz.:—(1) Presence of moisture; (2) warmth; and (3) exposure in stagnant air. It is worthy of note that although moisture is essential to the fungus growth, yet timber kept under water appears to be immune from dry rot.

It should be remembered that most of the conditions which favor the growth of the dry fungus are inimical to human life, and the appearance of the fungus upon the walls or floor of a dwelling room should, therefore, be accepted as evidence that the atmosphere in the neighborhood of the fungus is stagnant and damp, and liable to injuriously affect persons exposed to its influence. Fresh air and sunlight, which are so beneficial to animal life, will destroy dry rot fungi in a few hours.

PATENT ROOFINGS AND THE SHINGLE TRADE.

It is certain that the difficulties which have confronted the manufacturers of west coast shingles during the past year or two have been taken advantage of by the manufacturers of patent roofings. During Pacific coast has made it practically impossible to guarantee anything the past year especially, when the car situation on lines from the north like prompt delivery on shingles, the builders of the cheaper class of buildings have turned to the prepared roofings as substitutes. The high prices of shingles have also had more or less to do with the increased demand for patent roofings for a class of buildings where utility rather than appearance was the first consideration. Without claiming any special ornamentation for a shingle roof, a roof covered with patent roofing lays no particular claim to beauty. It will be much more difficult to get shingles, and they will be much higher in price, when patent roofings take their place on the dwelling of average cost or above, but at the same time it is pretty well established that for places where low grade shingles have been used, there are many patent roofings which are more serviceable and more durable.

Over a considerable portion of the country the red cedar shingle from the north Pacific coast states has driven out almost all shingles manufactured from other woods. Redwood shingles from California and cypress shingles from the extreme South are practically the only competitors of the red cedar, excepting in a comparatively limited area where the white cedar shingles of Wisconsin and Michigan are sold. While there is still remaining an immense amount of red cedar timber, in Washington and Oregon, and also across the line in British Columbia, it is a recognized fact that the timber available for the manufacture of shingles is not inexhaustible. The comparatively small cost of a plant where shingles can be manufactured and the good profits that have frequently been made in manufacturing them has attracted into the business greater productive capacity than there is any need for. Climatic conditions in the North Pacific Coast States are such that shingle mills can run the year round, and if the shingle mills now built were to run to their capacity the entire year the country would be surfeited with shingles, and prices could not be maintained at a living profit. For a number of years many efforts on the part of the leading manufacturers to curtail operations for a reasonable length of time have failed because of the cupidity of a few manufacturers who always took advantage of the idleness of competitors to keep their plants operating. This has kept the shingle market in an unsatisfactory condition except at such times as the railroads were unable to handle the business offered them, and those conditions could not be taken advantage of because of the difficulty of making deliveries.

Meanwhile the patent roofing industry has been as prolific as the shingle industry. The success of the first manufacturers has attracted into the business a very large number of others, and as the demand had to be created to a very considerable extent, at times, the inducement of price has been necessary to make the business a success for some of the later comers. Too often the result has been accomplished by a cheapening of the product, and though the roof may make a good appearance when it is put on, and may wear well for a time, rapid or great changes in temperature, or continued wear, develop the fact that the materials used in its manufacture are of the poorest. Patent roofings of this character will give a black eye to the patent roofing industry just as careless cement construction will place the seal of condemnation on work of that kind. Dealers who are seeking to take advantage of the present opportunities offered for the sale of patent roofings, would do well to make sure of the quality of the brands which they can recommend, and if their customers demand a less expensive grade they must sell it with the distinct understanding that they can not and do not recommend it. The quality of a shingle can be seen at a glance, but the quality of a patent roofing or a cement block can only be discovered by use, and absolute protection can only be assured when they are backed up by the definite guarantee of the manufacture.

Two possible good effects on the shingle manufacturing business may result from this rapid growth in the manufacture of patent roofings. One is that it will bring the owners of red cedar timber to the realization of the fact that their timber is of greater value than they have fully appreciated, and that they have been cutting it down too rapidly. There will always be a demand for good shingles at good prices, and the futility of sacrificing it in the uncertain market of the present must be

come apparent. The other effect on the shingle market will be indirect, but none the less beneficial. The use of poor grades of patent roofings whose inferior quality is exposed after a short period of use, will turn the attention back to the lasting quality of good shingles. While there are a number of patent roofings of excellent quality, a good shingle roof will outlast a roof of the great majority of the prepared roofings now on the market.—The "Mississippi Valley Lumberman."

THE PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT AND STAINING OF SHINGLES.

The preservative treatment of dry shingles is easily accomplished by immersing them for about one hour in a tank of creosote (dead oil of coal tar), heated to a temperature of about 212 degrees F. In case of damp or green shingles, it is often necessary to prolong this period in the hot oil. If, at the end of the hot bath, it is found that the oil has not thoroughly penetrated the wood, the heat may be shut off and the shingles allowed to remain in the cooling oil for an hour or more; or else they may be removed from the hot oil and quickly plunged into a cooler bath of the preservative, preferably at about 110 degrees F.

Staining of the shingles can also be accomplished in the same process. Any of the common colors can be used. They should be purchased ground in oil, not dry. Of the reds or browns, about one-half pound is required for each gallon of creosote. For greens or blues, this quantity should be increased. The color should be mixed with an equal quantity of boiled linseed oil and then stirred thoroughly into the creosote, at a temperature of about 110 degrees F.

The shingles should be immersed in the bath of hot creosote (112 degrees F.). If they are thoroughly seasoned, one-half hour in the hot oil will be sufficient. They should then be plunged in the cooler creosote and color and allowed to remain for about two hours. In this bath the shingles must be loose in order to permit an even deposit of the stain. A screen or lattice-work frame will assist in keeping the shingles under the oil. As a final step, the shingles should be spread out to dry.

If no suitable iron vats are available, the treatment tanks may be constructed by a boiler-maker, or sheet-iron worker. The hot tank need be only large enough for the immersion of a single bundle of shingles, unless it is desired to use it for the treatment of fence-posts or other timbers. If the heat must be applied by direct fire underneath, the metal should be heavy enough to withstand the flame—3-16-inch black iron, with the joints riveted and caulked. If steam coils can be used, the tank may be of fairly light galvanized iron, the joints being riveted and soldered. The tank for the cool oil can be made of light galvanized iron.

The cost of the treatment depends principally upon the local price of creosote and the quantity of shingles which it is desired to treat. If the process is properly carried out, however, the cost of a creosoted low grade shingle should not exceed the first cost of a high grade shingle of the same kind, nor should the cost of creosote and staining exceed that of thorough painting; and it is believed that the results are more desirable in every way.

PULP AND PAPER EXPORTS DECREASING.

Mr. Suntrum, commercial agent in Norway and Sweden, in a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, gives figures to show that the exports of wood pulp are decreasing. A considerable rise has taken place in the price of pulp logs lately. Paper prices have responded to the advance and there is some evidence of a combination on the part of makers to keep up the price.

HANCOCK BROS. DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Hancock Bros., North Toronto, have dissolved partnership and henceforth the business will be conducted by Mr. T. H. Hancock, one of the members of the old firm. To a business which has steadily grown since its establishment little more than five years ago Mr. Hancock brings a fund of experience and native enterprise that augur well for the future. Already a very complete planing mill plant is catering to the needs of North Toronto, and prospects point to increased capacity and efficiency during the coming season.

MARKET CORRESPONDENCE

OTTAWA VALLEY LETTER.

Ottawa, Dec. 24, 1907.—The lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley are experiencing a quiet period. The extra work in connection with closing down the mills is pretty well over and the operations in the shanties are going on according to the curtailed plan arranged early in the season. Local trade is affected only in its volume by the scarcity of money. The lumbermen are not following the example of other Ottawa merchants who create brisk business by offering cheap bargains. There is a general firmness in the prices of the market all round. The large lumber firms expect to meet the British buyers about the middle of January, and there is no indication that their terms will moderate from last year.

Next week J. R. Booth will begin to bring logs by train from his Madawaska limits. It is the intention to haul about the same quantity as last year, unloading the logs on the ice near the mill. Just now repairs are being made to the saw mill and when they are finished the usual winter sawing will be started. The loading of logs has been started in the Booth shanties and extra hands are required for the work except where log makers are taken from their jobs. Mr. Booth finds that although the city is crowded with the unemployed, good loaders cannot be secured at less than \$26 or \$27 per month.

The wages for shantymen are high, but are more favorable for the employer than early in the autumn when the rate was \$10 higher. The men hired at the big wages will continue to receive it during the winter, as they are all under contract. The only thing the lumbermen gain in their relation with these employees is that they are more agreeable to conditions and display less likelihood of leaving their jobs before spring.

Several employment agents of the city are looking for small gangs of loaders and teamsters and find it difficult to get them at \$26 per month, fare and expenses paid. The vast majority of idle men in the city are English immigrants who know nothing about shanty life and, while they would accept the wage offered, the lumbermen have to refuse them. In some cases where shantymen had been hired by the month at \$37, they quit when their wages were cut down to \$26. On the whole the lumbermen gain little by the change in the labor market.

A new channel has been blasted out at the site of the W. C. Edwards Company's mill, New Edinburgh. This will give the mill, which is to take the place of the one recently destroyed by fire, much better water power. In connection with the improvement a coffer dam is to be put in at the top of the Rideau Falls.

Mr. S. C. Tompson, wholesale sales manager of the W. C. Edwards Company, is of the opinion that lumber prices will be higher next spring than at the present time, and Mr. W. A. Cameron, of Cameron & Company, holds the same opinion. By that time it is believed that the manufacturers will have felt very keenly the high price of supplies and labor in the shanties.

The dealers expect that the medium grades which are now low in stock will be advanced more than any of the others.

The scheme proposed by the city council of constructing a dam across the Ottawa River at Britannia is abandoned for the present on account of the refusal of the Metropolitan Power Company to sell the city its water power franchise for \$175,000. The dam if constructed would be a serious impediment to driving logs on the stream.

ELECTRIC LOGGING RAILROAD.

A proposition to put in an electric logging railway is being considered by Tacoma investors, who recently bought some timber lands close to Vancouver. The lands are in the valley of Lynn creek, across the inlet from Vancouver, and a logging railway is necessary to bring the timber to the waterfront. As the dumping ground for the timber would be at the mouth of Lynn creek, where the British Columbia Electric Railway's transmission lines land, the electrifying of the line and use of an electric locomotive would be an easy matter. As a vast amount of valuable timber is on the land, even the cost of an electric road would be warranted, to get it out. So far as known this is the first electric logging road projected on the continent.

NEW BRUNSWICK LETTER.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 21, 1907.—As the end of the year approaches, comparison of the current prices in the lumber trade to-day and at this time last year, furnish some interesting facts. In the months that lie between, history has been made in the lumber business of this province and many changes of importance have taken place.

One of the most vital changes has taken place in the price of "English" spruce deals. At the beginning of 1907, a specification containing, say 50 per cent. of 7 and 8-inch, 35 per cent. 9-inch and the balance 11-inch and wider, could not be bought at St. John for less than \$14.50 per thousand feet, and it is doubtful if any offer less than \$15 would have resulted in a deal. To-day, for the same specification, it is improbable that any offer above \$12.50 would be accepted.

The slump took place early last spring. Conditions had been of such a favorable nature in the English market for some years that the eagerness of manufacturers and dealers to get as great a quantity as possible on the market resulted in heavy stocks at all the chief distributing centres in the United Kingdom. The faintest sign of resuscitation brought on eagerness to sell that was almost a panic and the slump naturally followed.

The English deal trade has as yet shown little signs of recovery. What 1908 will bring forth in this direction is purely conjecture, but with the manufacturers of Eastern Canada reducing their logging operations 50 per cent., and with the prospect of a late start at the mills next year, the glutted condition of the market promises to be speedily reduced and shipments during the coming year will no doubt be considerably below normal. At this time last year dutiable spruce lath was selling at from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per thousand, f.o.b., St. John.

A lack of stimulus in this line of trade has been quite conspicuous for some months past. To-day it is doubtful if lath would bring more than \$1.50 to \$1.60 per thousand at St. John. In fact there is little or no demand for this line of goods.

Spruce deals for export to the United States have been low in price and the demand has been slack all through the season. Prospects for this line of goods were very light during the first weeks of 1907, but expectations were not realized. To-day there is practically no demand for lumber in the Eastern States, owing to the financial stringency and its natural effect upon the building trade in general. Prices have suffered accordingly and what sales are made at present are effected by means of prosperity and extraordinarily high prices.

Regardless apparently of conditions of trade, of forecasts and probabilities, the New Brunswick cedar shingle has had a year of remarkable prosperity and extraordinarily high prices.

One year ago "Extras" were bringing in the vicinity of \$3.35 per thousand and "Clears" at \$2.85, delivered at Boston or vicinity. To-day the same lines are bringing \$4.25 and \$3.75, respectively, with few offering, stocks at both ends being very light.

THE SPRUCE FORESTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

It is conceded by many of the largest lumber operators, that Nova Scotia possesses the largest growth of spruce forests in North America. From actual measurements it has been ascertained that an average growth of two inches in diameter is made every five years, owing probably to the genial and moist climate. A steady growth seems to go on perpetually from the time the young trees are a few inches to maturity, fixed at 100 to 150 years. Nova Scotia has reached its maximum cut of lumber. How long can this be maintained? Owing to absence of forest fires, fire protection laws and a radical change in the ideas and methods of timber land owners and operators, who now refuse to sell their stumpage, except under conditions of restricted cutting, and rapid growth of the spruce trees and better methods of lumbering operations, there is every reason to believe that the present cut of lumber in Nova Scotia can be maintained. With the increasing price of the product, the value of the export, a leading feature in the trade, will in all probability exceed in the future, what it is at the present time. It would be a good thing for Nova Scotia when the country to the west and south is devastated of its timber, to still have forests and a goodly supply of timber.—The American Lumberman.

THE Wood-Worker and Retailer

THIN SHOP SAWS.

We have been reading a great deal about thin band saws for ripping, but very little has been said about thin circular saws for this purpose, although the price of lumber has been going up. This in itself is enough to make this subject very interesting to the owner in a financial way, also from the point of power, etc. A thin saw certainly requires less power than a thick one, the reason being that it removes less material, i.e., smaller saw kerf. It is all very well to talk about thin saws and all that can be saved by them, but, again, if not properly cared for and used, they may be a source of annoyance and great expense instead of a saving.

I wish to call attention to the sketch marked Fig. 2. This is a properly proportioned rip saw. In the first place, never have the saw point more than 1 inch apart; less is better in most cases. I prefer points

against the saw. Fig. 3 shows the face of collar, and Fig. 1 shows all in pine, when the saw began to squeak and dodge every time it came in contact with a hard knot. There were two reasons for this. One was, the saw was not perfectly round and did not have good sharp points on the teeth; the other fault was, it was too weak in proportion to its diameter for rough-and-ready work. No matter how sharp a saw may be to start with, it will, in a comparatively short time, become dull; then, if there isn't something to offset this dullness to some extent, things will go wrong.

Here is the way I remedied the trouble, instead of using the 13 gauge which was substituted for the 16 gauge. A set of two collars, made of cast iron, about 3-8 inch thick, turned up true, was used, so as to press most on the outside edge. By viewing the section marked Fig. 4 it will be seen that the collar is turned tapering on the side to go up

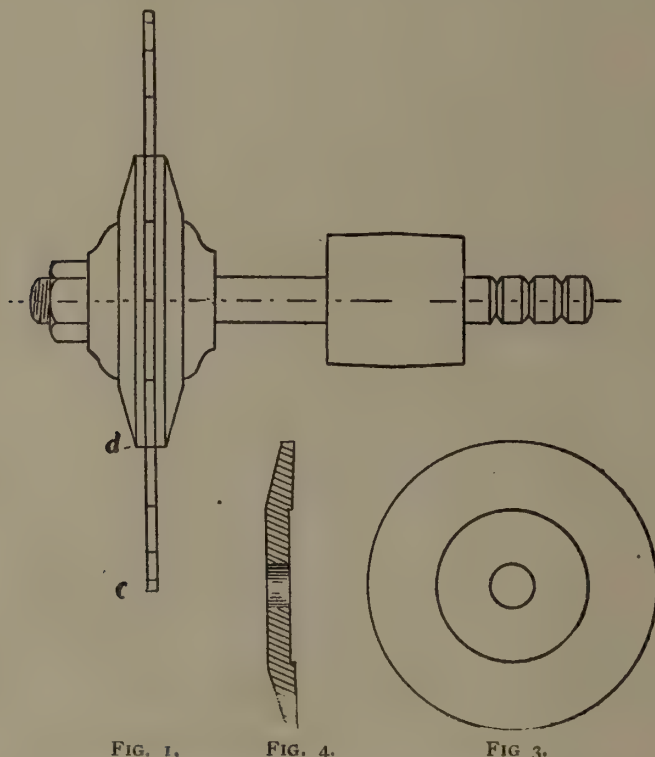


FIG. 1.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 3.

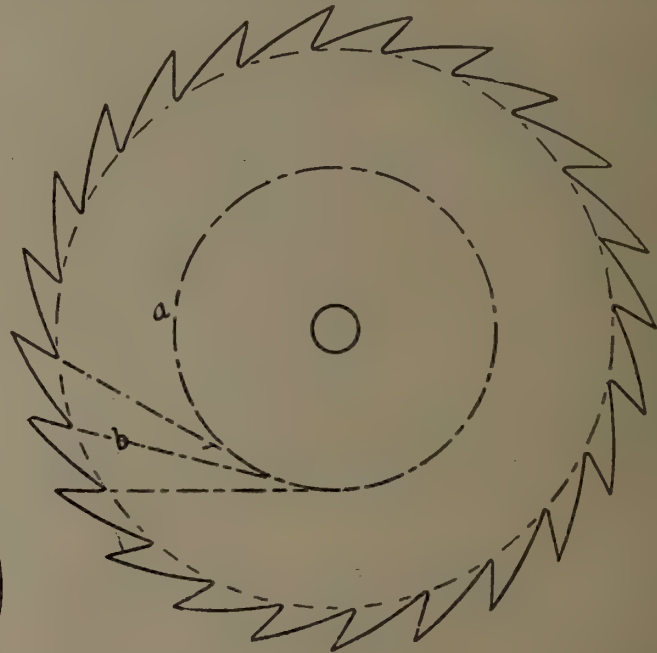


FIG. 2.

3-4 inches apart. The depth of the tooth should in all cases be one-half the distance from point to point. Thus, if the points are 1 inch apart the tooth should be 1-2 inch long or deep. The slant or pitch of the front of the tooth should be what is known as one-fourth pitch. The line *a* is one-fourth the diameter, and, as will be noticed, the front of the tooth is, from its point to this line, a direct, straight line, as will be seen from the lines marked *b*. The back of the tooth is strongest, considering the cutting edge, when the dividers are set at somewhere between one-half to three-quarters of the diameter of the saw and its centre. Taken on the quarter pitch line, put the one leg on the point of the tooth and describe part of an arc. Your own judgment will tell you when you are correct.

A few words as to filing and setting these thin saws. Give them very little set, spring set or swage, it doesn't make much difference. I prefer spring set for the reason that it can be more accurately done without side filing. File the saw straight across on the inside or throat of the tooth and give very little bevel on the back, just enough to insure a good point, and you will have as nice a cutting saw as can be desired.

Thin saws are not hard to operate, as some seem to think. To prove this let me illustrate one instance, where a 16 gauge saw came with a self-feed rip saw. The machine was properly set up and all in readiness. The start was made; a few cuts were made in common rough Norway

place and ready for use. This is a very nice combination and a pleasure to operate. We use 16 gauge saws for all ordinary work, also for oak plank as thick as 3 inches. The saws stand up well to all the work that a 4 inch belt can pull.

When we wish to get many pieces out of a certain piece and create a saving which would otherwise be a loss, we have saws ground from 16 to 20 gauge, from about *c* to *d*, and they stand up well to a feed of 125 feet per minute in 1 inch yellow pine. We get six pieces of 13-16, one-fourth round, out of stock measuring 5 7-8 inches in the rough. Note the close working on both the saw and moulding machine. Well worth trying for, isn't it?—The Woodworker.

ELECTRIC DRIVE IN MODEL LUMBER PLANT.

By J. C. BREV.

The interest awakened among mill men in the use of electricity for transmitting power for saw mills, prompts me to tell about a plant which has been my pleasure to see in operation, wherein the idea of direct-connection motor to driving shaft is carried out most completely, and as the mill has been in successful operation for about four years, and is therefore not an experiment, it may be of especial interest.

On first entering the lower mill floor, the entire absence of shafting,

pulleys and belting is most striking. One would hardly realize being beneath a saw mill, were it not for the familiar song of the saw overhead. Only one line shaft is used, located in the wing of the mill and driving the lath mill. On the mill floor proper a 9 foot double-cutting band mill, a 6-foot slab resaw, eight-saw equalizer, 3 1-2 inch band rip saw, a jump cut-off saw, conveyors, live rolls, etc., are all direct connected, as is also the large "hog" for chewing up refuse. The edger and log haul-up are belted from the motor. Shotgun feed, nigger, kickers and trips are operated by steam. It is indeed a neat and most effective equipment, and the advantages are apparent at every hand, when one watches the mill in operation.

The ease by which any machine may be stopped and started independently, in case of a little mishap, or again if any department should become blocked during the day—say the lath mill—or some lumber to be re-edged or trimmed, a couple of hours' run at night, on that particular machine, leaves everything clear for the morning. Or, the clean-up man at night can run the conveyors helping to feed the furnaces, instead of leaving large heaps of refuse to be moved in the morning and over-running into the dusthouse, to be rehandled. But the principal advantage, in my estimation, is in installing the machines. There is no need of placing a machine to accommodate the structure, no cutting away of braces, weakening the building, no need of an intricate net of belting, no twist belting, nor hot boxes caused by misalignment of shafting. And the reduction of friction load is no small item.

One more point which appeals to me in favor of direct connected electric drive. The greatest objection to a ground-floor mill or factory has always been the difficulty of belting the machines properly without endangering the employes. The electric transmission overcomes this. While I am not familiar with the probable cost of such an equipment, the difference in building, shafting, pulleys and belts, ought to go a long way toward paying for "the new way." And, besides, there is no firmer foundation for machinery than concrete imbedded in solid mother earth.

With all these advantages it is but natural for the practical man to ask, wherein may the possible trouble be anticipated? Past experience has taught that when motors were chosen too light for the work intended, they would burn out. While all motors will stand a large percentage of overload, it is not policy to try running up to the capacity.

In the planing mill much the same policy of placing each machine independently of the other, is carried out. Same in the machine shop, which is also the repair shop for the railroad. In this shop is a steam engine, located so that in case of a breakdown of the power plant, repair work will not be hampered. The aggregate power of all the motors in use by this concern, is about 5,200 horse-power, and that the respective department heads are enthusiastic about electricity as a transmitting power for mills, is easily understood, and their share in bringing about great that it really deserves especial mention.

WOOD BENDING.

Wood bending is based on and consists of compression. Wood does not safely stretch a particle; if it does, it breaks. So when wood is bent the difference in the length of the wood on the inside and outside of the bend must be made up for by the compression. It is important to remember this fact for several reasons. One is to protect the wood on the outside of the curve from the tendency to stretch which may break it, the other is not only to select the right kind of wood but also to prepare it and get it in such condition that it will compress most readily. It is because a knot will not compress readily that it makes a serious defect in wood intended for bending, and because a knot can not be compressed readily, if it is present in that part of the wood which is to be bent, it is better to have it on the outside than on the inside, though, of course, it is best not to have it there at all.

Any wood may be bent to a certain extent, but of course, some woods bend more readily than others and usually the more tensile strength the wood has the better it is, provided this factor is not interfered with by unusual resistance to compression. An example illustrating this point is hickory, which has great tensile strength and bends well too, but not nearly as easily as it would if it were not so hard and difficult to compress. Elm, which has not the same tensile strength as hickory, but is softer and more easily compressed, will therefore bend more readily than hickory, and where the strength and hardness are sufficient to

answer the purpose it makes one of the best woods known for bending purposes. White pine, which is a wood easily compressed, seems to be shy in tensile strength and though it can be, and is, bent, it is not considered for most purposes a good wood to use in this way.

What might be termed the leading woods for bent work are hickory, oak, elm, ash, and there are lots of other woods that are bent and made to bend successfully, among them being gum, mulberry, yellow pine, willow, birch, and a number of others, but the ones named might be considered the leaders in the bent wood industry, and the others enter more as incidentals.

There are some woods that can be bent very readily by simply soaking them in water at ordinary temperature, and many times in the bending of light articles this is all the preparation resorted to. This would indicate that water or moisture is of more importance in the preparation of bending than heat. But it takes water and heat both to make the best combination.

Just what proportion of water and heat are best for preparing wood to be bent is a matter in which people differ somewhat, some going to one extreme and some to another. It doesn't hurt stock, and it is really good for it to be immersed in water and the water heated to boiling point by steam. Another method, and a good one, too, is to put the stock in a box or vat and let it get both the moisture and heat by turning exhaust or wet steam into it. Some people equip a steam box of this kind and use live dry steam. This, while it helps some, is not the best method. If live steam is to be used for the heat, it is best to have the stock immersed in water and heat the water with the steam.

The bending part of the work involves more complications than the boiling, and it is rather difficult to give in detail advice as to how best to do the work without knowing beforehand the exact amount of work to be done in each case, the kind of wood to be used, the form it is to be bent into, and the size of the pieces to be bent.

One of the many points to watch out for, is to protect the back or outside of the bend, to reinforce it, so to speak, while it is being bent, so that it may not give way through a sudden falling of too much strain on one point. The more thoroughly one can protect the back, not only through merely the preliminaries of bending but the entire process, the less loss there is from breakage and the better conformity there will be to the exact shape desired. If one should take a stick of wood and after it has been boiled properly for bending, cut it up into short lengths, it will be found that some sections of it will be compressed more readily than others. It is this difference in compressibility that causes the tendency to irregularity in bending. This tendency leads to kinks and ruptures if the back is not properly reinforced by what are termed straps in the process of bending.

One should be prepared, too, to bend the stock quickly, that is, bend it while it is fresh and hot from the vat; it bends better then than after it gets cool. Condensed from "Wood Craft."

EXPORT OF CANADIAN PULPWOOD.

In 1906 the United States imported 469,053 more cords of pulpwood than in 1905, and of that increase 93,000 cords was from Canada. The total export from Canada in 1906, was 738,872 cords, of which 721,323 cords was spruce, and 17,550 poplar. In 1906 there was exported to the United States, according to the report of the Agricultural Department of the Republic from Canada 116,258 tons of wood pulp, valued at \$2,503,362. This was a decrease of 10,000 tons as compared with 1905, which the report states, indicates that the Canadian manufacturers are finding a more profitable market elsewhere than in the United States. At the same time 2,605 tons of wood pulp was imported by Canada from the United States.

In loading lumber at Noyo, Cal., a unique system is employed, and while to the casual observer the method appears tedious, steamship people say it is a speedy and easy as loading from lumber docks. Noyo is a narrow rocky bay on the upper coast of California; so narrow in fact that a big lumber steamer has barely room to enter and turn. The shore line is in the form of a bluff about 150 feet in height. The steamer making port to load lumber anchors about 700 feet from shore, and when moored in the proper position, the lumber slings are sent out by means of wire from the shore.

THREE NEW MILLS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Coincident with the sudden development of the west coast of Vancouver Island, caused by the projected extension by the C. P. R. of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway from the east coast to Alberni on the west coast, comes the announcement that three large lumbermanufacturing plants will be erected at Alberni by the followings companies:—The Red Cliff Lumber Company, which has for many years been manufacturing pine at Duluth, Minn.; the Alberni Mills & Timber Company, with head offices at present at Ballard, Wash., and the British Columbia Cedar Lumber Company, whose present head office is located at Everett, Wash. Sites for these different mill companies have been obtained from the C. P. R., and it is understood that present intentions are to commence the erection of these mills next year. They will all be of considerable capacity, their output averaging about 150,000 feet per day. They will go in for both the export and the rail trade, ocean-going vessels reaching Alberni by means of Barclay Sound and the Alberni Canal, while rail shipment would be transhipped across the Gulf of Georgia into Vancouver, thence east by rail. The companies also have an eye to the time when the Panama Canal will render possible quick cargo shipments to the Atlantic seaboard.

THE TIMBER INDUSTRY OF NEW ZEALAND.

"The timber supplies in New Zealand are rapidly diminishing, both in quantity and quality," says Mr. W. C. Kensington, Under-Secretary of Lands, in a report presented to Parliament. "Whereas in 1905 there was estimated to be a total of 43,000,000,000 superficial feet of milling timber in the various districts, it now appears that the amount has fallen to about 36,000,000,000 superficial feet. Although the annual output has risen from 413,289,742 feet to 432,031,611 feet, a very large proportion of the remaining timber, though suitable for milling purposes, is not readily available, owing to the difficulty of communication. Other causes, such as smallness of areas containing milling timber, waste of timber in milling operations, destruction of forests by bush fires, and clearing land for settlement, and the necessity of preserving certain forests for climatic water supply, land protection, and scenic purposes, also tend to limit the quantity of timber available; and it appears certain that the supply is not likely to last beyond the seventy years estimated in 1905, and will possibly fall short of this period to a considerable extent.

"Timber merchants and the carpentering trade all over New Zealand require and demand to be supplied with suitable timber for their needs out of the forests now standing on unoccupied lands. The work of the contractor, builder, cabinetmaker, and allied trades would be seriously hampered if any great proportion of their requirements had to be derived from outside the colony, and as at the present time there are 411 mills in operation, employing 7,139 laborers, who, with other workers in the bush and their dependents, represent some twenty to twenty-five thousand souls, a severe blow would be dealt to the industry were its operations disturbed in this manner. Again, the process of felling and removing milling timber from the land largely helps to open it up for settlement purposes, and thereby assists in some measure the work of colonization. Considerations such as these tend to strengthen the arguments of those persons who desire to see our indigenous forests practically swept away to meet the requirements of the saw milling trade. But, on the other hand, it is essential to keep in mind the great lessons of past days, and to guard against a similar fate overtaking New Zealand as has happened to so many other flourishing countries in the world.

"The Government have for some years been gradually working with a view to supplement the resources of our native forests, and the efforts of the reforestation branch of this department have already made a perceptible difference in the quantity of timber trees that will be available for milling operations in some twenty years' time and onwards. Over 15,000,000 trees have already been planted out in the thirteen Government plantations, over an area of 6,810 acres, and distributed among domains, etc., while 15,000,000 trees are growing in the State nurseries, and are available for further planting. Much of the planting has been accomplished on the pumice plains between Rotorua and Taupo, and in the treeless parts of Otago, Canterbury, and Marlborough, and it is in the necessary and early development of and additions to these plantations that the future welfare and maintenance of the saw milling industry of this colony now lies. Those areas of pumice country and poor soil are peculiarly adapted for tree planting, and can be made to yield in this manner as profitable a monetary return as rich agricultural and pastoral land does in other parts of the colony."

DEMURRAGE DISCUSSION

Mr. C. M. Hays, Mr. William Wainwright, and Mr. George Biggar, representing the G.T.R., and Mr. Charles Drinkwater, representing the C.P.R., met the Government representatives in Ottawa, on December 17 last, with reference to the proposed legislation for this session affecting railway companies. In an interview with Hon. Mr. Graham, the railway representatives presented their objections to the proposed amendments to the Railway Act, providing for reciprocal demurrage and a two-cent a mile fare. They pointed out that the reciprocal demurrage clauses, as proposed, would be impracticable, in view of the fact that the railway companies could be held responsible for any delay in furnishing cars promptly to shippers, notwithstanding abnormal traffic conditions over which they had no control. It was also urged that under the present law, shippers were adequately protected against any undue delays in forwarding goods. Damages could be collected, either through the law courts or through an order of the Railway Commission, and such claims were being daily paid by the railway companies.

HYMENEAL.

On Sunday, Oct. 20th., the wedding took place at Golden, B. C., of Mr. Frederick D. Becker to Miss Selk, daughter of Mr. daughter of Mr. Selk, superintendent of the Columbia River Lumber Company, Limited, that city.

Mr. Becker is one of the most prominent young lumbermen in British Columbia, having first come here as manager of the Otis Staples lumber mill at Wycliffe, B.C. Later, as manager of the Staples & Company, retail lumber business, at Calgary, he became a prominent figure in Alberta retail lumber circles. He is now secretary-treasurer of the Monarch Lumber Company of Savonnas, B.C.

NOT PESSIMISTIC.

Mr. R. J. Crawford, of Leslie & Crawford, wholesale lumber and shingle dealers and timber land brokers, Vancouver, B.C., made a trip east last month and gave THE CANADA LUMBERMAN a call. Mr. Crawford is not pessimistic regarding the lumber market.

Saw Mill at
Rainy Lake, Ont. Yards and Planing Mill at
Hamilton, Ont.

THE
M. BRENNEN & SONS
MFG. CO. LTD.
HAMILTON, CANADA

Blower Systems

FOR ALL PURPOSES

We make a specialty of piping systems for removing shavings and sawdust of woodworking factories and feeding it automatically into the furnace.

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE ESTIMATES

A. MAHONY
505 KING STREET, WEST, - TORONTO
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RAILS AND TRACK SUPPLIES

New and Re-Laying from 12 to 60 lbs per yard with fastenings; for Lumbering, Mining and Contracting Work. Also about 25 tons of good second-hand Boom Chain $\frac{5}{8}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Immediate shipment. Get our prices before purchasing.

SESSENWIN BROS.
Montreal

Wanted and For Sale Department

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. Fourteen lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

FOR SALE

100 CARS NO. 1 TIMOTHY HAY IN LOTS TO SUIT. C. ANDERSON, & Co., Forest, Ontario.

WANTED—TWO CAR LOAD OF HEMLOCK sawn to order 12' to 28' R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.

FOR SALE

A thoroughly well equipped band, circular and band mill, run six seasons only. Located at Sarnia, Ont. Can be shipped by rail or water.

Will sell any part of equipment to suit purchaser.

The main equipment is as follows:

8 72" x 16" tubular boilers, in three batteries, with three independent stacks and all fixtures.

1 12" x 7" x 10" Worthington duplex pump.

1 22" x 42" slide valve engine.

1 20" x 24" slide valve engine.

1 heavy log haul-up rig, with about 300' of chain.

2 three-arm Garland log kickers.

1 four-arm Kline log stop.

1 three-arm Kline log stop.

2 Garland steam niggers.

1 R. H., 52" Watrous three-block carriage, with fourth block on trailer.

1 8' by 12" Watrous R. H. band mill.

1 10" x 42" shotgun feed.

20 16" x 30" iron live rolls.

4 10" x 30" iron live rolls.

8 10" x 30" iron chain driven rolls.

1 two-arm steam cant flipper.

1 52" L. H. Watrous four-saw edger.

1 K. H., five-saw 16" table slasher.

1 heavy carriage cut-off saw for timbers.

1 L. H., three-block 40" Garland circular carriage.

1 Kilgore air cushion buffer.

1 L. H. Stearns iron frame circular husk.

1 9" x 48" shotgun feed.

21 10" x 24" iron live rolls.

5 10" x 24" iron live rolls.

1 52" Munn four-saw edger.

1 two-arm steam cant flipper.

1 L. H., five-saw slab slasher.

2 lumber trimmers

1 44" L. H. Wickes gang.

21 6" wooden chain driven rolls in rear of gang.

1 L. H. Garland four-saw lath bolter.

1 Stearns five-saw L. H. lath machine.

1 adjustable length lath trimmer.

2 single length, 4" lath trimmers and binders.

1 No. 4 Mitts & Merrill h-g.

1 R. H. 27" automatic knife grinder.

1 Covell automatic circular saw sharpener.

1 Rich 12" lap grinder.

1 pair Rich band saw stretching wheels.

1 48" gang saw clamp

1 hooded band saw forage

1 B. T. & B. automatic band saw sharpener with floor stands

1 52" band saw filing clamp

1 Rich movable roll band saw stretcher.

1 10" x 13" x 5" anvil.

1 78" x 9 1/2" band saw hammering plate

4 band saw stretchers with rolls and nine floor rolls.

1 6" x 11" x 12" saw anvil.

1 12" shear.

1 Covell-Kinney saw swage.

1 Hart Emery Wheel Co. saw sharpener.

1 12" Rich band saw brazing clamp.

1 Covell automatic gang saw sharpener.

1 Wickes screw punch gummer.

1 Wilkin gang saw stretcher

1 10" x 6" x 6 1/2" anvil.

1 27 1/2" K. W. 550 light, 110 volt, multipolar generator, with switchboard and instruments

1 12" x 16" R. H., box bed slide valve engine.

1 10" x 16" Smalley R. H., engine driving dynamo.

1 wooden frame rip saw, top 52" x 48".

1 shingle mill haul-up rig.

1 drag saw, belt drive.

1 knee feed bolter.

1 Hall No. 6 shingle machine.

1 double knot saw.

1 63" rotary saw.

1 shingle band cut-off and rip saw.

1 Hart Emery wheel shingle saw sharpener.

1 shingle bolt elevator.

1 blacksmith's outfit.

1 7" blacksmith's vise.

1 lot brick.

1,200 ft. 2 1/2" hose.

1 steel roof for boiler house, including steel trusses.

1 Greenwood heading turner.

3 wood frame shingle packers.

1 42" six-knife wheel jointer.

Large lot of band and circular saws.

A number of shovels and tools.

We also have a large quantity of tee rail, tram cars, dump carts, tram timbers etc., which, like the mill building, can be had with machinery, or will be sold separately.

All shafting, pulleys, boxes, gears and belting used to drive the foregoing machinery; an exceptionally fine lot of riveted carrier chain for sawdust and refuse.

We invite the closest inspection of this material, knowing that it will prove satisfactory to the most critical buyer. The mill frame, roomy, heavy and well built, can be had with the mill machinery if desired.

WICKES BROTHERS,
Saginaw, Mich.
Seattle Office, 412 Oriental Bldg.

POSITION WANTED

AS SUPERINTENDENT, MANAGER, woods or sawmill, accountant, timber cruiser, or scaler. Practical experience in every detail of lumbering operations. Best of reference. Address Box 557, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WHITE BIRCH OR POPLAR SQUARES

from 1/2" to 2" diam. any length. H. M. CARUTHERS, Quincy, Mass.

WANTED

THE ADDRESS OF A RESPONSIBLE FIRM experienced in the manufacture of box shooks for export to the United Kingdom. Box 921 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

SAWING CONTRACT

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR CUTTING of lumber by the thousand in any quantity from one million to one hundred million feet.

SOUTH RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Limited
South River, Ont.

8,000 Acres of B.C. Timber

LANDS FOR SALE COMPRISING CEDAR, fir, Spruce, Cypress, situated 100 miles from Vancouver, easily logged by lake and river to salt water. Writer owner, W.A. SIMPSON, 744 Davie St., Vancouver

FOR SALE

IF YOU WANT RED PINE PILES OR round timber write to us. We can supply them from 40 to 60 feet long. Address LINDSAY & MOHR, Wilno, Ont., G.T. Ry.

WANTED

5 CARS WHITE CEDAR PICKETS, ROUGH not pointed, equal amounts of 1/2" x 2"-3", 1/2" x 3"-4", 1/2" x 4"-5". Also 18" cedar shingles. Quote price on car naming shipping point. C. A. LARNED, Phoenix N.Y.

WANTED

A STOCK OF HEMLOCK DRY, STATE Price, how long cut and whether lengths and widths are piled separate and point of shipment. I also want Ontario cedar and B.C. shingles and one and two inch spruce. Address JOHN BUTLER, Wholesaler, Box 171, Woodstock, Ontario.

WANTED TO BUY.

200,000' Hard Maple, 2 1/2" x 8 1/2"-2 3/4" x 4 1/2"-2 3/4" x 8, 6 to 16'.
100,000' Basswood 1" x 4 and up
100,000' Brown Ash 1" and up

M. T. BELL,
307 Merchants Bank Bldg.,
Montreal Que.

SOFT ELM AND BASSWOOD WANTED

1000 FT. 1" AND 1 1/2" SOFT ELM, C 150. & B, 50,000 ft. Basswood 1" M.R., all for immediate shipment. BOX 559, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto

WANTED—CAPITAL TO SECURE GOVERNMENT TIMBER

A TIMBER CRUISER WITH OVER 20 years' experience in cruising and locating timber in B.C., wants to get in touch with parties desirous of securing timber in B.C. would take an interest in timber secured. Also several good limits for sale. Address, CRUISER, Box 194, Nelson, B.C.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE PINE TIMBER LIMITS IN District of Algoma, all tributary to Georgian Bay. Also good modern band saw mill, with necessary dwellings, &c., situated near the mouth of Spanish River on Georgian Bay. The above will be sold in bulk or separately. Terms of payment very moderate to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to
NIPISSING LUMBER Co., Ltd.
Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE

The Following Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment:

20 cars,	-	-	1" x 4" and up, Spruce boards.
10 "	-	-	1" x 5" and up, Pine "
10 "	-	-	2" x 6" up Spruce plank.
10 "	-	-	2" x 5" Spruce scantling.
2 "	-	-	2" and 3" Spruce Cu ls,
10 "	-	-	1" Pine Cu ls,
5 "	-	-	2" and 3" Pine Culls.
20 "	-	-	Spruce Lath, 4' x 1 1/2" x 3/8".

THOMAS NAGLE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

WANTED

TO CONTRACT FOR SAWING THREE-quarter million at Ancaster. Address, Box 31, Jordan Harbor, Ont.

WANTED POSITION AS MANAGER OF lumber business thorough experience from the stump to consumer, in every branch. Best of references. BOX 345 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto

BUY B.C. TIMBER

358 MILLION FEET OF TIMBER, FIR, CEDAR, Spruce and Hemlock Easily logged to tide water, Cruisers' Estimate, 20,000 ft. per acre. Price \$26,000. Apply W.H. LEMSKE, P.O. BOX 972 Vancouver.

YOUNG LUMBERMAN

KNOWING THOROUGHLY THE WORK of woods, mill, yard and office up to general superintendent, wishes position either on salary or share of profits, married; wide experience: now employed as general superintendent. Address Box 542 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE

CORLISS ENGINE, FROM 300 to 400 H.P.; all complete; used less than one year. Will sell at a bargain. Apply Box 554, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE

20 SETS LOG SLEIGHS, WITH CHAINS. 15 sets double harness, 80 pair of blankets, Cookery for one large camp, And an assorted lot of blacksmith and lumbering tools. The sleighs, harness and blankets are all practically new, having only been used one and two seasons. For price apply to MASON, GORDON & Co., Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE

TWO MILLION FEET HEMLOCK ON shore of Georgian Bay from 10 to 26 feet long. State highest price delivered in booms. Address, A. B. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

SAW MILL AND ABOUT 45 ACRES OF good Timbered bush, also lath and shingle machine, capacity 10,000 per day, within a miles of C.P.R. and 4 miles of G.T.R. stations. Apply to J. D. GREENLEES, Alliston.

For Sale

1 car 1 inch Soft Elm C & B.
1 " 2 " " Common.
1 " 1 " Black Ash C & B.
1 " 1 " Maple C & B.
W. H. CUSTIS, Kettleby, Ont.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

20 H.P. ENGINE AND 25 H.P. BOILER stationary, full front and 50 feet stack. One 12 H.P. Watrous Gasoline Engine, nearly new. One 24 inch Goldie & McCulloch Planer and Matcher. One Hay Press, will sell cheap or trade for Lumber. Write to Friesen Bros., Steinbach, Man.

FOR SALE

COMPLETE OUTFIT OF MODERN machinery for the manufacture of Hardwood Flooring. Beloit Pattern Flooring Machine. Hoyt Pattern Matcher. Fay Egan Double strip surfacer and planer. Fay Egan Band Rip Saw machine. 4" saws can also be used as re-saw. Sherman End-Matcher and Boring machine. Broken Roll Single Surfer. Buzz Planer, Turning Lathe, Etc. All the very latest style of tools and in good order. Practically new. Apply to J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ontario.

For Sale

We offer the following New and Second-Hand Machinery, a full description of any will be given on application.

SAW MILL MACHINERY.

Automatic Sawing Machine, American make. NEW, No. 1 Standard, A. S. M. M. Co. Carriage for No. 1 Saw Mill, 28' long, rack and pinion feed.

SHINGLE MACHINES AND JOINTERS AND LATH MILLS.

NEW, Upright Swing Machine, 40" Saw.
NEW, Upright Swing Machine, 40" Saw.
Upright Swing Shingle Machine, 40" Saw.
Upright Swing Shingle Machine.
NEW, Horizontal Shingle Machine, 40" Saw.
NEW, Shingle Jointer, 40" Saw.
Smallwood Automatic Shingle Machine.
Pierce Double, or Two Block Shingle Mill.
3" Wheel Jointer.
42" Wheel Jointer, 4 Knife.
W Complete Shingle Packer.
Nearly new, No. 1 Lath Machine and Bolter.
NEW, Combined Lath Machine and Bolter, Wood Frame.
NEW, Combined Lath Machine and Bolter.
NEW, No. 2 Lath Machine and Bolter.

DRAG SAWS.

Iron Frame Drag Saw, W. E. Hill & Co. make. Drag Saw Irons, complete with Saw. Wood Frame Drag Saw, complete, NEW.

RE-SAWING MACHINES.

54" Band Re-Saw, McGregor, Gourlay.
48" Band Re-Saw.
40" Circular " Cant, Gourlay.
40" Circular " American make.
36" Circular " Rogers
Vertical " "

WOOD PLANERS.

24" Revolving Bed, Surface Planer
18" Little Giant Planer and Matcher.
24" Revolving Bed Surface Planer
24" Double Surfer Revolving Bed, Cowan.
26" Double Surfer, Revolving Bed, Broken Rolls, Cowan make
24" Double Surfer, No. 1-2 McGregor, Gourlay.
12" Buzz Planer, complete.
24" Surface Planer.
NEW, Planer and Matcher, M 141 B., Cowan.
24" Double Surfer.
24" Double Surfer.
24" Surface Planer, Dundas.
22" Surface Planer, Wood frame.
NEW, 24" Pony Planer.
T. C., 30" Revolving, Bed, Double Surfer, J. & T. Holmes.

24" No. 1, Double Surfer and Matcher, Dundas.
24" No. 1, Planer and Matcher.
13" Matching Machine.
NEW, 18" Little Giant Planer and Matcher.
M185, NEW, K. G. 12" x 4", 4 Side Planer, Matcher, and Moulder, Robinson & Son.

58" Stroke Jointer
24" Buzz Planer, McGregor, Gourlay Co.
24" Surface Planer.
12" Pony Planer.
13" Heading Planer.
8" Wood Worker
13" Lightning Flooring Machine, McG. G. Co.
M. 180 M182, NEW, 16" Buzz Planers with countershafts
12" Buzz Planer, Cowan.
NEW, 12" Buzz Planer, slotted head.

WOOD MOULDERS OR STICKERS.

8", 3 Side Moulder.
7", 3 Side Moulder, Cameron.
NE 4", 10" x 4 Side Moulder, Cowan.
8" Sash Sticker, Wood Frame.
6" Sash Sticker, Jarline.
6" Sash Sticker, Galt.
6" Sash Sticker, H. B. Smith.
6" Sash Sticker, Wood Frame.
6" Sash Sticker, Wood Frame.
12" x 4 Side Moulder Goldie & McCulloch.

WOOD SHAPERS.

Single Spindle Wood Frame Frizzer.
2 Spindle Wood Frame, 25" x 26" Top.
NEW, 2 Spindle Robinson Shaper.
Single Spindle Wood Shaper
2 Spindle Wood Shaper, No 50, Clark & Dem'll.
2 Spindle Wood Shaper, Wood Top.
2 Spindle, Wood Frame and Top.
NEW, Wood Shapers, M93, Cowan.

SAW TABLES AND SWING SAWS.

M184, NEW, Dimension Saw Table.
NEW, No. 2, Crescent Saw Table, B. ring Attach ment.
Variety Saw Table.
NEW, No. 1 Crescent
NEW, Cowan Variable Feed R'p Saw.
Iron Frame Variety Saw Table.
NEW, Iron Frame Swing Saw.
NEW, Champion Cut-off Saw, Kalte.
Wood Frame Rip Saw Table, 33" x 66".
Wood Frame and Top, Saw Table.
" " " Saw Table.
Wood Frame Table, 48" x 60" Top.
34" x 8", Wood Table.

Pipe Frame Swing Saw.
Iron Frame Swing Saw.
NEW, Roller Top Sawing Machine.
NEW, Tilting Table Swing Saw.
NEW, Tilting Table Swing Saw.
NEW, Wood Frame, Roller Top Cut-off Saw.
Handle and Spoke Sawing Machine.
Stave Sawing Machine.
NEW, No. 1, Crescent Saw Table.

Send for Our Monthly Stock List of Second-Hand Machinery, Power Transmission Appliances, etc., Prompt shipments.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.
Toronto Montreal Vancouver

WANTED — TEN THOUSAND CORDS
Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of
Slabs. **SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO.,** 52 Yonge
Street Arcade, Toronto.

FOR SALE

ABOUT 100 M. PINE—ABOUT 1/5 WHITE
pine—can be cut to order. Write for particulars.
S. SMITH, Silver Hill, Ontario

WE HAVE FOR SALE A FEW CARS OF
cedar posts and shingles, pine lath, clear face
and better red pine and a good quantity of white
pine and spruce lumber. **JOHN HARRISON & SONS**
Co., Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound, Ont.

FOR SALE

A QUANTITY OF HEMLOCK SLABS AT
Falkenburg Station. **S. M. MOORE, Falken-**
burg, Ont.

MAPLE FLOORING AND BLOCKS

WANTED, OFFERS OF BEST QUALITY.
Particulars and prices to **JOS F. EBNER,**
Stewart Street, Cubitt Town, London, England.

FOR SALE

COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE CIRCULAR SAW-
mill, capacity 40M ft. per day. Extra good
piling ground and yard on G.T. switch. Will sell
as it stands or mill machinery separately. **THE**
SNIDER LUMBER CO., Gravenhurst, Ont.

WANTED

TO CONTRACT FOR TEN CARS OR LESS
hard maple squares 1 3/4", 2" and 2 1/4" x 27"
long, clear stock and bundled with wire. Shipment
dry May to November 1908. Apply stating price
and quantity to **BOX 560, CANADA LUMBERMAN,**
Toronto.

FOR SALE

SAW MILL TO 15,000 DAILY CAPACITY
with wagons trucks &c also limits 1,200 a. res.
THE HARCOURT LUMBER CO.,
Harcourt, P. O.

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING
of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order.
Write us. **PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near**
Cartier.)

Wanted

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET WINTER
cut Basswood. Sawing specification furnished
upon request. Apply **BOX 555, CANADA LUMBERMAN,**
Toronto.

FOR SALE

I AM PREPARED TO DELIVER F.O.B.
cars here 2,000,000 feet cedar logs cut to order
into any size timbers from 4" x 4" to 12" x 12", and
from 8 to 20 feet long, any time up to next May;
3,000 telegraph poles. Correspondence solicited.
J. B. WINLAW, Winlaw, B. C.

FOR SALE

LUMBER YARD AND OFFICES AND FIX-
TURES of a Wholesale and Retail Lumber
Business in a first-class town. This is a first class
going concern of old established business and in one
of the best towns in Ontario, enjoying a good farm-
ers' as well as town trade.
Reason for selling is to go to British Columbia to
operate Timber Limits secured there.
For information inquire at **BOX 553, CANADA LUM-**
BERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE

A GREAT MANUFACTURING SITE FOR
Pulpwood Mill or large Saw Mill; with excel-
lent large water power already developed. Also
complete saw mill and planing mill with about four
million feet of lumber, shingles, lath, dressed lumber.
Complete outfit of Lumber Camp for about one
hundred men; and the most attractive town site in
New Ontario. Situated in the Town of Charlton.
Good time to get at bottom price. Apply **BOX No. 1,**
New Liskeard, Ont.

DRY STOCK READY FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

12 cars 1 x 18 to 23" panel and No. 1 Poplar.
6 " 1" 1st and 2nds Poplar.
6 " 1" No. 1 common Poplar.
6 " 1" No. 2
8 " 1" mill cull Poplar.
2 " 1 x 18 and wider panel and No. 1 Cottonwood.
2 " 5/4 No. 1 common Cottonwood.
5 " 1 x 13 to 17" box boards Cottonwood.

20 cars 1 x 8 to 12" box boards Cottonwood.
19 " 1 x 13 to 17 1st and 2nds "
21 " 1 x 13 to 17 No. 1 common "
20 " 1 x 6 to 12" 1st and 2nds "
15 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 1 common Cottonwood
20 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 2
15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red or white Oak.
24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red or white Oak.

AMERICAN LUMBER AND MANFG. CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Cedar Posts Wanted

WANTED—40,000 Cedar Fence Posts, 5 inches and up at Top, and
8 feet long, Peeled. Must be sound quality and straight.

Quote lowest price F. O. B. Cars, Terms Cash, less 2 per cent.

C. A. LARKIN

Toronto, Ont.

Current Trade Conditions

ONTARIO,

The holiday season finds the cus-
tomary stagnation in trade, a little
more marked perhaps than in for-
mer years, but showing promise of
a revival within the next few
weeks. At this period of the year
no special life is looked for in the
northern pine and hemlock busi-
ness. Movement by lake is over
for the season, and attention is con-
centrated on straightening up
stock for the winter and looking
after operations in the bush. Prices
in pine and hemlock are holding
steadily and no break is visible, de-
spite the continued weak demand.
Holders of the main supplies of
pine and hemlock are financially
strong and determined to make no
attempt to crowd sales for the im-
mediate future. That this policy
is wise is already evidenced by the
inquiries coming into Toronto from
outlying points. All the time there
is a steady reduction of stocks go-
ing on, while very little has been
done thus far to replenish them.

Many retailers are already con-
vinced that any reason they may
have had in the past for delay in
placing orders is no longer valid.
The market during the fall appear-
ed unsettled. It seemed possible
that prices would drop—a reason-
able expectation, had stocks been
large and a cut equal to last year's
been ready for the manufacturer
next summer. As it is, the finan-
cial alarm was sounded in time to
obviate the possibility of embar-
rassment from a surplus of lumber.
Already, however, equilibrium is
slowly but surely returning, and
early in the month it is conceded
that confidence will have been fully
restored and the lumber market
placed on a sounder basis than ever
before. After the temporary lull
the re-awakened demand will soon
press hard on the diminished avail-
able supply, a fact which will call
for attention before many weeks of
the new year have passed.

EASTERN CANADA.

Some transactions have recently
been made in "English" spruce at
figures which go to show that an
advance in price has certainly been

made. However, it is probable that
the lots in question have been pur-
chased by some dealers who have
been "caught short" and that the
prices paid were due to the man-
ner in which they were situated
rather than to any unwonted stim-
ulation of business. An enquirer
would probably be quoted from
\$12.50 to \$12.75 per thousand super-
ficial feet on a specification con-
taining say 50 per cent. 7's and
8's, 35 per cent. 9's and 15 per
cent. wides, f.o.b., steamer, St.
John, with two-third price for
fourths and ends.

The shipments by the winter
liners have been so far very light.
A few small lots have been for-
warded to the Bristol Channel, but
nothing has as yet gone to Liver-
pool. The C. P. R. steamers have
taken practically nothing in this
line. Freight rates are cheaper this
winter than last, 27s 6d to
30s per standard being the charge
this year as against 30s to 32s 6d
at this time last season.

Manufacturing is practically a
dead letter at most of the import-
ant plants and winter quietude has
settled down in shipping circles
also. Logging, however, is more
active, although operations in the
lower counties have been handicap-
ped because of the lack of snow.
During the winter months in past
years an element in the trade has
been the offerings of stock from
the portable mills of which there
were numbers along the railway
lines all through the province. The
lumber thus manufactured, owing
to the severity of the weather, the
increased cost of forwarding the
manufactured article and the extra
expense of keeping machinery run-
ning under difficult conditions,
costs considerably more per thous-
and than the output of the larger
manufacturing plants. These cir-
cumstances, in view of the low
prices now current throughout the
whole schedule, practically shut
out the portable plant.

WESTERN CANADA.

The getting out of railway ties
for the Grand Trunk Pacific and
for other lines also has had a some-
what beneficial effect on the indus-
try in the Prairie Provinces. In
Alberta 600,000 ties have been call-
ed for. Tamarac, jack pine or
spruce are acceptable. This de-

mand will do much to stimulate
activity in the lumbering industry
which has suffered considerably
during the financial stringency of
the past few weeks.

UNITED STATES.

The Chicago demand for white
pine is unusually small, despite the
fact that stocks have dwindled
down to extremely limited propor-
tions. Some of the city mills have,
it is said, insufficient stock to finish
the winter, but seem determined to
hold off until the trend of the
spring business can be determined.
There is, however, a fair demand
for the better grade of pine in
small lots. On the whole the con-
dition is satisfactory and inquiries
give promise of better business
shortly. Hemlock is in much the
same position, the market generally
being featureless. The marked cur-
tailment in the cut of yellow pine is
having a stimulating effect on the
market for that wood, although
there is still plenty of room for im-
provement.

The temporary suspension of
furniture manufacturing has had a
detrimental effect on the hardwood
market. Prices are being fairly
well maintained, however. Dealers
are satisfied that with the light sup-
ply of hardwoods in the country
and the great curtailment in the
cut that is taking place this winter,
the supply will scarcely be equal to
the demand next spring and prices
will stiffen considerably.

ST. GABRIEL LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Spruce Lumber
Lath and Rossed Pulp Wood

St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.
Mills on Joliette Branch C. P. Ry.

McPHERSON & FULLERTON BROS.

Timber and Real Estate, Victoria, B.C.
27 miles Cedar and Spruce, will cruise
twenty thousand to acre or better. Price
\$2.50 per acre.
45 miles on Skeena, will cruise fifteen
thousand feet to acre. Price \$1.25 per acre.
If you are interested in timber write us.
Correspondence solicited.

We have for Sale BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES

Apply to
LESLIE & CRAWFORD
Vancouver, B.C.

Timber Limits For Sale

Spruce, Pine, Cedar, Hemlock
and other Timber Limits.

FINEST TIMBER SPLENDID LOCATION

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

CANADA MINERALS, Limited

75 Yonge Street, - Toronto

The Chicago market for red cedar shingles has become so quiet that Western manufacturers are said to be storing their product at points near that city, where they intend to keep them until higher prices are obtainable. In Washington the shingle shut-down is the most complete ever known. Cedar logs are said to be holding up well.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The lumber business in Britain is still being conducted on extremely quiet lines. The monetary crisis in America and the heavy efflux of gold from England has created a rise in the bank rate which now stands at 7 per cent. Speculative building has been reduced to a minimum. Apart from this, however, the lumber business generally is far from good, few of the industries on which the trade is dependent being well employed. The only redeeming feature has been the moderation of imports, a fact which has been responsible for the maintenance of values generally. The position of Canadian spruce is comparatively healthy as stocks are fairly moderate in extent, and at the same time there exists a decided shortage in some of the broader sizes.

Of pine deals there is not much to report. Very high prices are from time to time obtainable for small quantities of good stock, and small quantities are available. Hemlock is very little inquired for. Birch is improving both as regards logs and planks, while stocks are much reduced. Supplies of yellow pine at the leading centres consist mostly of inferior woods; nevertheless even for fresh guaranteed sawn timber sales are difficult and prices weak.

B. C. TIMBER LIMIT LICENSES.

While the British Columbia Forestry Association is attempting to secure longer options for timber leases the Nelson Board of Trade, the most important body of its kind in the interior of the province, is taking up for presentation at the meeting of the associated boards of trade of the Kootenay in January the question of survey of Government lands and the tenure of timber licenses. Views so far expressed are that speculators in timber

lands secure licenses and then allow the timber land to remain for years undeveloped. The Nelson board proposes that the Government be urged to change the regulations so that holders of timber lands must begin development in one year and continue each succeeding year.

HARDWOOD MARKET CONDITIONS.

The last fortnight has been the dulllest in hardwood sales the country over, that has been experienced in a good many years, says the "Hardwood Record," under date of December 25. This condition has resulted from various causes, particularly close finances and a determination on the part of buyers to make no new obligations for the year, due to their uncertainty as to how business would start off in 1908. In spite of this situation leaders in the hardwood industry look upon it with a good deal of optimism. Every indication points to a renaissance of fair trade for the first of the year, which it is fully expected will develop into a normal tide of business by early spring.

A large factor in the buying trade is the furniture industry, notably in the Middle West, and as the annual furniture sales exhibitions will open early in January lumber buying from these corners will depend very largely on the business booked at these shows. Indications are favorable to a considerable volume of purchases taking place shortly after January 1 in that a good many woodworking institutions which closed down in November and early in December have resumed operations with evident business in sight to keep them going.

According to Churchill & Sim's wood circular of December 4 the quantities of Canadian woods on the London docks on November 30 last were:

FROM THE ST. LAWRENCE			
	1907		1906
Pine Deals	761,000 pieces		837,000 pieces
Spruce "	1,038,000 "		1,838,000 "
Birch Planks	313,000 "		198,000 "
AND FROM NEW BRUNSWICK			
Pine Deals	60,080 pieces		2,000 pieces
Spruce "	674,000 "		292,000 "
Birch Planks	188,000 "		234,000 "

A. F. Holden, Pres. J. M. Diver, Genl. Mgr
F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Ass't-Mgr

The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

TIMBER LUMBER AND LATH

Special Bills Cut to Order in
White Pine and Norway,
any length from 10' to 60'
long.

SARNIA, ONT.



Corrugated Iron

For Sidings, Roofings,
Ceilings, Etc.

Absolutely free from defects—made from very finest sheets.
Each sheet is accurately squared, and the corrugations pressed one at a time—not rolled—giving an exact fit without waste.
Any desired size or gauge—galvanized or painted—straight or curved.
Send us your specifications.

The Metallic Roofing Co.
WHOLESALE MANAGERS, LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA.

Planing and Matching
—IN TRANSIT—
S. POMEROY, Orillia
PLANING, MATCHING, RESAWING,
SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS
in Car Lots.
Factory near Station. Write for Prices
Phone 113

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO. LIMITED
MILLS: LATCHFORD, ONT.
Branch Offices: Manchester, Eng. North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Specialties: **GOOD SIDINGS, WHITE PINE, HEMLOCK**
TORONTO - - - - - ONTARIO

Christy, Moir Company
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS OF
LUMBER
SPRUCE - SPRUCE
Always in the Market for Mill Cuts Always for Sale
149 Broadway, NEW YORK

THE CANADA WOOD SPECIALTY Co., Limited,

MANUFACTURERS:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring,
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,
Heading, Baskets, Etc. . .

Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

**McLennan Timber Lands and
Lumber Co., Limited**

Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of

Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N. Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

Reliable Veterinary Remedies

No logging outfit is complete without a supply of reliable veterinary remedies. Getting the wrong kind means the loss of the use of your horses when time is valuable.

Johnson's Veterinary Remedies
are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.

They are
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1.
A penetrating Alcoholic Liniment.
Put up in 10 e gallon jugs, with full directions, per imperial gal. \$4.50

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 2.
A combination of the best oils used as liniments, imp. gallon . \$3.00

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy.
A sure and speedy cure for colic
Imperial gallon \$5.00

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment.

Positively the best all-round healing ointment made. In use by the largest owners of horse flesh in Canada.
Put up in 2 lb tins, each . . \$2.25
or in 1/2 lb tins, per dozen . . \$3.50

Johnson's Condition Powders. (Concentrated).
Put up in bulk, per lb 30c.

These goods being put up in bulk are more economical than others, as cost of bottling, etc., is saved.

CAMP REMEDIES.

In addition to our Veterinary Remedies we make a line of medicines for lumbermen, including a strong, penetrating liniment, healing ointment, cholera cure, liver pills, cough syrup, in fact anything in the form of Camp Drug Supplies. We know that there are no better remedies made than those we offer. There may be others nearly as good, but they lack our guarantee. Satisfaction or money back. A trade discount of 10% allowed off all orders amounting to \$100.

Send postal for printed matter.

A. H. JOHNSON
Wholesale Druggist
Collingwood, - - - - - Ont.

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring
N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

THE NEWS

Therrien & Therrien, lumber dealers, Montreal, Que., are reported to have dissolved.

The lumber firm of Cann & Ingle, Stony Plain, Alta., have been succeeded by Ingle & Miller.

L. A. Croteau and J. A. Piche have registered a new lumber firm at Montreal under the name of the Canadian Supply Company.

On Christmas day the steamship "Oanfa" left Evans, Coleman & Evans' wharf at Vancouver for Liverpool with a cargo of 150,000 feet of lumber.

It is reported that the International Paper Company, of New York, have acquired an interest in the Dalhousie Lumber Company, New Brunswick, and that application is being made to increase the capital stock of the latter concern.

Fire losses sustained at Woodstock, Ont., during the past twelve months amount to only \$855. At London, Ont., the damage for the same period amounts to about \$20,000, the lowest figure to go up in smoke at the Forest City for thirty years.

A new Quebec lumber firm, Carriere Brothers, Limited, have just been incorporated with head office at Hochelaga. The capital is registered at \$150,000. Amongst the incorporators are L. A. and F. Carriere, M. Benoit, W. Levert and F. Dufresne.

An action brought by the Independent Lumber Company to recover \$30,000 damages for alleged breach of contract to supply six million feet of lumber was decided in favor of the defendants owing to the fact that the contract was not duly signed and attested.

Carter Stevens Lumber Company, Limited, are another new firm to secure incorporation. The capital of this concern is \$40,000, and the head office is at Toronto. J. B. Bartram, Frederick Rielley, R. Eustace and V. V. Stevens, all of the Queen City, are the incorporators.

Owing to the refusal of the Vancouver lumber dealers to cut their prices, the Grand Trunk Pacific and White Pass Railway Company have purchased four million feet of ties and timber from the Puget Sound mills, where a reduction of between \$2 and \$3 per thousand is said to have been obtained.

Whilst deer hunting recently near Prince Albert, Sask., Crown Timber Inspector Robertson was lost, and in spite of the expedient organization of searching parties no trace was found of him for forty-eight hours. He was finally saved by his knowledge of woodcraft, which enabled him to recover the trail.

A branch of the British Columbia Forestry and Timber Chamber of Commerce has been organized at Victoria, B.C. The followings officers have been elected: Hon. president, John Arbuthnot; president, A. B. Ellis; vice-president, C. L. Betterton; 2nd vice-president, D. Stevens; secretary-treasurer, H. H. Jones.

The British Columbia "Gazette" contains notice of the incorporation of the following firms: British Canadian Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, capitalized at \$1,000,000; the Columbia River Timber & Transportation Company, Limited, capitalized at \$50,000; the Sims Timber Company, Limited, capitalized at \$250,000, and the Port Douglas Lumber & Trading Company, Limited, with a capital of \$100,000.

During recent logging operations at Port Haney, B.C., a logger named John Telpash met with a terrible accident. He was working on the spring-board, and missing his footing when the tree started to fall, he became entangled in the sweeping branches, and was hurled through the air and badly crushed. So agonizing was the man's pain that he became insane shortly after his removal to the hospital. Telpash has a wife and eight children.

In order to stop the cancellation of contracts, a particular grievance of Western dealers, the Puget Sound mills are organizing the formation of a powerful combine to resist the methods of Eastern buyers, who, it is alleged, often cancel their orders, even after the shipments are on the way. Some of the leading timber dealers of the Pacific coast are backing this movement, and within a short time it is expected that every British Columbia lumber manufacturer of any note will have joined the cause.

Mr. M. L. Gordon, D.L.S., formerly of Toronto, has opened up offices at 619 Hastings street, Vancouver, where he is engaged in his profession of engineering and surveying. Mr. Gordon is a McGill graduate, and has been engaged on tunnel construction in Detroit and New York and other engineering projects in the south and east, and he also had considerable experience in surveying in Western Canada. For some time past he has been connected with the engineering firm of Hermon & Burwell, Vancouver.

Mr. Antoine Charest, timber expert of Ottawa, will celebrate, on the 7th inst., the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage to Melina Latour. After spending many years in the lumber business Mr. Charest has become an explorer of the great forests of Canada, either for the Governments of our different provinces or for the great lumbering companies. His rare experience has enabled him to render efficient service to those who have employed him, and to draw reliable maps for all those who take any interest in the Canadian forests. Mr. Charest has been called upon to do work for most of our lumbermen. They have thus been able to judge of his competence in the matter and also to appreciate his sterling qualities as an honest business man.

That the vast resources of Canadian forests are receiving attention outside the Dominion was well evidenced by a meeting of the Wisconsin pulp manufacturers,

Great Care in the
Manufacture of our

SPRUCE LUMBER AND LATH

Has Given Us a Long
List of Satisfied Customers.

Send Us Your Orders
We Ship Promptly

The Great West Lumber Co.

Box 218 Winnipeg, Man.
Mills at Greenbush, Sask.

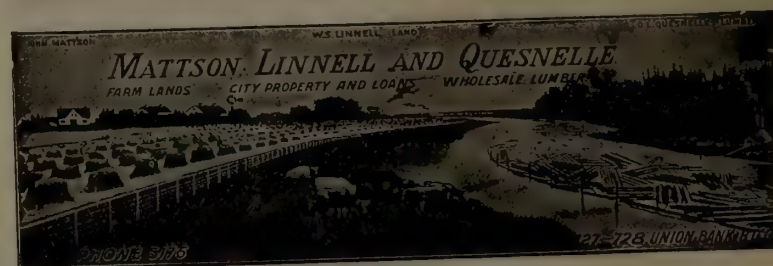
If you desire Immediate Shipment
....Wire us your Orders



The Finest B. C. Red Cedar Shingle Manufactured.

FEW EQUAL! NONE BETTER! TRY THEM ONCE, USE THEM ALWAYS!

FULLERTON LUMBER AND SHINGLE CO., Limited
VANCOUVER, - - B. C.



WINNIPEG - MAN.

hold a short time ago at Appleton, to discuss the chances of securing a large area of pulpwood timber land in Canada. We do not know what ideas of trade these gentlemen would follow in this country, but it is mooted that coincident with their proposed inroad on Canada they are endeavoring to secure the control of all the pulp mills in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

Simultaneously with a fire at the Elliot box factory, Toronto, which occasioned a loss of more than \$160,000, there recently occurred an \$18,000 blaze at the Woodbine Planing Mill, a substantial two-storey brick building, fitted up with a modern plant, which at a comparatively recent date had been doubled in capacity. On the ground floor was the planing mill, and on the upper floor was the sash and door factory. Part of the machinery fell from the second floor during the fire, but the greater portion of it will be readily adjusted. It is expected that the plant will be rebuilt and ready for operation by April next.

The recent formation of the Fort Alexander Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Winnipeg will mean an important addition to the Western trade. W. F. Hepburn, St. Thomas, Ont., is president and general manager, and this gentleman will now take up permanent residence in Winnipeg. It is interesting to note that this same Mr. Hepburn contested East Elgin with A. B. Ingram for a place in Parliament in the year 1904, being defeated by the narrow margin of twenty-one votes. Other officers of the company include J. A. Collier, vice-president, a well-known builder of Minneapolis, who is also removing to Winnipeg; William Whyte, treasurer, also of Minneapolis, and M. F. Sproule, secretary, of Winnipeg.

For the past few years there has been conducted on the Pacific coast a lumbermen's mission, in which connection hospital service has also been established. We are pleased to note that the Reverend John Antle has just returned to his sphere of labors after a successful tour in the east for the purpose of soliciting financial support. The value of such an organization cannot be over-estimated. Aside from the benefit accruing to the loggers from the spiritual ministrations of men like Mr. Antle, the institution of a hospital is of inestimable value to men engaged in so hardy a following. Notwithstanding the closing of some of the camps, the good work of the "Columbia," the lumbermen's hospital ship, will be continued throughout the winter.

An interesting action has been brought by the British Columbia Timber & Trading Company against the Red Cedar Lumber Company to recover \$13,326 for trespass and the wrongful cutting of 132 trees representing 755,870 feet of lumber. The Red Cedar Company admit the trespass and the cutting, but declare that it was wholly unintentional. The only question left is as to the damage, and the plaintiffs' method of computing this is seriously disputed by the defendants, who have offered \$500 as the full compensation to which in the defendants' view the plaintiffs are entitled. The British Columbia Timber Company compute the damage as follows: \$9,826, value of the timber cut, \$1,000 injury to other trees, and \$2,500 for other losses. The limits are in Howe Sound district, British Columbia.

CANADIAN VS. AMERICAN MANUFACTURING.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company of Toronto have asked us to make reference to their very complete and extensive facilities for the manufacture of elevating, conveying and power transmitting machinery. They inform us that their plant at Toronto is just as complete and modern as those of any of the big fellows on the other side of the line, and that there is no contracting problem that they cannot take care of just as well as any of the U. S. companies, while, in many cases, they say that better work is done right here in Canada.

Mill men, having contracts to place for material such as that made by the Dodge Company, are invited to ask for bids.

NEW YEAR SOUVENIRS.

From the Whitney Engineering Company we have received a very handsome calendar for 1908. The illustration is taken from C. M. Russell's famous painting "Cowboy Life," the result being unusually effective.

A calendar just issued by the Alberta Lumber Company is also peculiarly fitted for the Christmas season and bears ample testimony to that firm's enterprise.

A handy office calendar has also reached us from the Canadian Fairbanks Company, no attempt has been made in the way of a lithographic display, utility rather than beauty having been sought.

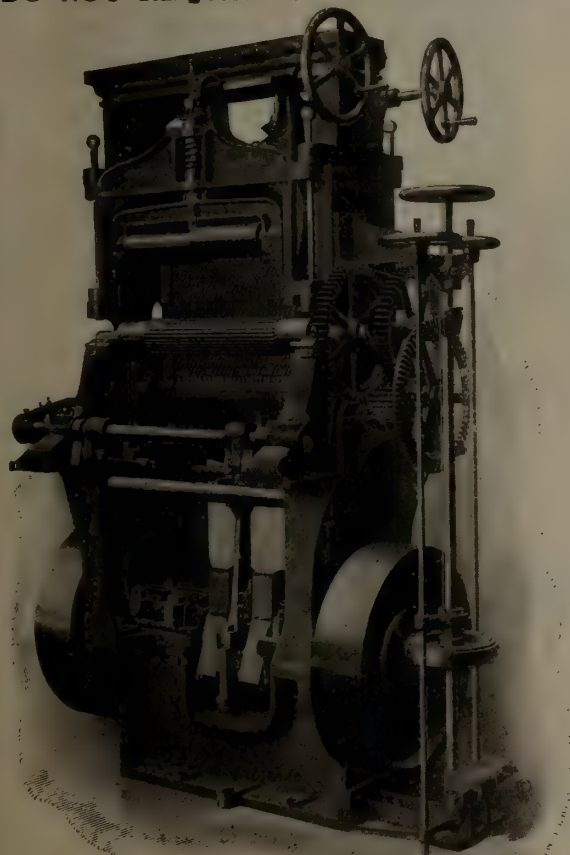
From West & Peachy, Simcoe, Ont., comes a calendar that is peculiarly for lumbermen. A picturesque rafting scene is the subject portrayed.

To the Owen M. Bruner Company, wholesale lumber, Philadelphia, we are indebted for a very unique and useful souvenir in the form of a blotting stone, to be used instead of blotting paper and also as a paper weight. Accompanying it is a card conveying their best wishes to their friends and customers.

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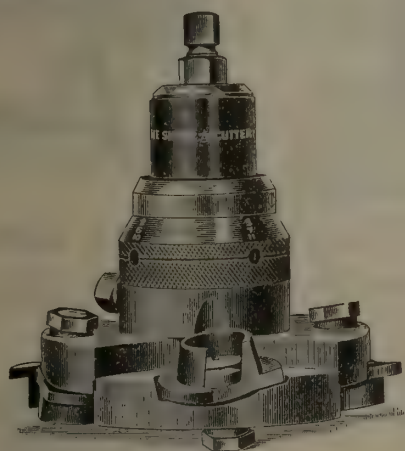
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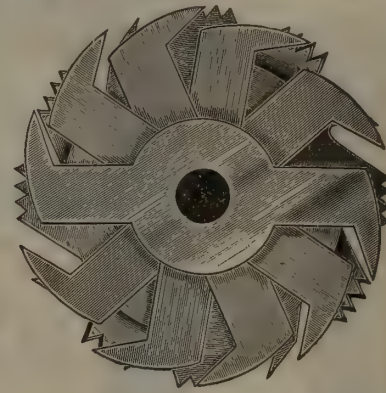
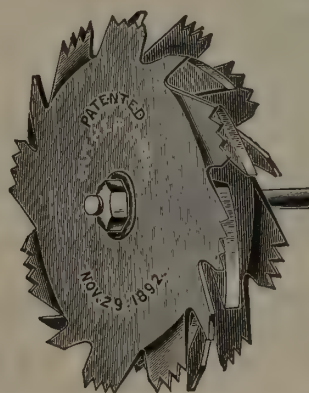
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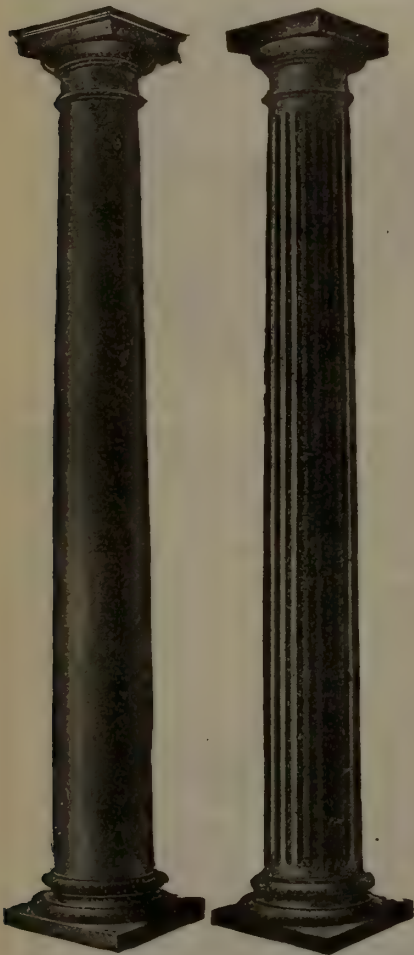
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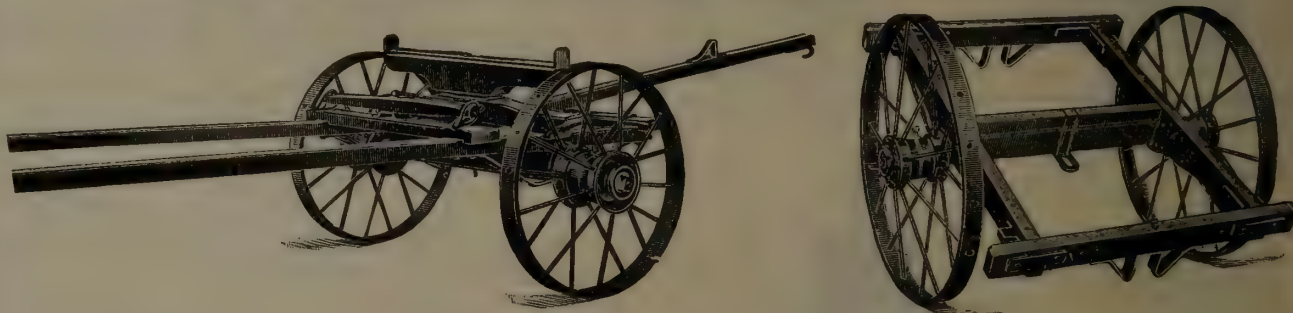
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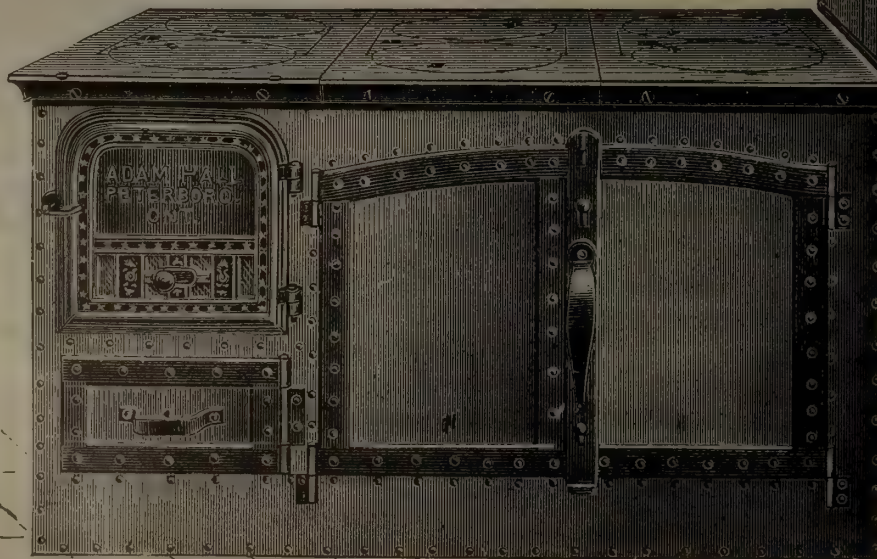


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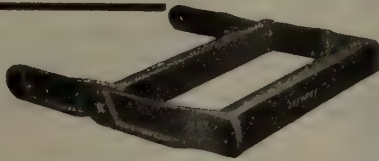
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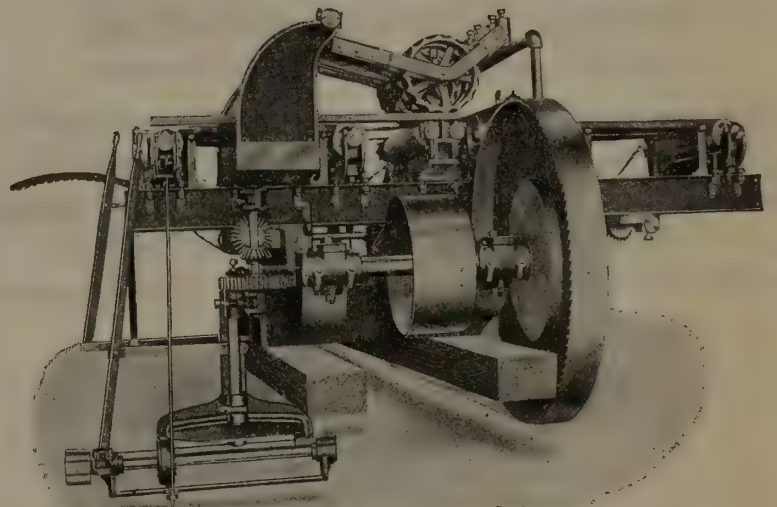
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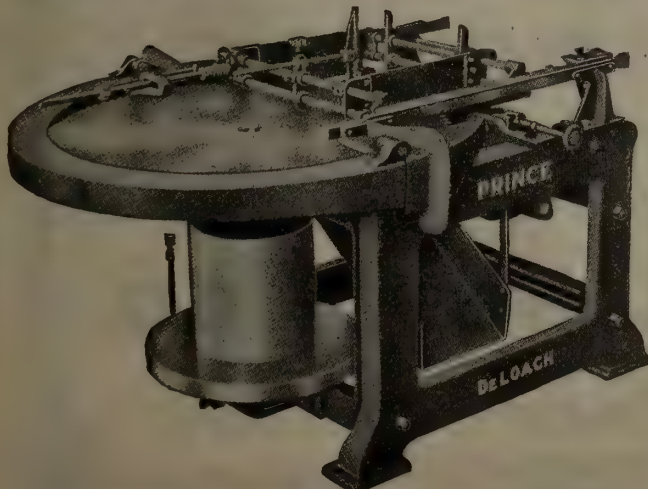
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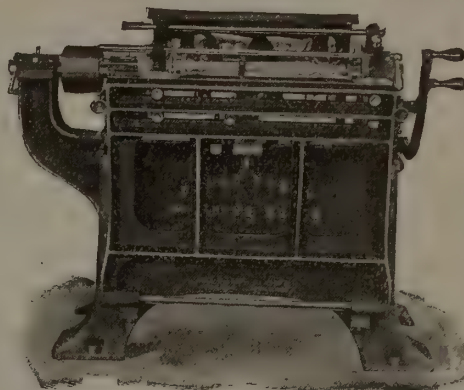


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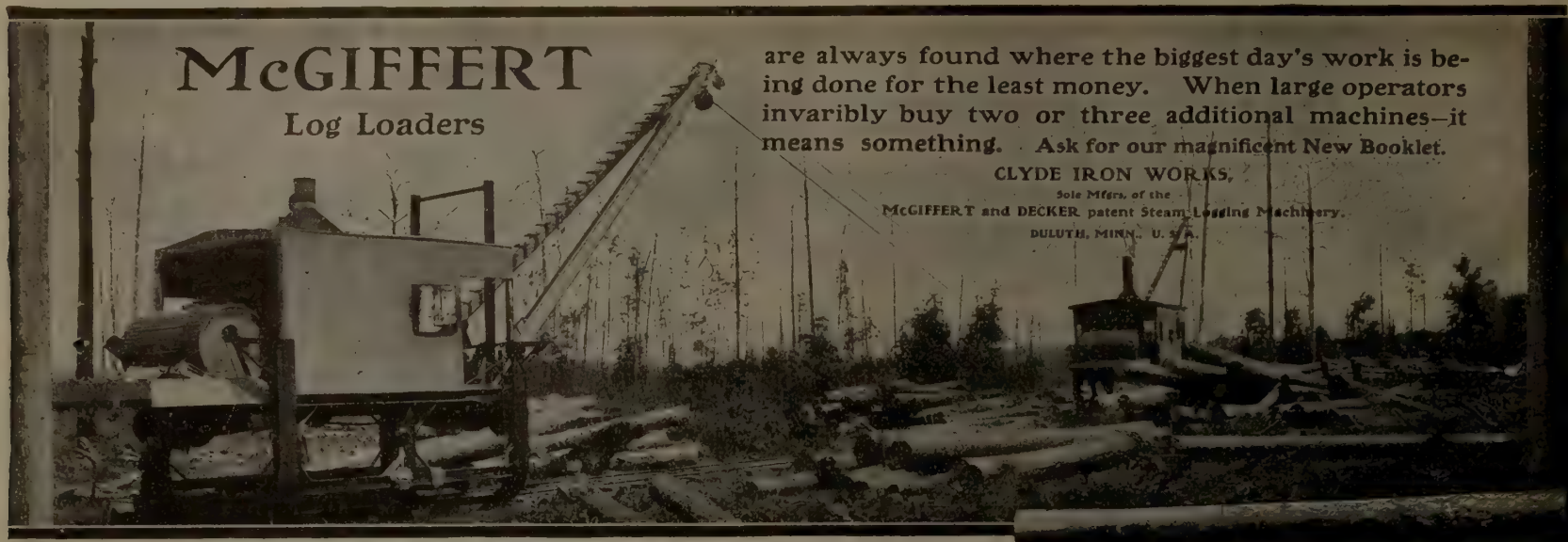
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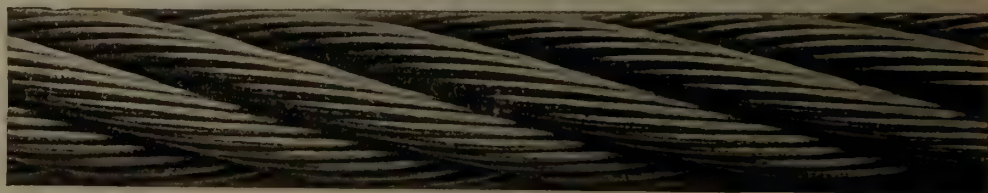
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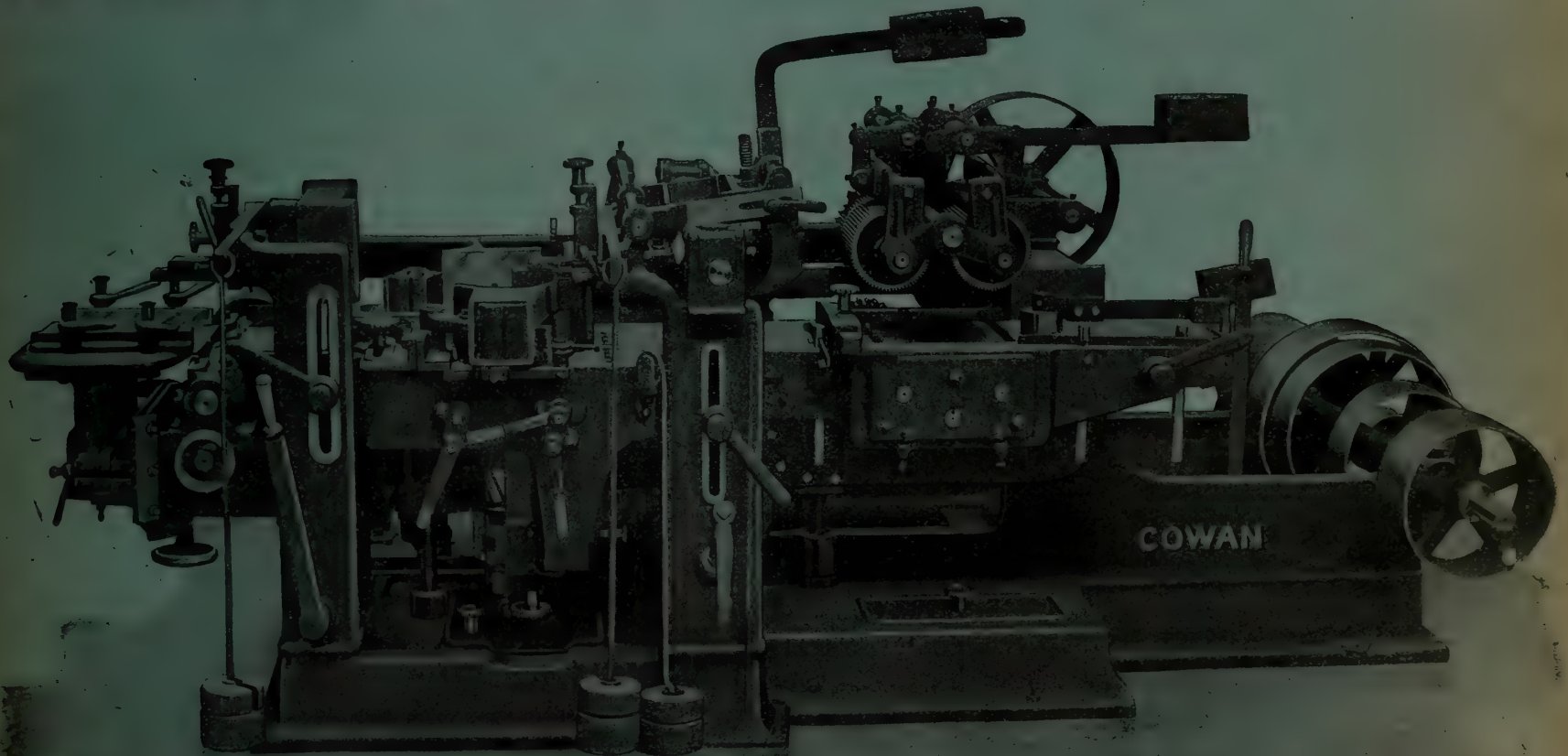
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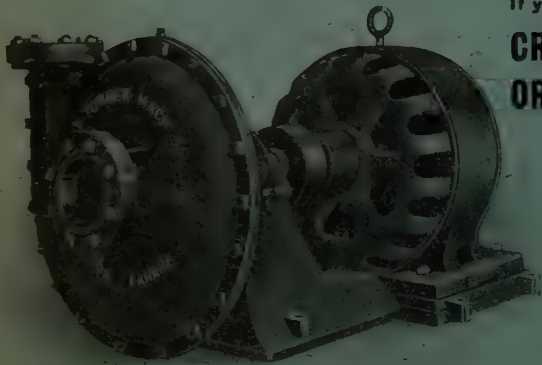
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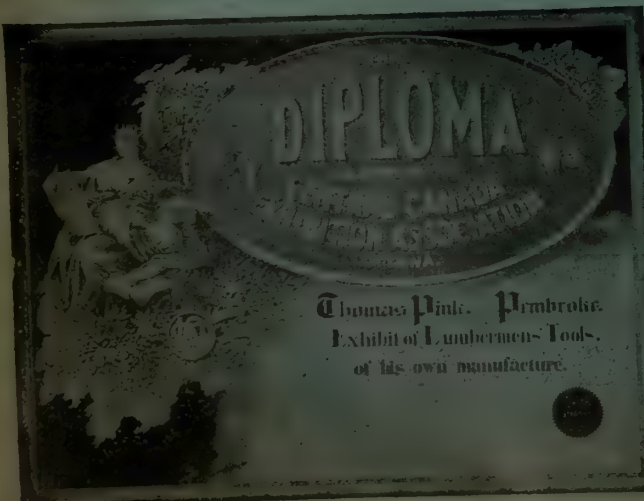
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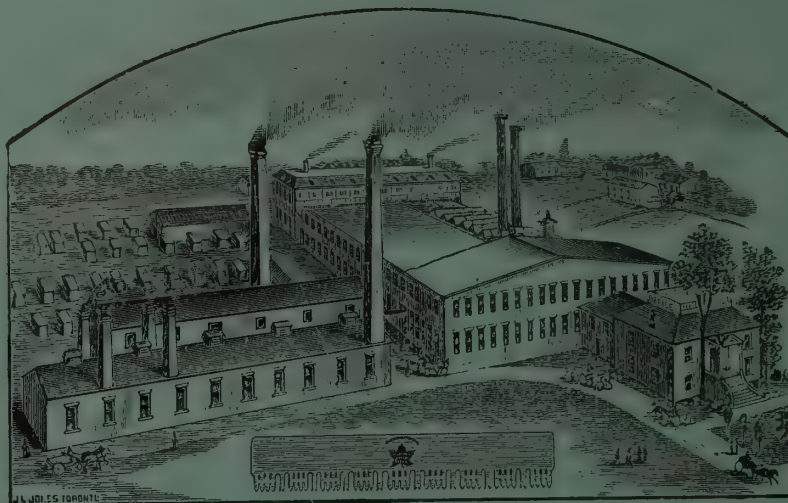
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AND IS THE

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Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

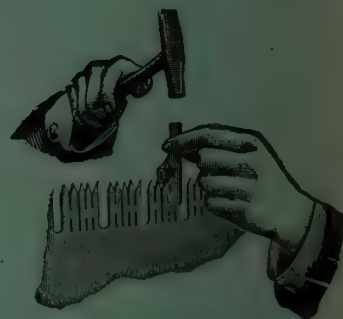
Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

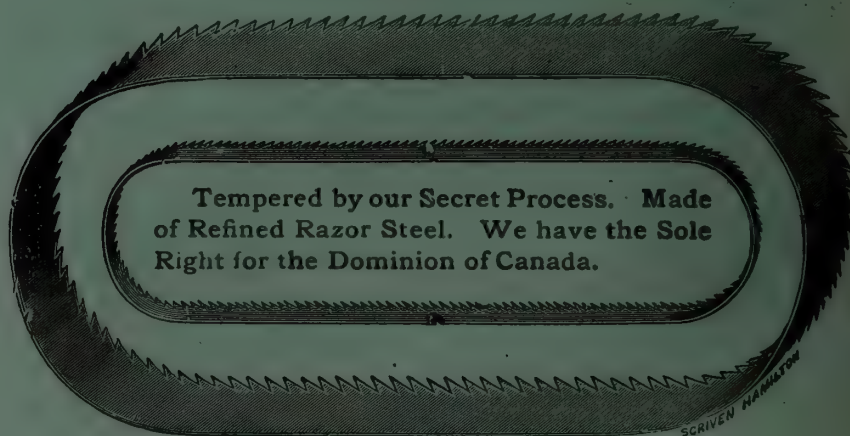
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.



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51,041,290

PLANING MILL: With 5 large planing and matching machines self-feeding rip saws and other equipment.

Fully equipped dry kiln, machine shop, blacksmith shop, electric light plant and fire station.

1908 ?

IT is our opinion that business prospects for 1908 are good. We believe that the panic which recently struck us, and which prevailed for a couple of months, has already partially resulted, and in the near future will completely result, in clearing the financial and business atmosphere. We began to anticipate stormy times as long ago as last spring and the recent panic justified our anticipations. The variation from our expectations came in the form of the storm. We expected it to begin easily, to grow more and more severe as time elapsed, and to extend entirely through 1908, whereas it happened that it thundered and lightened incessantly and rained cats and dogs while it lasted, but only lasted a couple of months, and now the air is clear for 1908.

We believe that the recent panic was the culmination of frenzied finance plus anticipation of presidential year in the United States. We are confident that the New Year will as a whole show better aggregate business than it would have shown had we not suffered the panic, for the business community has now discounted presidential year.

In general trade there is no over-production along any line. The farmers have generally enjoyed fair to good crops and are realizing satisfactory prices therefor.

The railways are showing wonderful earnings, considering the fact that business has supposedly been badly knocked out.

The people as a whole have money,—either in the bank or in their stockings. They will be disposed to spend some of it soon. In short the panic is over, the air is clearing, and it is time for the calamity howlers to retire into obscurity.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

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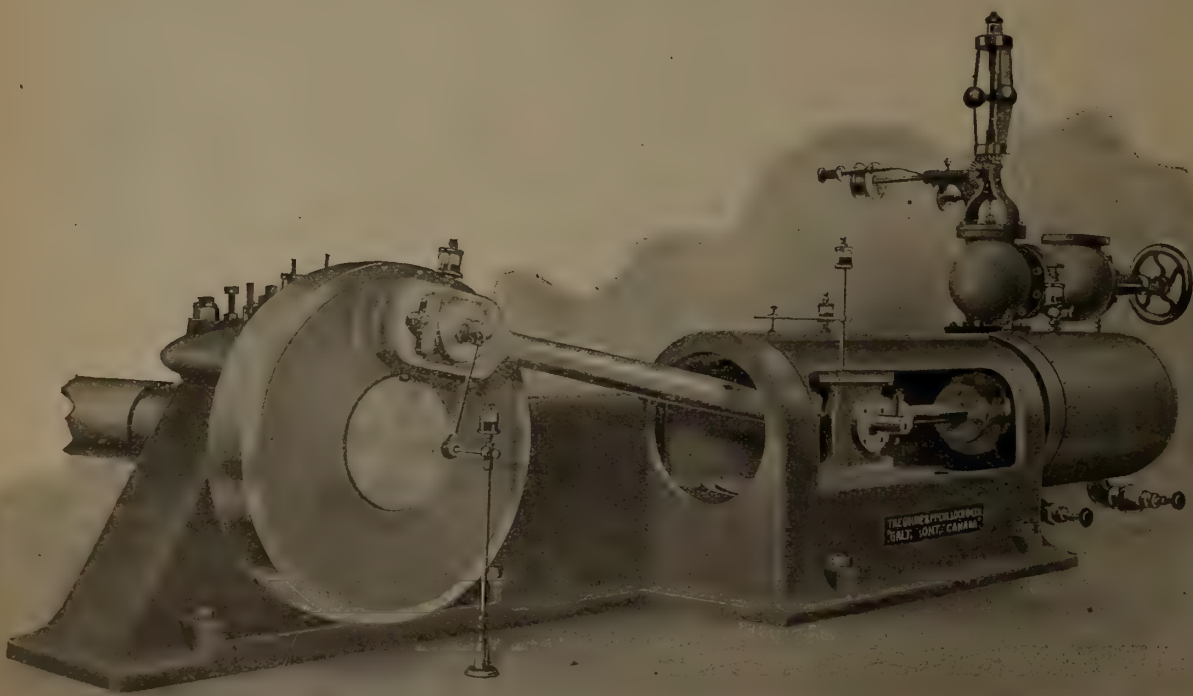
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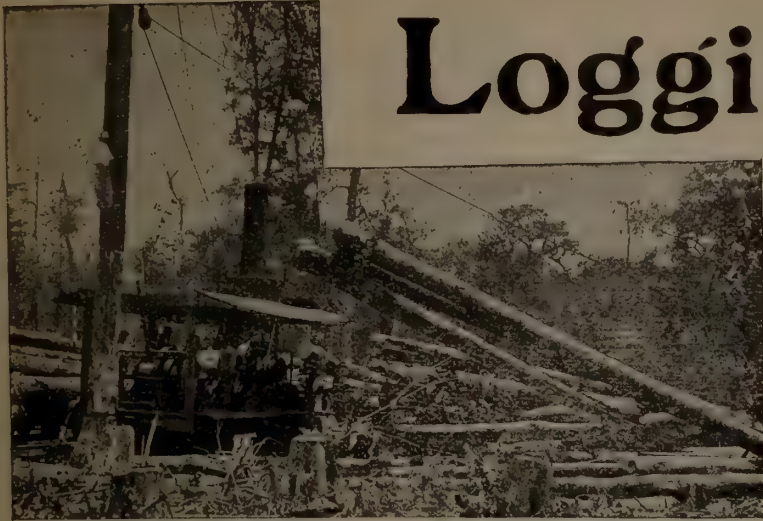
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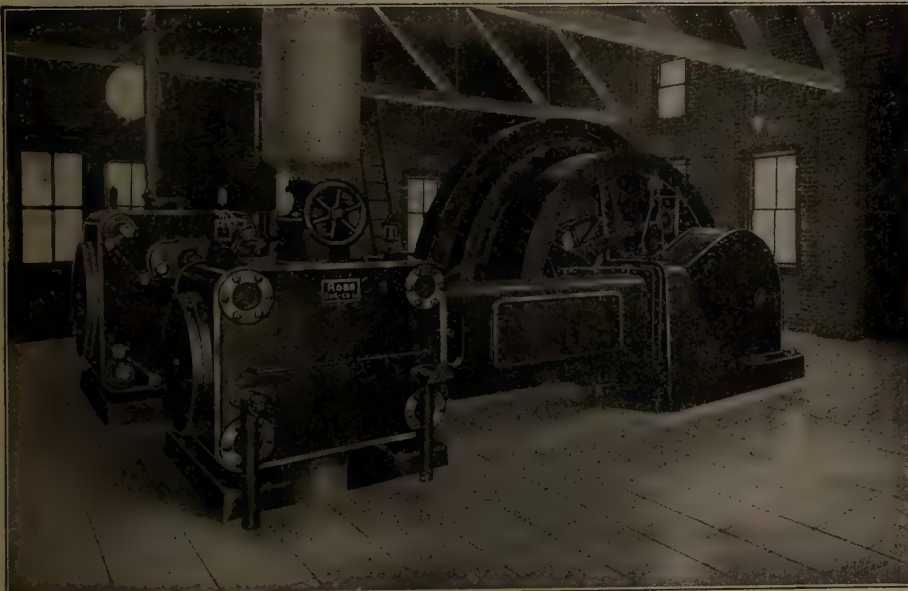
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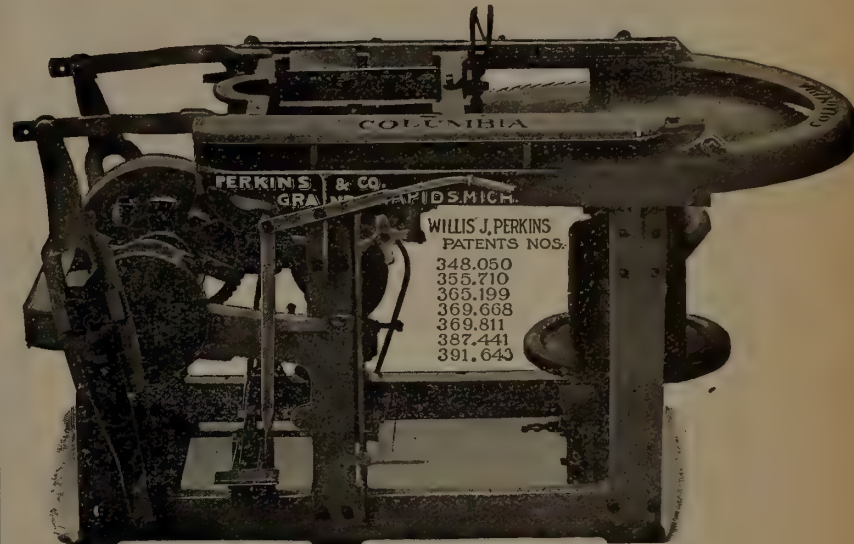
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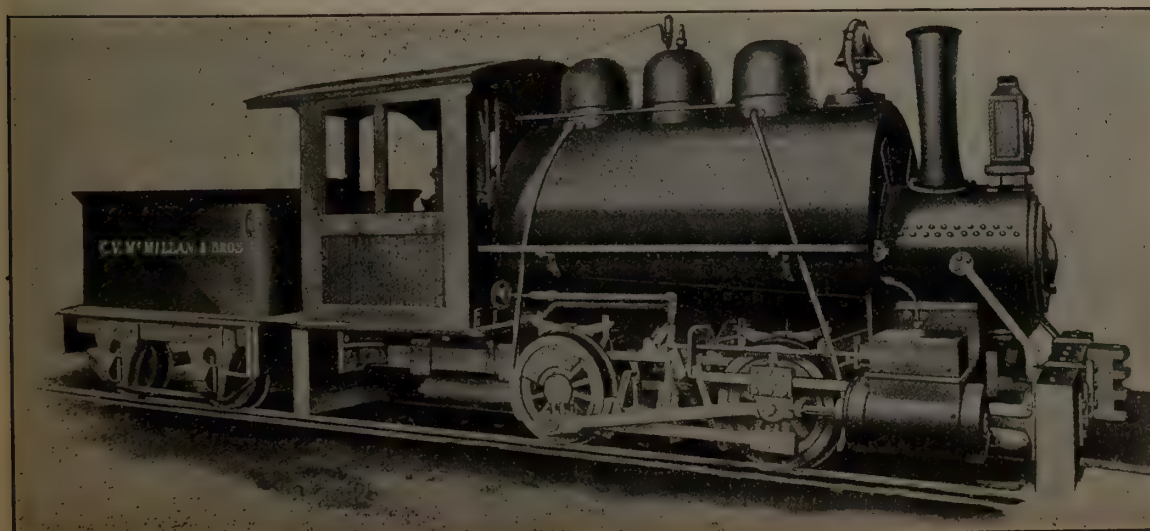
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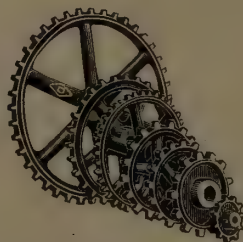
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOOD-WORKER is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, wood-working and allied industries in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

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TORONTO — JANUARY 15, 1908 — MONTREAL

TIMBER LEGISLATION ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Much comment has naturally been rife in Eastern Canada at the action recently taken by the Government of British Columbia in reserving all unstaked timber lands, with the view, it is said, of preventing the further staking of such for speculative purposes. How far this will affect operators already in the field is a question as yet undecided, but consideration must be given the legitimate rights of those who have but recently commenced cruising operations at a considerable outlay. To suddenly "spring" radical changes in the methods that have heretofore prevailed in the holding and exploiting of British Columbia timber limits would be as unwise as unfair.

Nevertheless it must be conceded that the policy of the Government in the past of encouraging the taking out of licenses, while at the same time limiting their life, with no definite assurance that a renewal would be granted, has been not the most commendable. It is, of course, tacitly understood that licenses will be renewed at their expiration, but a tacit understanding in a matter of such importance is not sufficient. The whole subject should be taken out of the domain of probabilities and of equities and put into statutory form. Even at the present time a very serious situation might confront the lumber industry should it be considered wise by the Government to make no more extensions of the twenty-one year limit, but still more serious would the final outcome be for the province as a whole. Should licensees have reason to apprehend short-lived licenses there is little doubt but that they would make every effort to cut all the timber possible within their license periods, thereby imperilling the stability of the market and, what is still more to be apprehended, seriously diminishing the timber wealth of the province. Assuming that conditions remain as they are and that all the timber under license is to be cut within the average license period, it would mean a production of something like 3,000,000,000 feet annually for the next twenty years, without taking into consideration the timber that is cut from Crown grant lands or from lands held under the old system.

Some idea may be had of the expense which attaches to cruising

operations from the following figures, gathered from a cruiser's note book, and showing the cost of conducting a winter expedition from Fort George: "Dog team, \$1 per day for each animal (the ordinary team consists of six animals); toboggan, 50 cents per day; driver, \$2.50 per day; helper, \$2.50 per day." The ordinary outfit embraces four men, two cruisers, driver and helper, and the expedition must be furnished to extend over at least three months. As a precaution against accident and to further the ends of the expedition, it is customary to have two cruisers attached to the party. To provision one of these parties is no trifling matter, as is evidenced by the following prices obtaining at present at Fort George: Bacon, per lb., 42 cents; flour, per cwt., \$13; beans, per lb., 22 cents; tea, from \$2.50 to \$7 per lb.

Moreover, the new legislation is doubtless aimed to check in some measure the apparent craze for timber investment that during the past twelve months has been so pronounced. Eastern Canadian, American and native lumbermen have vied zealously with one another in securing and staking out large tracts of timber in all parts of British Columbia. This demand is shown conclusively in the number of timber cutting licenses, which for the past five years totaled as follows:

1903	1,307
1904	1,451
1905	2,175
1906	3,959
1907 (six months ending June 30)	4,245

These figures are exclusive of hand-loggers' licenses and they show a remarkable increase in the acreage of land staked, as each license represents approximately 640 acres, so that the number of acres covered by timber licenses in each year would be:

	Acre.
1903	836,480
1904	938,640
1905	1,390,720
1906	2,534,000
1907 (to June 30, six months)	2,716,800

This large increase for the first half of 1907, coupled with the fact that the number of applications for licenses has shown but slight diminution, even during the period of financial stress, clearly indicates that the area under license by the end of 1907 must have totaled more than double that of any former year.

All the most available timber, bordering upon tidewater, navigable streams and lakes, has been already acquired by licensees, and now the interior has to be penetrated in places where logging roads will be required, thus greatly increasing the first cost of production.

The lumber cut for the past four years illustrates the great increase in the output of British Columbia mills:

	Feet.
1903	317,551,151
1904	348,031,790
1905	473,713,986
1906	508,069,969

Although the number of timber licenses is increasing at an unprecedented rate there is a decided upward tendency in the price of standing timber, but compared with stumpage values in Eastern Canada and the United States, they may be regarded as extremely moderate, yet the total revenue from timber for the fiscal year, ended June 30 last, amounted to \$1,261,220, by long odds the highest figure ever reached in the history of the province. During the summer licenses were being issued as rapidly as the Department could prepare them, the total for one month exceeding 1,000. For the year ended June 30 last the total collections for timber licenses was \$893,349.77. This represents about 7,150 licenses issued, which would represent staked timber land to the extent of nearly four and a half million acres. The following shows the various sources from which this revenue was obtained:

Timber royalties	\$252,877.11
Cordwood royalties	1,995.90
Scaling fees	11,215.93
Timber leases	95,219.90
Timber licenses	893,349.77
Hand-loggers' licenses	4,618.00
Timber transfers	1,944.25

Total \$1,261,220.86

Should this rate be long continued it is obvious that the available timber in the province would soon be entirely in the hands of licensees, for, on the whole, British Columbia is not heavily timbered. There are extensive semi-barren areas in which timber is lacking altogether or is stunted because of climate, soil or elevation.

In view of the awakening interest manifested in all parts of Canada in our timber resources, it was to be expected that presently the Coast Province would take action. This has been done, not a day too soon, and the completion of legislation looking to the wise and economical exploitation of our Western timber heritage will be watched with interest by lumbermen throughout Canada.

EASTERN CONCERNS HAVE A CHILL.

The demand for power and motive equipment in Vancouver is a good criterion of the trend of the times. Power in use makes work for a multiplicity of hands. Power drives wheels and wheels turn machines, while skilled men are required to operate them. Skilled salesmen and clerks have to do with the disposal and shipment of the products. Railways must move these and men must operate the trains. Power is the root of much commercial activity, and there is no more promising indication of the continued industrial activity of British Columbia than the present exceedingly active demand for both power and equipment right here in Vancouver. Local equipment houses were never so busy as at the present time, and December has witnessed one of the largest month's sales they have ever enjoyed. One house has a single order requiring \$38,000 worth of transformers alone. Telegraph orders for carloads of equipment are constantly being sent forward to rush the big shipments needed for immediate delivery.

This condition obtaining simultaneously with the completion of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company's new 10,000 horse-power unit at Lake Buntzen is a very promising augur for not only a continuation of our present and past prosperity, but a greater industrial activity than ever, for the immediate future.

In discussing this situation a prominent business man says that manufacturers and other British Columbia business men seem to be preparing to seize the opportunities which Easterners, who have contracted a chill in their pedal extremities, are leaving open to them. The fact is that many Eastern manufacturers have underestimated the situation in the West, and, in the belief that matters are much worse than they are, have relaxed their efforts in this market.

This is shown by reports constantly coming in to the effect that Eastern wholesale houses are withdrawing their travelers. One big house has taken off all its travelers and is send instead a weekly list to its customers. Western wholesale houses and manufacturers are apparently getting ready to capture the trade the Easterners are neglecting, and Vancouver people are taking the lead in the movement.—Saturday Sunst.

PRICES OF NORTHERN PINE.

The "American Lumberman," under date of December 4, writes as follows regarding the hemlock and white pine situation in the United States:

Several of the larger northern pine manufacturers have issued new lists which when compared with the August lists show reductions of \$1 to \$3. The greatest reduction, \$3, was made on 4 inch No. 3 fencing. Common boards, including No. 1 and No. 2 fencing, were reduced \$1; No. 3 fencing, 6 inches, \$2; 4 inch No. 1 and No. 2, \$2; 4 inch No. 3, \$3; C and better, \$2; C and bettersiding, \$2; D and E siding, \$1. The prices of lath have been lowered 50 cents and 32 inch lath now are quoted at \$1.50 at the mill.

Until the last few weeks the prices of northern pine have been very little affected, although some operators have made concessions of \$1 from the August list. It was decided, however, by those who took the lead in this matter that owing to the low prices at which fir and yellow pine were being offered in the north, and the lower wages at which workmen could be secured, a readjustment of values should be made.

The northern pine manufacturers assert that the old list could have been maintained but they deemed it advisable to rearrange selling values in accordance with market conditions, if for no other reason than to demonstrate to the public that the cost of manufacturing lumber is the controlling factor which fixes the selling price.

Those operators who have changed the list in accordance with the foregoing schedule of prices believe that they can sell their products at full list when the market rights itself again. The present range of prices is about in line with those in effect eighteen months ago. The several advances made during the last year and a half have been practically wiped out by the reductions quoted.

The November report issued by Secretary Rhodes, of the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association, shows a decrease in shipments this year by northern pine manufacturers of 6.2 per cent., the total shipments being 1,544,256,025 feet for eleven months of 1907, while the total for the same period in 1906 was 1,648,042,855 feet, a loss of 103,786,830 feet. The hemlock mills report a decrease in shipments for November of 7,599,500 feet, or 31.5 per cent. The hemlock showing for the year however, is good, an increase of 4.2 per cent. being shown for the first eleven months.

Reports from Minneapolis show receipts of 11,585 cars and shipments of 18,167 cars. The figures for the last year were: Receipts, 12,715 cars; shipments, 20,091 cars.

	1906.	1907.	Decrease.	cent.
January	177,941,373	102,230,281	15,711,092	13.3
February	132,757,759	109,552,956	23,204,803	17.4
March	160,659,749	157,171,392	3,488,357	2.1
April	131,872,563	150,562,174	*18,689,611	*14.1
May	152,227,338	176,973,347	*24,746,309	*16.2
June	161,273,039	159,148,863	2,124,176	1.3
July	125,592,522	140,547,184	*14,954,662	*11.9
August	188,830,475	170,875,754	17,954,721	9.5
September	166,217,414	139,890,728	26,336,686	15.0
October	166,210,086	140,726,542	26,483,544	15.8
November	143,461,537	96,576,804	46,884,733	32.6
Totals	1,648,042,855	1,544,256,025	103,786,830	6.2

*Increase.

Shipments of pine lumber as reported by the mills in the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association for eleven months of 1907 were:

Hemlock mills also reported a decrease of shipments in November. There were fifty-four mills of the Northwestern Hemlock Manufacturers' Association reporting, and they showed a decrease for the month of 7,599,500 feet or 31.5 per cent. The showing for the year to date is still good, there being an increase of 4.2 per cent. on the eleven months. Hemlock shipments by months were as follows:

	1906.	1907.	Increase.	cent.
January	19,900,587	21,445,504	1,544,917	7.7
February	23,962,989	22,095,816	*1,867,173	*7.7
March	33,212,984	35,999,430	2,786,446	8.3
April	23,676,159	34,612,475	10,936,316	46.1
May	21,637,569	27,669,096	6,031,527	27.9
June	18,517,511	19,976,652	1,459,141	7.8
July	21,740,654	20,772,886	*1,012,759	*4.6
August	18,379,541	19,619,243	1,239,702	6.7
September	20,907,206	20,028,309	30,308	.1
October	22,913,239	20,876,638	*2,884,930	*12.5
November	24,064,875	16,465,375	*7,599,500	*31.5
Totals	248,913,314	259,561,424	10,648,110	4.2

A GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Professor Fernow, head of the Department of Forestry in the University of Toronto, has done a great service to the work in which he is engaged in donating to the library of the University for the use of students in his department his entire collection of more than 2,500 books, pamphlets and magazines dealing with forestry and kindred subjects. There are perhaps not more than two collections of equal value on the continent.

RESERVE ON B.C. TIMBERLANDS.

The question has been asked as to how the new reserve on Western timberlands will affect purchasers who have recently staked their limits. Although no official statement has as yet been made, it is understood that all stakings made prior to December 23 will not be affected by the action of the Government, while no title can be secured to timber staked on, or subsequent to, that date.

A PULPWOOD POLICY FOR CANADA*

By PROF. A. SHORTT, Queen's Univ., Kingston.

We have heard a great deal within the past year of the inroads which our American friends are making upon our pulpwood forests, and of the serious danger which threatens a great national resource if this movement is to continue unchecked. The remedial measures commonly suggested are the prohibition of the export of pulpwood, or the imposition of a heavy export duty. The primary object, in either case, is to foster the manufacture of pulpwood into paper in this country, and thereby to increase the national revenue from this important raw material. In some vague way it seems to be assumed that this will result in conserving our pulpwood forests for an indefinite time.

There is indeed little doubt that the United States, owing to the reckless treatment of its forest areas in the past, and the very great increase in the demand for paper of late years, now find themselves within quite measureable distance of the exhaustion of their supply of pulpwood. Under the circumstances, they are naturally turning to Canada in search of future supplies. The question therefore arises, what is to be the national policy towards this new situation?

The most popular policy at present appears to be the very familiar one of taking advantage of one more or less monopolistic situation to lay our neighbors under tribute—a policy from which it is very improper to have to suffer, but which it is very proper to inflict upon others, when they are unable to retaliate. Fortune favors those who help themselves, and in trade matters the most familiar shape in which the favor of Fortune is courted, through self help, is to secure the imposition of such a duty on imports as, creating a protected market at home, enables the manufacturer to provide more or less at the expense of his fellow-citizens. But if, in addition to an import duty on foreign goods, the manufacturer can secure an export duty on his raw materials, which will naturally lessen their market value at home, he will enjoy a further advantage at the expense of his fellow-citizens. To accomplish such results is not unnaturally designated “good business” and Fortune, it must be admitted, very commonly favors those who thus help themselves. If, again, the goods of some such manufacturer are required not only in his own country, but in a neighboring country as well, where an increasing portion of the raw material required must be obtained from the first country, then, by imposing an export duty, or a prohibition of the export of raw materials, the favored manufacturer can lay not only his own people under tribute, but the foreigner also. In the latter case this is not only good business, but it is good business surmounted by a halo of patriotism.

In these last days, however, in order to render this excellent system of individual prosperity quite permanent, a further condition of protected privilege is required. In some way an embargo must be put upon the importation of foreign capital. For a long time capital did not migrate as freely as goods, hence protection against it was neglected. But conditions are rapidly changing. If free trade in capital is developed, the monopoly feature of both import and export duties is liable to be impaired, more especially if the foreigner is interested in the goods to be produced.

If a manufacturer is prevented by prohibition, or an export duty, from getting necessary raw materials, such as pulpwood, from an adjoining country, he will tend to invest freely in the erection of pulp and paper mills in the country supplying the pulpwood. He will then import to his own country the finished article instead of the raw material. But this process when completed will make the same demand for raw materials as under free trade, and will bring to the supplier of pulpwood as large a demand and as high a price as if there were no limitations on export. The consumers of paper in the country of manufacture will also obtain as cheap supplies as if there were no protective duties on that article. So far, then, as free trade in capital is permitted, as between countries, and is actually brought about by import or export duties, protection ceases to be effective, and the domestic manufacturer is subject to more vigorous competition than that from without.

In the light of these conclusions, what of the problem of the protection of our pulpwood areas from devastation by the foreigner? Evidently an export duty is no protection whatever. So far as clearing off the pulpwood of Canada is concerned, it is not of the slightest consequence whether the pulpwood is to be manufactured into paper for the American market, in Canada or in the United States. If it is manufac-

tured in Canada the capital employed in the process will benefit Canadian trade as a whole, even though every employe should be a foreign immigrant, and all the profits of the business should pass to foreign capitalists. But this does nothing whatever to conserve the Canadian pulpwood forests, or to prevent as rapid a destruction of them as if the free export of pulpwood were permitted.

What is wanted under all circumstances is a definite public policy for the conservation of our timber limits of every description. There is required a system of rules and regulations, as simple as possible, but thoroughly enforced, for the cutting of pulpwood on limits leased by the Government, and as far as practicable adopted by the private holders of large areas of virgin forest. These rules should ensure, under the conditions alike of practical and scientific forestry, a constant renewal of the timber and pulpwood crop. Instead of taking from an area once for all, every available sawlog or stick of pulpwood and leaving the remainder a prey to the flames, to be followed by a perpetual wilderness, there should be ensured a periodic harvest of marketable timber, thus rendering our forests a perpetual source of income. Under these conditions both foreign and domestic paper-makers would adjust themselves to the same terms, under whatever policy might be adopted with reference to export or import duties on pulp or paper.

A THOUGHT FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The Beaver Lumber Company have sent us a neat booklet with their New Year's greetings. Evidently this firm thought it behooved them to do their share in brightening the present trade gloom and have availed themselves of this New Year custom to put zest into their patrons and friends by reprinting for them in attractive form that stirring poem “Grin,” by Robert W. Service. It is as follows:

GRIN.

If you're up against a bruiser and you're getting
knocked about—

Grin.

If you're feeling pretty groggy, and you're licked be-
yond a doubt—

Grin.

Don't let him see you're funkng, let him know with
every clout,

Though your face is battered to a pulp, your bloom-
ing heart is stout;

Just stand upon your pins until the beggar knocks
you out—

And grin.

This life's a bally battle, and the same advice holds
true,

Of grin.

If you're up against it badly, then it's only one on
you,

So grin.

If the future's black as thunder, don't let the people
see you're blue;

Just cultivate a cast-iron smile of joy the whole day
through;

If they call you “Little Sunshine,” wish that *they'd*
no troubles too—

You may—grin.

Rise up in the morning with the will that, smooth or
rough,—

You'll grin.

Sink to sleep at midnight, and although you're feel-
ing tough,

Yet grin.

There's nothing gained by whining, and you're not
that kind of stuff;

You're a fighter from away back, and you *won't* take
a rebuff;

Your trouble is that you don't know when you have
had enough—

Don't give in.

If Fate should cown you, just get up and take
another cuff;

You may bank on it that there is no philosophy like
bluff—

And grin.

—From “Songs of A Sourdough,” by Robert W.
Service.

*From the Christmas “Varsity.”

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER REGISTRATION.

The reservation of all unlocated timber lands by the Provincial Government does not in any way adversely affect the desirability of granting the petition to the Legislature adopted by the British Columbia Timber and Forestry Chamber of Commerce.

The first prayer of that petition is that the time limit for renewal for special timber licenses be extended at the expiration of the present renewal period for a second period of twenty-one years, subject, of course, to such terms and conditions as regards license fees, royalties, and other matters as may be deemed wise by the Government of that day to bring them in harmony with the changed conditions then obtaining.

This request is made in view of the enormous amount of timber already under license. The reserving of vacant lands simply prevents a further aggravation of the situation. The situation is that very much more timber has already been placed under license than can be cut with advantage to any of the parties concerned within the twenty-one years during which the licenses may be renewed. Timbermen believe that an extension of the renewal limit, such as is being asked for in our petition, would be of very much greater value to the public generally than to the owners of licenses, and is indeed necessary as a measure of protection for the provincial forest resources and the capital invested in the lumber industry.

It has been said, and very properly, that no government would be justified in laying down at the present time the terms under which the timber standing on special license lands will be logged two decades hence. It will be observed that there is absolutely no suggestion in the petition as to the terms, financial or otherwise, under which this timber is to be cut, if cut during the extension asked for. The government of that day will have the fullest liberty to make such terms and regulations as may at that time be found equitable and expedient.

But, it may be asked, why not also leave the matter of extension of the renewal limit to the future as well? The answer is simple. If the owners of special licenses do not certainly know in advance that an extension will be granted, they will for the plainest business reasons be forced to proceed at once to cull what they may from their lands, with the idea of abandoning them as soon as they have logged whatever might be found merchantable under the artificial market conditions created.

Just here I should like to comment on a Victoria estimate of the amount of timber standing on lands held under special license. A despatch from the capital to the "News-Advertiser" on December 26 states that it is "at least 3,200,000 feet." This, on six and a half million acres, is a trifle under 500 feet per acre, or a log on every two acres, or one tree on every six acres. If this estimate were anything like correct I submit we should have no case. Now six and a half million acres of forest in Germany produce more than three billion feet by actual growth every two years, and trees grow much more rapidly here than in Europe. It is the belief of practical woodsmen that ten thousand feet per acre, or about seventy feet, is the lowest possible estimate for the stand on licensed lands to-day, and, if they were logged as they should be logged, that the cut would certainly exceed one hundred billion feet.

The object of the second prayer of the petition, namely, that the present license fees be declared to be statutory for the present renewal period is merely to remove doubt on this point, it being a matter of dispute as to whether such is or is not the law as it stands at the present time.

While not in any way weakening the position taken by license holders in their petition, the reservation of vacant timber lands by the government quite eliminates the two objections to the extension of time asked for which have been seriously put forward, namely, that such an extension would make a monopoly of standing timber possible, and secondly, that such an extension would defeat its object by encouraging the location of still greater areas than could be logged advantageously during the forty-two years.

In thus effectively providing against monopoly in so important a raw material by reserving a portion of the public timber domain, the government has wisely followed the example set by other forest owning provinces, by the dominion, and by the national government of the United States.

That the extension of time would have resulted in a very great addition to the amount of the commercially valuable timber held under

license was not to be anticipated, in that the bulk of such timber was already so held. At least this is believed to be the case by those in a position to best know the actual situation by personal observation. However, be that as it may, the extension asked for can now have no such effect, even if the province were "one vast unbroken forest from the 49th parallel to the Alaska line," as one dreamer recently expressed himself.

No doubt ultimately the "reserved" lands will be so handled that their product of mature timber will be available for their part in the maintenance of our future lumber industry. The government can, of course, think out at their leisure how this can best be done. One fact, however, must not be lost sight of in the development of the future policy of the province. Whatever form that policy may eventually take, to be effective in conserving and developing the provincial forest resources, it must centre round the timber held under special license which, broadly speaking, constitutes the chief reliance of the lumber industry for its future supplies of raw material.

OBITUARY.

HECTOR M. MACLEAN

With the passing of Hector M. MacLean, pioneer lumberman of the Ottawa valley, there has vanished one of the picturesque figures of the industry in that district. Deceased was widely known, having been connected during his long business career with several lumber firms operating on the Ottawa river. For many years he was a member of the firm of MacLean & McAllister. Fifteen years ago he retired from active lumber manufacturing, but never lost interest in the industry.

The late Mr. MacLean was 70 years of age, and was a native of Glen-garry, his father being the late Captain Donald Charles MacLean. The young man left his native province early in life, engaging in the lumber industry in Eardley Township, Quebec. He was for twenty years Mayor of Eardley, for five years Warden of the County of Ottawa, and for two years Mayor of Quyon. In 1891 he entered the field as Conservative candidate for a seat in the Dominion House, but was defeated by a small majority.

Upon retiring from the lumber business, Mr. MacLean went to Quyon, where he established a flour milling trade, which he subsequently sold to the Dowd Milling Company. He then resided in Eardley for a few years, ultimately removing to Ottawa, where he remained for the six years before his death.

Mr. MacLean's first wife was Miss Annie McAllister, a few years after whose decease he married Clarissa McAllister, widow of the late Robert John McAllister. She still survives him. He leaves four brothers—Messrs. Archie, agent for the J. Lumsden Lumber Company; Henry, of Eardly; Lochie and Alexander, and one sister, Mrs. Catherine Stewart, in the United States; two sons, W. B. MacLean, of Brockville, formerly of North Bay, and Duncan, of Cranbrook, B.C.; also three daughters, Mrs. McFarlane, in California, and the Misses Clara M. and Katie S., of Ottawa.

The funeral in Ottawa was attended by many prominent citizens, after which the remains were conveyed to Eardley to repose amid the surroundings of his early and middle life.

JAMES T. SHEARER.

By the death of James T. Shearer, who succumbed to heart failure on January 7 last, Montreal business circles have suffered a severe loss. Deceased was the son of the late James Shearer, and was born in Montreal July 31, 1853. At about 18 years of age he entered his father's business, where he progressed steadily until he ultimately became its head.

Besides occupying the presidential chair of the Shearer, Brown & Wills Company, Limited, lumber merchants and manufacturers, deceased was also president of the Jacques Cartier Pulp & Paper Company. He was also a member of the Board of Trade, the St. James Club, Engineers' Club, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and Forest and Stream Club, and has always taken an interest in aquatic sports.

Mr. Shearer leaves a widow, one daughter and two sons, Mrs. Sydney Ball and Messrs. James G. Shearer and G. W. Shearer.

Dr. Creswell Shearer, of London, England, and Mr. Andrew Shearer are brothers of deceased, while his sisters are Mrs. Hugh Watson, Mrs. William Costigan, Mrs. Wood, wife of Dr. Wood, Chicago; Mrs. David Williamson, and Mrs. George Walker.

THE WILDS OF NATURE

Before the Canadian Club at their luncheon on Monday afternoon, January 6 last, Mr. Cy Warman, the noted American author and journalist, delivered an address on "The Protection of the Wild and the Things of the Wild." To those interested in forestry the author's statements were of peculiar interest and displayed a considerable grasp of Canadian lumbering conditions. The address was in part as follows:

"The saddest story in the history of the United States, save that of the Civil War, is the story of the West; and the saddest chapter is the one that tells of the wanton waste and utter destruction of the wild life of that delightful land.

"In the wake of the trail-blazers and road-builders came the adventurers and alleged sportsmen, galloping beside the clumsy cattle of the plain, caribing them and killing them for their tongues, and sometimes merely for pastime.

"And by the time the pathfinders had dragged their chain to the sundown sea, the builders had bridged the continent, and the first flag stations began to dot the desert of the far West; in short, when the



CY. WARMAN, AMERICAN AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST.

white man had opened the first steel train to the Pacific, there was not a living thing worth mentioning in rifle range of the right of way.

"Out of this carnage came the sentiment which found expression in that remotely humorous saying, 'A llood Indians are dead,' to which the Redman, through one of the interpreters, replies,

The Whiteman's blood is pale and cold
The Redman's blood is red,
And, like the Redman, I've been told,
He's good man—when he's dead.

The Redman opens up a game,
That no man knew about,
The Whiteman jumps the Redman's claim,
And rules the Redman out,
No doubt—
He rules the Redman out.

"The Redman, like the red deer, had no rights that the average Whiteman of that tempestuous period felt called upon to respect.

NOT SO IN CANADA.

"Killing Indians was never a popular pastime in Canada. There's no open season for 'Injuns' up here. Also the northern Indian is, by my measurement, a better Indian than his red brother to the south. At the

risk of shocking some of you, I am ready to say that he is a better man in more ways than one, than his white brother—north or south. However, that's a different story.

"Let us return to the other animals. The point I am aiming at is that what is known as the middle West was the natural home of the deer; the elk, the antelope and all that interesting hoofed and horned family, and that all this beautiful, not to say valuable, wild life was wasted. The American West is almost empty of wild life to-day. I have ridden for days in Southern Colorado hearing only the hoof-beats of my horse, and seeing nothing more attractive in the way of animal life than a horned toad.

"For you, of Canada, this wind that put out the life of the American West, is not an ill wind, for it has enhanced the value of your wilderness. At the same time it has taught you, if you care to have it so, a valuable lesson—to hold what you have.

"But first of all you must save the shelter. The forest is the natural home of big game. Destroy your forests and your game will go, your rivers will dry up, your fish will die, the desolation will brood over this land that God made most fair.

"The preservation of the forest need entail no expense to the State. There are forests in Switzerland that have been cut over 400 years, and the animal revenue increases as the years go by. The old saying that you cannot have your cake and eat it too does not hold good here. By scientific lumbering you cut out the old trees and encourage the young ones. It would be almost as foolish to let your forests go to waste uncut as to allow them to be lumbered wastefully. Work them, and reap the rich reward, but work them up in Canada.

"If I want to steal your stories and sing your songs, it is only fair and decent for me to come over and burn a Canadian candle while the wheels go round. If an American manufacturer wants to work up your raw material, compel him to come across. The idea used to prevail that the big plant came to Canada for cheap labor. That is not so to-day. The International Harvester Company pays precisely the same scale of wages in Hamilton and Chicago, and still saves thirty cents on the first cost of producing a certain machine in Canada. Whatever the answer to this, it is certainly no reflection upon Canadian workmen.

"Speaking now as a Canadian to Canadians (I'm at least a half-breed), I say let Americans and American capital come and assist in turning to account the rich resources of the Dominion, and in developing your country, but let them do their developing above the boundary; there should be no striking below the belt.

"Quebec would do well to follow Ontario's example," said Mr. Warman, referring to the wisdom of the regulation requiring American lumbermen operating in Ontario to manufacture on this side of the border. President Roosevelt, he said, had earned the gratitude of the nation by his enthusiastic work for the preservation of American forests.

PULPWOOD AND TIE-TIMBER.

"Having solved the sawlog problem, you will have to do something soon to protect your pulpwood and tie-timber. You own railways—national and provincial; you are paying forty cents for ties that could be had three years ago for 20 cents, because of the American demand, and instead of diminishing the demand is increasing, for there is no panic on this continent—only a slight attack of commercial hysteria, aggravated by the approach of a presidential election. Up here it's a sort of 'sympathy strike.'

"Certainly it is good business to cut and market your merchantable timber, but the cutting should be done intelligently, and all brush and debris burned as the cutting proceeds, which reduces the danger from forest fires.

"Limits that are sold are sold. What has been done is done—but from this day forward there will be no excuse for any government that sells timber without reserving its right to boss the job of cutting.

"Hear this from an American publication, 'Forestry and Irrigation,' Washington, D.C.:

"It is very much to be hoped that the Canadians will not allow us to cut their timber without regulation, however eager we may be to buy it. This would be for their benefit, and likewise for ours. For the sake of a permanent supply, we should wish that Canada or any other country from which we may have to import lumber should put its forests under the same careful administration that now is given to the National Forests in the United States."

FOREST AND GAME PRESERVES.

"Broadly, there are two kinds of lands in Ontario—land fit for settlement, and land fit for forests. All you have to do is to spy out, survey and separate these lands and they will all yield rich returns. The Crown forests of Saxony yield \$4.50 per acre per annum, despite extravagant, semi-military management. Ontario should have at least 50,000,000 acres of forest and game reserves. Some of these should be game havens, like Algonquin, some open to the sportsman, as Temagami. Mr. Southworth estimates that 40,000,000 acres of forest would produce \$30,000,000 net annually.

"Up in the northwest corner of Thunder Bay, north of Lake Nipigon, south of Lake Joseph, and east of the Rainy River district, lies a great stretch of wilderness which should be set aside immediately as a forest and game preserve.

"And when you have established these forest reserves, try to attract some of the millions that are spent in Maine.

"In 1906 you sold 411 shooting licenses, at the old and by no means low price of \$25, yielding a revenue to the province of \$10,275. Last year about half that number at \$50, realizing from this source the same amount, \$10,275.

"As near as I can come at the facts, just about the same number of deer were killed, you got no more revenue, and lost 205 1-2 sportsmen who would have spent riding in the railways—including the T. & N. O.—in your shops and hotels, at the lowest calculation, \$50,000. Now, there must be, somewhere, a real reason for depriving the province of this rich revenue, but it'll have to be shown."

Continuing, he contended that the license should not be higher than \$15, as in Maine.

Fortunately, for the people of the Republic, Eastern States are beginning to protect game. They find it pays. The forest, fish and game of Maine yield a rich revenue to the State. Half a million men, women and children visit Maine annually, leaving fifteen million dollars each year. They go to Maine because the forests are full of wild life, and because one may fish and shoot from early autumn to the end of the year for \$15. I am told that ten years ago no deer were seen in Western Connecticut. To-day, as a result of a few years' protection, you can pick up the fresh trail of the deer, four-legged and properly spelled, forty-five minutes from Broadway.

"The red deer, at his worst, is semi-domestic. The natural home of this interesting animal is south of Temagami, but, if you do not call off the dog, you'll drive him far north, where he will perish. Dogs mean wild deer, few and far between, and dry does. Maine has proven that dogs, rather than cheap licenses, reduce the number of deer. There are more deer in Maine to-day than the woods can winter, and they are coming across to Canada.

EARTH'S HAPPY HUNTING GROUND.

"Canada is earth's happy hunting ground. I believe the greatest measure of happiness comes to the people of comparatively cold countries. Four seasons are essential to the proper rounding up the year. Here in Canada the zest and novelty of winter is not warm when you begin preparing for the holidays, and, by the time you have digested your plum pudding, you begin the joyful anticipation of spring. Then the 'Indian' in us calls loud.

When the first black crow is calling in the dawning down the dell,
I am dreaming of the summer. In my dream
I can hear the mudzekeewis sighing softly, I can smell
A wild rose blooming near a northern stream:

I am waiting in my wigwam for the coming of the spring,
For the forest flowers to blossom in the vale.
I am watching from my wigwam for the wild goose on the wing,
When I'll gather up my traps and hit the trail.

To the "Highlands of Ontario" in the merry berry-moon,
To the Haunts of Hiawatha that are nigh:
By the banks of Athabasca where it's always afternoon,
I am waiting for the Wawa to go by.

"I do not agree with the late Russell Sage, who would have no holiday. The fact is his whole life was one long holiday, for he found his highest enjoyment in hearing his bonds multiply. He thought he needed

no holiday because he lacked the capacity to enjoy one. Perhaps he was better off financially without a holiday. If he had seen the fish frolicking in Temagami he could not have skinned 'suckers' so cheerfully. If he had heard the 'Call of the Wild,' gone into the wilderness and looked a fawn in the face, the bleat of a shorn lamb would have distressed him, so he denied himself, poor, selfish soul, and never knew how much he missed.

"A man is always better for coming in contact with nature. To be utterly alone in a desert when the dark comes down is awful, but inspiring. To stand alone in a deep forest is to feel things. It has made a man, not deeply religious or over sentimental, exclaim in a breath:

By day I walk the woodland green
And come so close to God,
His answering signals may be seen
In each wild rose's nod.

"One of the best signs of the times is the awakening of all America to the fact that this continent must not be shorn, that the rivers must be allowed to continue to sing their songs, and that the furred, feathered, hoofed and horned things shall not perish and fade from the face of the earth. The voice of Nature is your mother tongue and you won't forget. A touch of nature makes a man of a boy and a boy of a man. It puts a new song in your mouth.

"Only last summer your North woods caught and held for ten glad days a dozen Chicago newspaper men, authors and poets, charmed and delighted them, and sent them out singing:

Crystal Temagami, Wasacsinagama,
Low waves that wash up the shadowy shore,
North up the Nipissing, up the Temiskaming,
We will come back and sing to you encore;
Back to the wilds again, show me the way,
Make me a child again, just for a day.

Wondrous Temagami, Wasacsinagama,
Swift running rivers and skies that are blue;
Out on the deep again, rock me to sleep again,
Rock me to sleep in my little canoe;
Back to the wild again, show me the way,
Make me a child again, I want to play.

"No acre of forest should be mown like a meadow, leaving a hateful stubble of stumps. Many of the once wooded mountains of Italy are barren hills to-day, because when the forest was all removed the rains washed the soil away, making reforestation impossible. From the car windows as the train toils up to Jaffa and Jerusalem the traveller looks out on a sear and silent land.

By cool Siloam's shady rill,
How fair the lillies grow.

"What a pretty picture! Alas! the shade has been removed, the rill has ceased its singing, the lillies have drooped and died, and that is what will happen to the Highlands of Ontario and your beautiful Laurentian hills if you do not protect them.

"Your property is being destroyed, not maliciously, but carelessly, and the result is the same. Protect your forest while you have it, for when it is gone you will be utterly helpless.

"Your's is the last great wild, and if you squander it your children's children will sit in the sun beside silent streams that are murmuring musically to-day."

URGE EXPORT DUTY ON PULPWOOD.

Hon. J. D. Rolland, of Montreal, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was in Ottawa on January 11 interviewing Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Ministers to urge that Government legislation be introduced this session providing an export duty on pulpwood, and making more adequate provision for conserving the forests of Canada, on which largely depends the preservation of the splendid water powers of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association intend to continue urging this question upon the attention of Federal and Provincial Governments until adequate measures are taken to attain the end in view.

Sir Wilfrid expressed his entire sympathy with the views voiced by Hon. Mr. Rolland. It is probable that a Royal Commission will be appointed this session to take up the whole question of forest preservation, and the concomitant question of prohibiting the export of pulpwood.

JOSEPH OLIVER, TORONTO'S CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

By the largest majority ever accorded a mayoralty candidate in that city, Mr. Joseph Oliver, head of the Oliver Lumber Company, was on January 1 last elected Mayor of Toronto. The total vote polled for Mr. Oliver was 14,003, his nearest opponent securing only 7,162. The election is an exceedingly popular one, not only among the lumbermen of Ontario, by whom Mr. Oliver is well known, but by the citizens of Toronto and people of Ontario generally. Perhaps in no previous year had popular interest in a Toronto mayoralty contest waxed so warm.

By those who know Mr. Oliver best his term of office promises to be one of unusual activity. In his younger days it used to be said of him: "He would rather sell lumber than eat his breakfast," and to-day his enterprise is scarcely less pronounced. In the old days some of his customers, who had been charmed into buying what they did not want, predicted that his dying words would be: "Shall I send you that car of lumber?" This furnishes an apt illustration of the characteristics of a man whose career as lumber salesman in an age of keen business compe-



JOSEPH OLIVER, MAYOR OF TORONTO.

tion was marked by a thorough knowledge of his business in all its phases.

Toronto's new Mayor was born in the village of Erin, in the county of Wellington, but he moved to Toronto when very young, so that practically all his life has been spent in the city whose affairs he has now been called upon to direct. He was educated in the old Park public school and afterwards served an apprenticeship to the carpentering trade. About 1872 he entered the employment of the late S. R. Briggs, the pioneer wholesale lumber dealer of Toronto. Upon that gentleman's retirement in 1877 he, together with Messrs. T. S. McCool and John Donogh, formed the firm of Donogh, McCool & Oliver, and continued the business of S. R. Briggs with marked success. In 1883 Mr. McCool withdrew, the firm continuing business as Donogh & Oliver. The business grew apace and branches were established at Buffalo and Tonawanda. Trade reverses, however, at last caused a dissolution of the firm. Then in 1897 the Oliver Lumber Company was founded, with Mr. Oliver as its president, which position he to-day occupies.

For over twenty years he has been actively connected with municipal affairs in the city. In 1885 he became member of the Public School Board, and after three years' service was elected a High School Trustee.

His entry into the City Council was made in 1895. After one year's service he left the city for a time, but returned to the Council in 1901 and served as an Alderman until the end of 1903, and as Controller in 1904. In 1906 he was again an Alderman, but retired at the end of that year.

In fraternal and kindred societies he has wide connections. He is a Past Grand Master of the Oddfellows, a Mason, a Forester, a member of the Granite Club, National Club, Toronto Canoe Club, Kew Beach Bowling Club, Royal Templars of Temperance, and a life member of the Toronto Board of Trade. He is a Past Master of McKinley Lodge of Orangemen. He has been thirty-five years an Orangeman and an Oddfellow. In addition to these positions he is vice-president of the Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society, and chairman of the Board of Managers of Old St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

A HUNDRED MILLION TIES A YEAR.

In the construction of new track and for renewals, the steam and street railroads of the United States used, in 1906, over one hundred million cross-ties. The average price paid was 48 cents per tie. Approximately three-fourths of the ties were hewed and one-fourth sawed.

Oak, the chief wood used for ties, furnishes more than 44 per cent., nearly one-half of the whole number, while the southern pines, which rank second, contribute about one-sixth. Douglas fir and cedar, the next two, with approximately equal quantities, supply less than one-fifteenth apiece. Chestnut, cypress, western pine, tamarack, hemlock and redwood are all of importance, but no one of them furnishes more than a small proportion.

Oak and southern pine stand highest in both total and average value; the average value of each is 51 cents. Chestnut ranks next, followed by cedar. Hemlock, at 28 cents, is the cheapest tie reported.

More than three-fourths of all tie are hewed; and with every wood from which ties are made, except Douglas fir and western pine, the number of hewed ties is greater than the number sawed. Of the oak ties a little over one-sixth and of the southern pine ties less than one-third are sawed. In contrast to the southern pines is the western pine, of which more than one-half the ties are sawed. In general, when lumber has a relatively low value the proportion of sawed ties increases, because the market for ties is always active, while that for lumber is frequently sluggish. All western species are affected by this condition, for stumpage is abundant and its value relatively low.

Ten per cent. of the ties purchased were treated with preservatives either before they were purchased or at the treating plant of the railroad company. At least ten railroad companies are operating their own plants for the preservation of their construction material.

Of the many forms in which wood is used, ties are fourth in cost, sawed lumber being first, firewood second, and shingles and laths third. It has been calculated that the amount of wood used each year in ties is equivalent to the product of 600,000 acres of forest, and that to maintain every tie in the track two trees must be growing.

With nearly 300,000 miles of railroad trackage and approximately 2,800 ties to the mile, there are over 800,000,000 ties constantly subject to wear and decay. The railroads report that in the form of ties cedar lasts eleven years, cypress ten years, and redwood nine years. These woods, however, lack the desired weight and hardness, and, what is more important, they are not available in the region of the trunk lines of the Central and Eastern States. When it is considered, then, that the service of the longest-lived tie timbers in general use—chestnut, white oak, tamarack, spruce, and Douglas fir—is but seven years, while with some, as the black oaks, it is but four years, whereas a treated tie with equipment to lessen wear will last fifteen years, it is apparent how much the railroads can save if preservative treatment of ties is universally adopted. The saving in the drain upon the forests is of even greater moment.

Details of the consumption of ties in 1906 are contained in Circular 124, just issued by the Forest Service in co-operation with the Bureau of the Census. This pamphlet can be secured by application to the Forester at Washington, D.C.

Lumbering in New Brunswick*

By CHAS. MCINTYRE

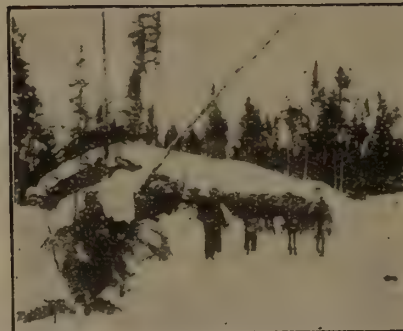
Illustrated by Lumbering Scenes on the Miramichi †

There is no doubt that the average size of the logs which, cut on the St. Francis, the Tobique, the Aroostock and other branches of the St. John, are each spring driven down the river to the mills, has been for a decade past growing slowly less. Logs of such dimensions that ten years ago they would have been considered too small and would have been left standing, would at the present time be cut down and forwarded. This is merely an indication of the ideas of those who have the cutting privileges or as it is technically known, who "own the stumpage."

A redeeming feature of the situation is that, while for several years the tendency seemed to be to cut anything that would make lumber no matter how small, there has been apparent during the past year a strong feeling in favor of cutting only the larger logs. The cut of logs of the winter of 1906-7 would average better in size than those of several preceding seasons.

This attitude on the part of those who control the sawlog industry would at once suggest a remedy for the threatened evil of lumber scarcity.

Even though only the larger trees were cut and the smaller ones left to grow, the output of lumber each year might still be a tremendous



one. But, in any case, no matter how unbridled the lust for the big trees and the money they will bring, it will be many years before the scarcity will be actually felt. And there can be no such word as extermination used with correctness in this connection; so long as our soil is rich, so long as the sun shines, and the rain falls the trees will grow, the shoot of to-day will be a sapling to-morrow, and the sapling of to-morrow will be a sawlog a few years hence. Curtailment of the volume of logs cut is the curse; the big logs only must be cut, the immature trees left to grow. The less desecration used this year in the quantity of logs cut, the greater the scarcity that will come and the longer the period of that scarcity. The men who own or hold leases of lumber lands are no doubt waking up to this fact, are leaving the smaller trees to grow, and are using every means in their power to make the supply of logs for the coming years as near a certainty as may be.

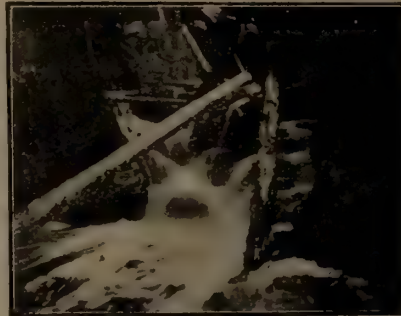
Year by year steps are being taken to offset and reduce the menace of the forest fires. Regulations which require the owners and lessees of lumber lands to have such lands patrolled is one of the most important steps taken in this direction, and one that is being strictly enforced.

CEDAR SHINGLE INDUSTRY.

The cedar shingle industry takes a very important place in the manufacture of lumber throughout the province. This line of goods

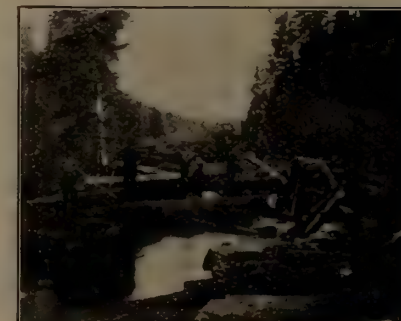
has won for itself an enviable reputation in the markets of the United States. The principal distributing point for the trade is Boston, and the quantity of shingles dispatched thence from this port each year is tremendous. During the last decade the demand in Boston markets has run almost entirely to higher grades. "Extras" and "Clears" form the nucleus of the demand, the lower grades, "2nd Clears" and "Ex No. 1s" are not much desired, and to dispose of these lines, the manufacturers must depend upon provincial trade.

The American markets are an important factor in the disposal of



certain grades of spruce long lumber. Such lumber of any sort which is cut on American lands, even though it be manufactured in a mill viding the mill at which it is sawn is owned exclusively by one or more American citizens. This means a saving of the duty on long lumber of \$2 per thousand, superficial feet, of 30 cents per thousand on shingles, and 25 cents per thousand on laths.

Spruce deals intended for shipment to the United States are sawn into deals of the following dimensions: 3 x 6, 3 x 8, 3 x 10 and 3 x 12.



Lumber for shipment to Australia must be dry; that is perhaps the most essential difference between it and "English," as the deals for standing on Canadian soil, may go into the United States duty free pro-shipment to England are known. The sizes are practically the same.

South American shipments must also be dried. The greater portion of the demand is for boards and scantling. The dimensions of the usual cargo are as follows: 1 x 3, 1 x 6, 1 x 12, 1 1-2 x 12, and 2 x 12, all from 12 to 16 feet long, with at least 50 per cent. of the latter length, also 2 x 3, 3 x 3, and 3 x 4, 12 feet and up in length. These South American

* Abstracted from article in St. John, N.B. "SUN".
† From the annual report of the New Brunswick Forestry Convention for 1907

shipments, like the English and Australia, are made up almost entirely of spruce.

Cargoes destined for South Africa are much like those consigned to the English market except for the fact that South African dealers will take a greater number of pieces less than ten feet in length, known as ends.

The cargo destined for the Irish market calls for the very best that is to be had. Stock that might be described as ordinary will not answer, only the very best grade will be accepted for the Irish trade. The piles at the mills are culled and sorted in order to get the goods that will qualify and the result is that these consignments are worth a great deal of money. The sizes are practically the same as those of "English" specifications.

In the lumber trade of the year just ended the most prominent characteristic has been a lack of stimulus in the most important lines. This period of depression, which began early in the spring of 1907, followed a long period of stimulation, brisk demand and prices that in some cases might be called abnormal.

As before stated, the most vital element in the lumber trade as it

concerned, and this means of course that the year has been an "off" one, the other lines, while important, being a small consideration in comparison with the deals.

Any prophecy or forecast of the situation would be nothing more than a guess. Neither the American or English markets are showing much signs of life.

During the winter season little change is looked for, any developments of a more favorable nature would not materialize until the opening up of the spring trade.

The effects of the dullness of the season just past are of a far-reaching nature. One important effect is shown by the fact that the volume of logging operations on the St. John and its branches during the present season will not total to more than half the total volume of last winter's cut. Local lumber manufacturers do not propose to be tied up next year by having a too great quantity of logs on hand, and it is probable that the sawing season of 1908 will be shorter than has been the case for a decade.

The trade in spruce lath, while not up to last year either in prices or demand, has been fairly brisk, and the prices obtained have been about



affects the local industry is in connection with the spruce deal trade in the United Kingdom.

The conditions of the English market have for several years been of such a prosperous nature that the chief aim of lumber manufacturers had a tendency in but one direction, that aim being at all hazards to ship as much lumber in the United States as has, like the larger saw cuts, larger shipments and heavier offerings were the natural results. For a long time the demand held and prices remained firm, even in the face of the tremendous inpouring of lumber.

But last spring the slump came. The demand slackened somewhat, the markets were glutted, the eagerness of dealers to dispose of heavy stocks brought the natural result, and prices went with a crash. All through the spring, summer and autumn the depression in the English market showed no sign of change. Consignments of such dimensions and quality that they would have sold at St. John for \$14 to \$14.50 in 1906 would not have brought more than \$12 to \$12.50 during 1907.

Local dealers have been advised repeatedly to curtail their shipments and have followed instructions as far as possible in this respect.

The market for New Brunswick long lumber in the United States has, like the English market, been lacking in snap all through the season. Of course this condition is not so important to local lumber people as is the case with the state of the English markets, but the volume of shipments is considerable and the lack of demand is keenly felt.

On the whole the year of 1907 has been a disappointing one to local lumber dealers and manufacturers so far as the sale of long lumber is

the average. While prices in this line are off a shade just now, the goods have brought on an average about \$2.25 per thousand at St. John for the dutiable article.

The year in high grade cedar shingles has been one of phenomenal prices. When sales were made in Boston at \$4 it was thought that the highest point had been touched and that a slump was about due. To the surprise of all concerned, prices held month after month, and lately reached the unprecedented figures of \$4.25 for "Extras" and \$3.75 for "Clears" at Boston. Shipments of cedar shingles from this port during the year have been heavy, and few of the high grades are offering.

SEEDLINGS FOR RAILWAY TIES.

Fifteen thousand catalpa seedlings have been received by the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway to be planted in various groves along the line of that road, the wood when grown, to be used for ties. The seedlings were purchased in Kentucky and were shipped in bundles of one hundred each.

Three towns along the right of way, Cruger, Rewaits and La Harpe, will be given the first consignment of the young trees. They grow very rapidly and in five years will be large enough to furnish ties. Catalpa wood is very tough and when seasoned properly will last a long time.

It is hoped to reduce the expense of ties materially by this plan. It will also have the effect of reducing the destruction of American forests.

MARKET CORRESPONDENCE

TRADE IN EASTERN CANADA.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 10, 1907.—The most conspicuous feature of the lumber industry at present writing is the discouraging outlook for the getting out of logs. The winter so far has been one of a probably unequalled continuance of mild weather. Not once has the mercury reached zero in this city or the immediate vicinity. Early in December there were a few inches of snow, but this lasted only about a fortnight, and for the last three or four weeks the ground has been as bare as is the case in the summer season.

The ice in the rivers and lakes is unfit for heavy traffic, and in many cases detours must be made by the logging teams. Conditions are decidedly unfavourable to logging contractors, and no doubt many of them will make heavy losses, not only in the lower counties, but in far up-river sections. Throughout the whole southern section of New Brunswick affairs have reached a crisis. Logging crews are being reduced each day and in several cases operations have ceased entirely. Portable mills, too, are badly handicapped because of the lack of snow, and during the week three plants of this class in Saint John County have closed down. On the Tobique, the St. Francis, the Aroostook and other up-river branches of the St. John, the lack of snow has been felt only during the last few days. The three or four inches of snow which cover the ground in these sections answered amply for the yarding of the logs, but, now that the time for hauling them to the brows has arrived, the lack of snow will mean a crippling of operations. Also, there is no doubt that chopping and yarding operations have been curtailed somewhat because of the strong probability that large quantities of the logs must be left on the yards.

The effect of all these conditions upon the local manufacturers will be easily seen. Having already curtailed their logging contracts to 50 per cent. of the usual, because of the existing conditions of the trade, the present unfavorableness of conditions will be all the more apparent in its effect upon the output of the local saw mills during the sawing season of 1908. Conditions in the southeastern portion of Quebec, and particularly that portion which borders upon the St. John river and its branches, are such as have not been equalled in a generation. On the Restigouche, the Nepisiquit, the Miramichi and other north shore sections similar conditions are reported. Frost and snow are badly needed in all directions in order that logging operations may not be a complete failure.

CONDITIONS IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

Ottawa, Jan. 10th, 1907.—Sales among Ottawa valley lumbermen are rare, the chief work among them being stock-taking. The quietness has not, however, affected prices. Odd lots from country mills have been sold at cut rates, the quality being largely hemlock and spruce of indifferent manufacture, but the standard grades of lumber are all quoted the same.

While January is always a quiet period, the condition is unusually so at the present time. No large English or American buyer has made an offer yet for any of next season's output in the Ottawa valley. It is understood they are holding back for a change of price.

While it is difficult to state anything definite on the subject it looks as if the Ottawa valley saw mills would make more deal this year than formerly. This would be done to provide against overstocking the American market. The falling off in orders from the United States indicates that the buyers need to be relieved somewhat. It is, at least, not expected that they will be keen enough to push the prices up on the British buyer.

The consensus of opinion among the local lumbermen is that the mills will not cut so much as usual in the summer of 1908. The smaller manufacturers would not have the supply of logs to do so, owing to the general shrinkage in the quantity of logs cut this winter. The mills in the immediate vicinity of Ottawa have too many logs ahead to be affected by the shanty operations in progress, but they are likely to be influenced by the money stringency.

The dam that will be constructed across the Ottawa river at the Chaudiere, as a result of the settlement of the old contention among

the water power owners, will not be commenced for nearly a year. The improvement has to be built when the stream is at its lowest in order not to add unnecessary cost to a work which will entail a large expenditure for the lumbermen. Just how much the dam will cost none of the capitalists involved in the scheme are yet prepared to say.

From 20 to 30 per cent. more power is what the owners expect to derive from the falls when it is equipped with a new dam. They depend on the Dominion Government to build many more works in the Upper Ottawa, which would further increase the value of the cataract. The Government works would also help navigation and regulate power along the river.

Men who know the river assert that the next season does not promise well for the building of the dam, as there is likely to be very high water most of the year. The most suitable time to commence will likely be August.

J. R. Booth and the E. B. Eddy Company, lumber and pulp kings, will derive the most benefit from the agreement, owing to the extensive and continuous nature of their work. The men who signed the agreement are: T. Ahearn and J. D. Fraser for the Ottawa Electric Company; G. H. Millen and W. H. Rowley for the E. B. Eddy Company; W. C. Edwards and Russell Blackburn for the Ottawa & Hull Power Company; E. H. Bronson and L. Crannell for the Ottawa Power and the Bronson Company; J. R. Booth, T. Ahearn, W. Y. Soper, L. Crannell and E. H. Bronson, representing individual interests; J. S. Chamberlain and Peter Whelen, for the Ottawa Investment Company; J. I. McCracken for the Lumsden Estate; T. Ahearn and H. H. Williams for the Ottawa Land Association.

The settlement of this question was followed on January 8 by the visit of a large deputation to the Prime Minister and Minister of Public Works, asking that the Government undertake the conservation of the head waters of the Ottawa river, and stating that the agreement among the Chaudiere power owners would not be executed until Parliament voted \$160,000 for the impounding scheme. Messrs. J. R. Booth, W. H. Rowley of the E. B. Eddy Company, G. B. Greene of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, and James Davidson (also representing the city as controller), united in the demand for Federal assistance, and succeeded in getting the promise of favorable consideration from Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Hiring of shanty men has almost dwindled to nothing; a few are needed, however, to complete gangs, and these are paid from \$18 to \$24 per month.

NEWS FROM THE COAST PROVINCE.

Rossland, B.C., Jan. 9., 1908.—The Action of the Provincial Government of British Columbia in its decision not to issue any more timber licenses, is already bearing beneficial results in establishing a permanent and increasing value on licenses now in force. It is creating a marked interest, especially among the lumbermen on the United States side of the line, who have large holdings in this province. In the brief period in which the reserve has been in force, inquiry for British Columbia timber has been brisk, and a Spokane syndicate has incorporated, under the title of the Universal Lumber Company, capital \$500,000, for the purpose of operating near this city, and of acquiring limits now held by license.

In view of the depletion of the timber resources of Eastern Canada, as well as of the Eastern and Southern States, the Government deemed their present move advisable, and Premier McBride states that it is the intention of the chief commissioner to have the forests as thoroughly protected as possible. Coast lumbermen, who operate almost entirely on licensed timber lands, feel that the licenses now in force have increased practically twofold by reason of the reserve. The licenses run for a period of twenty-one years, and have a further value in that the holder has first call on the purchase of the land. West of the Cascade range, the fee is \$140 per year for each square mile, and east of the Cascades it is \$115 per year. A royalty of 50 cents per thousand on all timber cut, and reckoned from the output of the mill, also goes to the Government.

This gives a marked advantage to license holders of Government land, as against land acquired from the Canadian Pacific Railway. The railway company hold immense tracts, but realize the coming value of timber, and are indifferent about selling. They exact a royalty of 50 cents, and one must accept and pay for the quantity as cruised by the

company or leave it. This gives a distinct advantage of \$2 per thousand to the holder of licenses.

The chief activity, at present, centres on the large tracts of timber along what is known as Sheep creek, across the international line from Stevens county, Washington, and on the North Fork of the Kettle River, in the Boundary district. The latter is being sought because of the announcement that the Kettle River Valley Railway, which has this timber, is to be extended to Spokane, and will be electrified. All the timber in the northern part of Stevens county, Wash., and tributary to Sheep creek, is now held or controlled by a large American company.

Much activity exists at present in getting out ties for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and 200 men are engaged in this work along the north fork of the Kettle River. These ties are bringing from 35 to 45 cents apiece.

The pole industry is not so active as it was a year ago, but a number of camps are in operation. The timber, especially, along Sheep Creek, covers the entire valley, and is about 70 per cent. cedar. Some of these sections will go sixty thousand to the acre, making one of the largest tracts of cedar in Southern British Columbia.

POINTERS IN PLANER PRACTICE.

Did you ever ask the question and try diligently to find a satisfactory answer as to what constitutes good planing mill work?

There are too many planing mill men who think the correct answer to this question is to be found only in a large planing mill with heavy and expensive machines. There are probably many operators of small planing mills in country towns with only a few light machines who envy their big brothers in the city and think that there is no need to try and compete with them so far as good planing mill work is concerned, because their plants are overshadowed in magnitude by the city planing mill with all its modern equipment. Because he thinks this way, many a man operating a small planing mill doesn't get as good work out of his mill as he should, because he fails to realize its possibilities. The real truth of the matter is, as you will find when you investigate the subject thoroughly, that it is not the magnitude in planing mill equipment which puts the quality into the work, or does what might be termed good planing mill work. Every mill, no matter what its size, is made up of individual machines, and every individual machine, large or small, is the same machine, and will do the same work in a small plant that it will in a big one. All it needs is the same attention.

All of this, and a lot more, might be said to open the eyes of some small planing mill men in the country and put them in a more receptive mood for pointers in planing mill practice which might enable them to better understand the possibilities of the machines they have along the line of doing good planing mill work. Too many think that there is no need to try to turn out work which will compete with the larger mills, because they have not the large equipment and because they think it is no use, rather than because of any lack of equipment or ability; such men fail to put forth their best efforts, and consequently do work that is not as satisfactory to themselves as it might be. This kind of reasoning is too much like the despairing soliloquy of the rooster in saying, "What's the use? Yesterday we were eggs and to-morrow we are feather dusters."

Did it ever occur to any of you who feel and reason in this "What's when one wants to put real quality into the work. This argument may the use" way that frequently the big planing mill or other large institution will turn to the small and simple machines to get quality into their work and do the best class of planing mill work? If it didn't you have a thought coming that should put some new ideas and some fresh spice into your work, because they do those things and frequently it is the smaller machines and planers that are made use of to do the highest grade work, and also the double surfacer is discarded for the single surfacer start a storm of protests, but it is good just the same and worth taking home and thinking about. A student of machinery and methods in a recent discussion on the subject of the development of woodworking machinery, after telling about the advent of the surfacer, said: "Then came along the man who figured that the under side of a board could be finished at the same time as the upper, and he demonstrated that practically by making a double surfacer. It was only a step to put on side knives to joint or make tongues and grooves, and this is where we stop to-day, because after double surfacing, joining or matching a board,

that is all that is required of a surface machine to do, unless you use it as a surfacing resaw and surface down inch boards to 3-8 inch, when the resaw is out of commission, a thing I knew of being done in a box shop once. The red flag of the sheriff was rung out before many millions of feet were 'surfaced resawed' in that way.

"Every machine man makes his claims and every machine offered does something superior to the other man's surfacer. Strange as it may seem, if the superior points in every surfacer were all combined in one surfacer, that combination surfacer, instead of being a paragon of perfection, very likely wouldn't be worth a damn!"

A specific case illustrating this point was brought out recently in connection with the equipment of a plant to make parquet flooring. This is a class of planing mill work which in some respects calls for a high degree of precision. Good flooring, as we all know, is generally made on heavy, expensive machines, and yet in the equipment of this new plant for making parquet flooring every machine was small, simple and light running. There was not even a double surfacer in the plant, the strips being faced on a single surfacer and the edges jointed afterwards on another simple machine. It was so remarkable, and so different from what one might expect that it excited some comment and some inquiries as to why, and as a result of these inquiries there were obtained some pointers on planing mill practice that seem to be worth while for many of the planing mill men operating small planing mills, either in the country or in the city.

The first point relating specifically to such light small work as the making of parquet flooring strips was that holding it in rigidity for surfacing it on all four sides in the machine involves so much pressure and clamping on all the sides that it takes lots of power to force the strips through, and in case the strips happen to be cross grained or something else, there is danger of it breaking and causing delay and a lot of trouble to get it out of the machine and straighten it all out again. This one point applies specifically to light strips and there are a number of others which apply equally well to planing mill work.

One is that it takes lots of power to operate a big machine and hold the board rigidly for surfacing on all the four sides.

That is, a machine, in addition to the power required for cutting, consumes a lot of power in the friction of the pressure bars and in the power required to feed a board through. Another point and a more important one is better surfacing, better planing mill work, in fact can be more easily done on a single head machine, a panel planer, for example, than on a big double or four-side surfacer. The one cutter head gives you an opportunity to have a rigid platen underneath and simplifies wonderfully the work of holding the board down to the planer while it is being fed through the machine. There are no complications in the way, no need to hold it up as well as down, and any man with mechanical skill and an eye to details can make a single surfacer do good work and frequently, where quality is the main object, it is found better to run a board twice through the single surfacer to dress both sides than once through a double machine. If there is a limited quantity of the work it is better to run twice through the single facer, but if it is a steady stream of work, some place where quality is an object, it is better to place two single surfacers in tandem order and use two single surfacers instead of one double surfacer. This is one of the things that is done in some of the big institutions which is an important point for the smaller planing mill men to take home to themselves, because it brings with it a realization of the fact that the little surfacer in a small planing mill that looks insignificant is really capable, with proper manipulation, of doing better work than most of the big double surfacers in large institutions.

Take the furniture factories and some other manufacturing institutions, and the big double surfacers are used as a sort of receiving or roughing planer, and not much effort is made at getting a neat finish with it. Stock is sized to dimensions enough larger than what is ordered when finished to leave room for doing the final cutting afterwards on the panel planer. Then, after the work is ready for finishing it comes through the single surfacer or panel planer, which is kept sharp and carefully adjusted for smooth work, rather than for speed or heavy cutting.

This line of argument is not offered as a species of fault finding against the larger and more complicated machines. These larger machines, that is the double and four-side surfacers, are made to fill a pur-

pose which many of them fill well, and that purpose is to save time and extra handling of the stock to get two or four sides surfaced at once. Saving of time, however, is one thing and putting quality into the work is another, and without finding fault with any of these larger machines the idea that it is desired to bring out is that many of the planing mill men have in their shops some small surfacers that are not doing as good work as they ought to do, simply because they do not realize the possibilities of the small single surfer and are sometimes kept from realizing them by an erroneous impression that the only way to get good mill work is to have big, complicated, expensive machines and a whole lot of them.

Good work in planer practice might be analyzed and set forth in a formula as 10 per cent. skill and 90 per cent. detail, and that analysis would pretty well cover the majority of cases. There are some who may take a different view and think that the heavier percentage should be skill, but when they get down to it right, skill itself is largely made of attention to details. There are certain elements of thought and manual training which come from practice only, but with due credit to all of this the fact remains that the larger element in good work is that of close attention to details. It begins in the selection of the knives for the planer and doesn't end until the board is finished and delivered. It is not much in itself to select a knife that is not quite up to the grade of some other knife to save a little on the price, and this alone might not seriously mar the work of the planer, but it is a little step that leads to others, and it is the aggregate of these same little steps that, if allowed to accumulate enough, will seriously mar, if not entirely destroy, the quality in planer work.

The man who takes pride and pains in selecting the best planer knife to be had, after thoroughly testing and trying, will naturally take more pains in grinding that knife, and will be careful that he doesn't burn it, will see that he gets the right bevel and perfectly straight from end to end, and when he begins to put it on the machine his pride in the knife and his work will continue to grow on him until it is a dominating factor, and he will take more pains in seeing his knife exactly balanced, and seeing that all the bolts and washers balance, and that they are neatly tightened down, not strained, and he will be more patient and take more pains to see that each knife on the cutter head sets exactly right, so that all will cut the same. By this time his pride in the work and looking carefully after details will have such effect that he will not have to be reminded to see that his cutter head journals are in good order, and that his pressure bar and chip breaker come into position right, and that his planer bed is clean and sets firm and rigid the same distance from the cutter head on each side, and the rollers are high enough to clear the bed, but not enough to make the stock wavy. All of these things will follow in their natural order if he but once starts right, starts out with the idea that nothing is insignificant and every detail is important, and that everywhere the best is none too good. When he does this the work of his little planer, no matter how small, or how simple, will not only compare well with the best work of any mill but best of all it will keep alive in the man pride in his work, which is a great stimulating influence.

About the best advice that can be given is that no matter how old or how simple a machine in your planing mill may be, you can get good work out of it if you but go about the thing right.—American Carpenter and Builder.

NEWFOUNDLAND FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

A Forestry Association has been formed in Newfoundland, with His Excellency the Governor as patron, and Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of the colony, as president, together with a number of prominent persons more or less connected with the lumber industry as directors. The objects of this association as stated to be:—

(1) To advocate and encourage judicious methods in dealing with our forests and woodlands.

(2) To awaken public interest to the very serious results attending the destruction of our forests by fires and other illicit processes, and to devise and suggest methods for their preservation.

(3) To consider and recommend the exploration, as far as practicable of our public domain, with the view of determining the areas suitable for agricultural settlement and those that may be permanently reserved for the growth of timber.

(4) To encourage afforestation wherever advisable and to promote forest tree planting.

(5) To collect and disseminate, for the benefit of the public, reports and information bearing on the forestry problem in general, and especially with respect to the conservation of our own forests, and to teach the rising generation the value of the forest with the view of enlisting their efforts in its preservation.

CANADIANS SHUT AMERICANS OUT.

Americans have purchased immense areas of timber in British Columbia, but the Canadians believe that outsiders have secured about enough of their forests and have issued an order that places under reserve for an indefinite period all unstaked lands in the province, which includes Vancouver Island, where Americans have been most active. The Canadians for a long time thought that they were getting much the best of the bargain, and were laughing in their sleeves at the way investors were coming across the border to buy their trees. They could not realize the rapid appreciation in timber values that prevailed for three or four years, and which the Americans were quick to take advantage of.

A peculiar feature of the situation resulting from the withdrawal of timber lands is that many small newspapers will be driven out of existence. In heavily timbered and sparsely settled districts, small sheets in numbers thrived merely through the advertising necessitated by the legal machinery accompanying the sale of government timber. As the rate for advertising timber limits is \$2.50 and \$5 a parcel—a parcel occupying from three to seven lines of type—many newspapers were supported without any other source of income, some of them having no more than a few dozen subscribers. Some eight-page papers, published weekly, were earning as much as \$1,800 every issue for their publishers. The law required advertising in the newspapers of the immediate locality.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER AND FOREST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the last meeting of the British Columbia Timber and Forestry Chamber of Commerce held on December 30th. at Vancouver, it was unanimously decided to assess each member one dollar for every timber claim held by him, fifty cents to be called for at once. This money is to provide for the current running expenses of the Chamber.

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Wanted and For Sale Department

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. Fourteen lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

FOR SALE.—40,000 FT. 1½ INCH SOFT elm, 20,000 ft. inch red oak. THOS. TAYLOR, Ancaster, Ont.

WANTED—20 CAR LOADS OF NO. 1 COMMON and better white winter cut Basswood; must be plump thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 561, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

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WILL PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of lumber, cut or to be cut the coming season. Box 562, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

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100 CARS NO. 1 TIMOTHY HAY IN LOTS TO SUIT. C. ANDERSON, & Co., Forest, Ontario.

For Sale

1 car 1 inch Soft Elm C & B.
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For Sale

We offer the following New and Second-Hand engines and boilers. A full description of any will be furnished on application.

Hor. fire box boiler 60" x 16" with 70-3" tubes. Inglis Co. make.

New semi-portable fire box boiler 39" x 14" 8" with 30-3" tube, Jenckes Machine Co. make.

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Rebuilt fire box boiler 36" x 13" with 44-2½" tubes. Nearly new incombustible fire box boiler 35" x 13" with 29-3" tubes Jenckes Machine Co. make.

Hor. boiler 72" x 14" with 96-3" tubes.

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Hor. boiler 44" x 13" 2" with 48-3" tubes.

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14" x 34" Wheelock engine, R. H. Goldie & McCulloch.

15" x 34" Wheelock engine, L. H. Goldie & McCulloch.

13" x 30" Corliss automatic engine, R. H.

9½" x 14½" x 12" compound tandem automatic engine, McIntosh-Seymour build.

8" x 13" x 18" Kelly, tandem automatic engine, R. H.

12" x 10" Westinghouse "Junior" automatic engine, New 10" x 15" Jewel automatic engine Dutton Co.

10" x 28" Wheelock automatic engine, L. H.

8" x 24" Wheelock engine, L. H. Goldie & McCulloch.

Nearly new 6" & 8" vertical automatic engine, McEwan & Trotter.

20" x 24" horizontal engine, R. H. heavy duty Atlas Engine Co.

Nearly new 15" x 20" horizontal engine, R. H. heavy duty, Atlas Engine Co.

16" x 24" horizontal engine L. H. rocking valve.

15½" x 24" horizontal engine, L. H. slide valve.

12 in. x 24 in. horizontal engine, R. H. slide valve.

14 in. x 20 in. horizontal engine, R. or L. H. rocking valve.

9 in. x 22 in. horizontal engine, R. H. slide valve, White & Son.

10 in. x 16 in. horizontal engine, L. H. slide valve, Neil & Co.

New 10 in. x 12 in. horizontal engine centre crank Dutton Co.

New 9 in. x 12 in. horizontal engine, L. H. American Blower Co.

Rebuilt 8½ in. x 12 in. horizontal engine, L. H. slide valve, Kille & Co.

New 9½ in. x 11 in. portable, White & Sons.

Rebuilt 7 in. x 10 in. Cornell portable engine.

8 in. x 12 in. semi portable engine and boiler.

Send for a copy of our monthly stock list, of new and second-hand, iron and woodworking machinery, engines, boilers, etc.

All machines in stock for prompt shipments.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

POSITION WANTED

AS SUPERINTENDENT, MANAGER woods or sawmill, accountant, timber cruiser, or scaler. Practical experience in every detail of lumbering operations. Best of reference. Address Box 557, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WHITE BIRCH OR POPLAR SQUARES

from ½" to 2" diam. any length. H. M. CARRUTHERS, Quincy, Mass.

WANTED

THE ADDRESS OF A RESPONSIBLE FIRM experienced in the manufacture of box shooks for export to the United Kingdom. Box 921 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

SAWING CONTRACT

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR CUTTING of lumber by the thousand in any quantity from one million to one hundred million feet.

SOUTH RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Limited
South River, Ont.

8,000 Acres of B.C. Timber

LANDS FOR SALE COMPRISING CEDAR, fir, Spruce, Cypress, situated 100 miles from Vancouver, easily logged by lake and river to salt water. Writer owner, W.A. SIMPSON, 744 Davie St., Vancouver

FOR SALE

IF YOU WANT RED PINE PILES OR round timber write to us. We can supply them from 40 to 60 feet long. Address LINDSAY & MOHR, Wilno, Ont., G.T. Ry.

WANTED

5 CARS WHITE CEDAR PICKETS, ROUGH not pointed, equal amounts of ½" x 2"-3", 4" 5". Also 18" cedar shingles. Quote price on car naming shipping point. C. A. LARNED, Phoenix N.Y.

WANTED

A STOCK OF HEMLOCK DRY, STATE Price, how long cut and whether lengths and widths are piled separate and point of shipment. I also want Ontario cedar and B.C. shingles and one and two inch spruce. Address JOHN BUTLER, Wholesaler, Box 171, Woodstock, Ontario.

WANTED TO BUY.

200,000' Hard Maple, 2½ x 8½-2½ x 4½-2½ x 8, 6 to 16'.
100,000' Basswood 1" x 4 and up.
100,000' Brown Ash 1" and up.

M. T. BELL,
307 Merchants Bank Bldg.,
Montreal, Que.

SOFT ELM AND BASSWOOD WANTED

150,000 FT. 1" AND 1½" SOFT ELM, C & B, 50,000 ft. Basswood 1" M.R., all for immediate shipment. Box 559, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED—CAPITAL TO SECURE GOVERNMENT TIMBER

A TIMBER CRUISER WITH OVER 20 years' experience in cruising and locating timber in B.C., wants to get in touch with parties desirous of securing timber in B.C., would take an interest in timber secured. Also several good limits for sale. Address, CRUISER, BOX 194, Nelson, B.C.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE PINE TIMBER LIMITS IN District of Algoma, all tributary to Georgian Bay. Also good modern band saw mill, with necessary dwellings, &c., situated near the mouth of Spanish River on Georgian Bay. The above will be sold in bulk or separately. Terms of payment very moderate to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to
NIPISSING LUMBER Co., Ltd.
Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE

The Following Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment:

20 cars,	-	-	1" x 4" and up, Spruce boards.
10 "	-	-	1" x 5" and up, Pine "
10 "	-	-	2" x 6" up Spruce plank.
10 "	-	-	2" x 5" Spruce scantling.
20 "	-	-	2" and 3" Spruce Culls,
10 "	-	-	1" Pine Culls,
5 "	-	-	2" and 3" Pine Culls.
20 "	-	-	Spruce Lath, 4" x 1½" x ¾".

THOMAS NAGLE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

WANTED

TO CONTRACT FOR SAWING THREE- quarter million at Ancaster. Address, Box 31, Jordan Harbor, Ont.

WANTED—TWO CAR LOAD OF HEMLOCK sawn to order 12' to 28' R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED POSITION AS MANAGER OF lumber business thorough experience from the stump to consumer, in every branch. Best of references. Box 345 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.



TENDERS FOR

Pulpwood Concessions

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned up to and including the 16th of December next for the right to cut pulpwood on certain areas tributary to the Nepigon River, in the District of Thunder Bay and Rainy Lake, in the District of Rainy River, and make the same into paper. Tenders should state the amount they are prepared to pay as bonus in addition to such dues as may from time to time be fixed for the right to operate a paper making industry on the areas referred to. Separate tenders must be made for each area or territory, and the successful tenderers will be required to erect a mill or mills on each of the territories or in such other localities as may be approved by the Government of Ontario.

Parties tendering for the pulpwood rights shall accompany their tenders with a marked cheque for 25% of the amount tendered, payable to the Treasurer of Ontario, and to be forfeited in the event of their failing to enter into agreements to carry out conditions, etc.

With respect to the Rainy Lake Pulp Concession, tenderers will be required to make a tender for the right to cut the pine, tamarac and cedar on the territory offered. Parties making tenders for these timbers to state the amount they are prepared to pay per thousand feet B.M. as bonus in addition to Crown dues of \$200 per thousand feet B.M. A marked cheque for \$5,000 payable to the Treasurer of Ontario, must accompany the tender for pine timber and to be forfeited in the event of their failing to enter into agreements to carry out conditions, etc.

No timber shall be cut on either of the Concessions of a less diameter than 9 inches, 2 feet from the ground.

The successful tenderers to enter into agreements with the Government for the erection of the mills, expenditure of money, etc.

For full particulars as to the conditions, etc., application should be made to the undersigned.

HON. F. COCHRANE,

Minister of Lands,

Toronto, Oct. 16th, 1907.

Forest and Mines.

N. B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for.

FOR SALE

COMPLETE OUTFIT OF MODERN machinery for the manufacture of
Hardwood Flooring.
Beliot Pattern Flooring Machine.
Hoyt Pattern Matcher.
Fay Egan Double strip surfacer and planer.
Fay Egan Band Rip Saw machiner. 4" saws can also be used as re-saw.
Sherman End-Matcher and Boring machine.
Broken Roll Single Surfacers.
Buzz Planer, Turning Lathe, Etc.

All the very latest style of tools and in good order. Practically new. Apply to J. S. FINDLAY, Owen Sound, Ontario.

SPECIAL

A complete double band and gang mill including power, at Sarnia, Ont.

TUBULAR BOILERS.

1 72" x 17' 9", 78 4" tubes, plug hat dome.
5 72" x 16', 99 3½" tubes, at Sarnia, Ont.
1 72" x 14' 6", 72 4" tubes, plug hat dome.
1 72" x 16', 84 3½" tubes, fore and aft dome.
2 72" x 16', 74 4" tubes, fore and aft dome.
6 66" x 18', 52 4" tubes, plug hat dome.
2 66" x 16', 54 4" tubes, plug hat dome.
3 60" x 17' 3", 20 6" tubes, cross dome.
2 60" x 14', 52 4" tubes, cross dome.
1 48" x 12', 52 3" tubes, plug hat dome, NEW.

WATER TUBE BOILERS.

1 300 H.P., Wickes vertical, 144 4" x 20' tubes.
2 200 H.P., Wickes vertical, 108 4" x 18' tubes.
3 200 H.P., Geary, 122 4" tubes.
2 200 H.P., Wickes horizontal.
1 160 H.P., Wickes horizontal, 98 4" x 16' tubes.
1 150 H.P., Wickes horizontal, 46 4" and 39-4½" tubes.
1 150 H.P., Wickes vertical, 80 4" tubes.
1 150 H.P., Heine, 53 3½" tubes, 16' long.
1 150 H.P., B. & W., 14 4" x 16' tubes.
1 125 H.P., Tonkin portable water tube 41 3½" tubes.

CORLISS ENGINES.

28" x 60" L.H., girder frame, Harris.
24" x 48" x 48" Vilter cross compound.
23" x 60" L.H., girder frame, Corliss.
22" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Allis.
20" x 48" R.H., girder frame, Wetherill.
20" x 40" x 48" Hamilton tandem compound.
20" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Frick.
19" x 38" x 48" L.H., Allis, tandem compound.
18" x 48" L.H., girder frame, Wheelock.
18" x 24" R.H., girder frame, Wetherill.
18" x 20" R.H., girder frame, Corliss.
16" x 32" x 48" cross comp., Hamilton.
14" x 48" R.H., girder frame, Harris.
14" x 36" L.H., girder frame, Manitowoc.
14" x 30" R.H., heavy duty, Ranig.

AUTOMATIC ENGINES.

28" x 56" L.H., Buckeye, heavy girder frame.
20" x 27" R.H., four-valve, Russell.
18" x 48" L.H., girder frame, four-valve Wheelock.
18" x 24" L.H., tangye frame Meyers.
17" x 16" centre crank, Harrisburg, on sub-base.
16" x 18" Atlas, centre crank.
16" x 27" x 16" Westinghouse comp.
16" x 16" Green, centre crank, high speed.
14" x 14" centre crank Ideal.
14" x 18" R.H. Russell.
13" x 22" x 13" Westinghouse comp.
13" x 12" centre crank, Ball.
12" x 16" L.H., tangye frame, Erie, Class B.
12" x 16" centre crank, Ball.
11½" x 17½" x 16" L.H., Buckeye, Style C.
11" x 16" R.H., Atlas, Class D.
10" x 12" centre crank, Ball.
9¾" x 11" Westinghouse Standard.

THROTTLING GOVERNOR ENGINES.

26" x 34" R.H., box bed, Filer & Stowell.
24" x 36" L.H., Lane & Bodley.
23½" x 48" R.H., box bed, Se tt.
22" x 42" L.H., Fulton, at Sarnia, Ont.
22" x 28" L.H., box bed, slide valve.
20" x 24" R.H., box bed top slide valve, Bay City, at Sarnia, Ont.
18" x 36" L.H., girder frame, Michigan.
18" x 24" L.H., slide valve, Lake Shore.
16" x 20" R.H., box bed slide valve.
16" x 24" L.H., tangye frame, Jackson.
14" x 24" R.H., tangye frame Robinson.
12" x 20" L.H., tangye frame, slide valve.
12" x 16" R.H., box bed, slide valve, at Sarnia, Ont.
10" x 16" R.H., box bed, Smalley, at Sarnia, Ont.
10" x 12" centre crank, Wickes, NEW.
9½" x 12" centre crank, Wickes, NEW.
9½" x 10" centre crank, Wickes, NEW.

DUPLIX PUMPS.

16" x 8" x 12" Worthington underwriters fire pump, 10" suc., 7" dis.
14" x 14" x 18" Hughes, outside center packed, 10" suc., 10" dis.
12" x 7" x 10" Worthington, 5" suc., 4" dis., at Sarnia Ont.
10" x 6½" x 12" Blake, 4" suc., 4" dis.
10" x 6" x 10" Canton, 5" suc., 4" dis.
7½" x 4½" x 10" Buffalo 3" suc., 2½" dis.
27½" x 4½" x 10" Canton, 4" suc., 3" dis., NEW.
7" x 4½" x 7" Canton, 4" suc., 3" dis., NEW.
6" x 4" x 6" Worthington, 3" suc., 2" dis.
6" x 4" x 6" Canton, 3" suc., 2" dis., NEW.
5½" x 3½" x 6" Canton, 2½" suc., 1½" dis., NEW.
4½" x 2½" x 4" Canton, 1½" suc., 1½" dis.

MACHINE TOOLS.

2 48" x 24" x 16" 1" Powell double end planers.
36" x 36" x 12" Powell planer.
24" x 24" x 5" 7" planer.
18" Ohio single geared shaper, NEW.
12" Wood, Light & Co. shaper.
9" Sellers traverse head crank shaper.
60" Bement double bed, drive wheel lathe.
18" x 10" Blaisdell lathe, 76" centres.
16" x 8" Ames plain turning lathe, 60" centres.
14" x 8" Niles lathe, 58" centres.
32" upright drill.
24" post drill.
20" Silver upright drill, square base, NEW.
Silver No. 12, upright post drill, NEW.
Send for complete monthly stock lists of saw and planing mill machinery also power equipment.

WICKES BROTHERS,

Saginaw, Mich.

Seattle Office, 412 Oriental Bldg.

FOR SALE

GREENWOOD HOOP CUTTER, CHEAP.
Box 4, Bothwell, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED

YOUNG MAN 24, WELL POSTED ON GRADING hardwoods, open for engagement. Good references. Address Box 564, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS
Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. **SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto.**

FOR SALE

A QUANTITY OF HEMLOCK SLABS AT
Falkenburg Station. **S. M. MOORE, Falkenburg, Ont.**

WANTED

SECOND HAND LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOX
boiler, 40 or 50 horse power, must be in good condition. Address **ALBERT BARD, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.**

Wanted

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET WINTER
cut Basswood. Sawing specification furnished upon request. Apply Box 555, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED

TO CONTRACT FOR TEN CARS OR LESS
hard maple squares $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x 2" and $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2" long, clear stock and bundled with wire. Shipment dry May to November 1908. Apply stating price and quantity to Box 560, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE

I AM PREPARED TO DELIVER F.O.B.
cars here 2,000,000 feet cedar logs cut to order into any size timbers from 4" x 4" to 12" x 12", and from 8 to 20 feet long, any time up to next May; 3,000 telegraph poles. Correspondence solicited. **J. B. WINLAW, Winlaw, B. C.**

FOR SALE

A GREAT MANUFACTURING SITE FOR
Pulpwood Mill or large Saw Mill; with excellent large water power already developed. Also complete saw mill and planing mill with about four million feet of lumber, shingles, lath, dressed lumber. Complete outfit of Lumber Camp for about one hundred men; and the most attractive town site in New Ontario. Situated in the Town of Charlton, Good time to get at bottom price. Apply Box No. 1. **New Liskeard, Ont.**

FOR SALE

20 SETS LOG SLEIGHS, WITH CHAINS.
15 sets double harness,
80 pair of blankets,
Cookery for one large camp.
And an assorted lot of blacksmith and lumbering tools.

The sleighs, harness and blankets are all practically new, having only been used one and two seasons. For price apply to
MASON, GORDON & Co., Montreal, Que.

PLANING MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED, THE ASSIGNEE,
for the benefit of the creditors of Ignatz Wey, hereby offers for sale the planing mill and business premises lately occupied by said Wey. The land is situated on Albert Street on the lines of the G.T.R. and C.P.R. in the south ward of the Town of Berlin, and thereon is a planing mill and machinery, the whole comprising a desirable property for one who supplies contractors or for a building contractor. Inspection and offers are solicited up to the 1st day of February next.

C. HUEHN,

Dated 3rd January, 1908.

Berlin, Ont.

DRY STOCK READY FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

12 cars 1 x 18 to 23" panel and No. 1 Poplar.

6 " 1" 1st and 2nds Poplar.

6 " 1" No. 1 common Poplar.

6 " 1" No. 2 "

8 " 1" mill cull Poplar.

2 " 1 x 18 and wider panel and No. 1 Cottonwood.

5 " 5/4 No. 1 common Cottonwood.

5 " 1 x 13 to 17" box boards Cottonwood.

20 cars 1 x 8 to 12" box boards Cottonwood.

19 " 1 x 13 to 17 1st and 2nds "

21 " 1 x 13 to 17 No. 1 common "

20 " 1 x 6 to 12" 1st and 2nds "

15 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 1 common Cottonwood

20 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 2 "

15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red or white Oak.

24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red or white Oak.

AMERICAN LUMBER AND MANFG. CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Cedar Posts Wanted

WANTED—40,000 Cedar Fence Posts, 5 inches and up at Top, and 8 feet long, Peeled. Must be sound quality and straight.

Quote lowest price F. O. B. Cars, Terms Cash, less 2 per cent.

C. A. LARKIN

Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE

ABOUT 100 M. PINE—ABOUT 1/5 WHITE
pine—can be cut to order. Write for particulars.
S. SMITH, Silver Hill, Ontario

WANTED

POSITION AS LUMBER SALESMAN, WITH
good firm. Ten years' experience on the road.
Can sell lumber. Box 568, CANADA LUMBERMAN,
Toronto, Ont.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A FEW CARS OF
cedar posts and shingles, pine lath, clear face
and better red pine and a good quantity of white
pine and spruce lumber. **JOHN HARRISON & SONS**
Co., Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound, Ont.

FOR SALE

TWO MILLION FEET HEMLOCK ON
shore of Georgian Bay from 10 to 26 feet
long. State highest price delivered in booms.
Address, **A. B. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.**

FOR SALE

SAW MILL 10 TO 15,000 DAILY CAPACITY
with wagons trucks &c also limits 1,200 acres.
THE HARCOURT LUMBER CO.,
Harcourt, P.O.

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING
of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order.
Write us. **PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near**
Cartier.)

FOR SALE

COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE CIRCULAR SAW-
mill, capacity 40M ft. per day. Extra good
piling ground and yard on G.T. switch. Will sell
as it stands or mill machinery separately. **THE**
SNIDER LUMBER CO., Gravenhurst, Ont.

WANTED TO BUY

SAW MILL AND LIMITS OR LIMITS AND
mill separately. State class of timber. Full
specifications and price, care Box 567, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

FIRST CLASS SAWYER FOR DOUBLE
cut band mill. Must be experienced, sober and
well recommended. State wages expected. **PED-**
WELL & LEMCKE Lions Head, Ont.

POSITION WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED SAWYER FOR COM-
ing season on band or circular, right or left
handmill. Can give best of references. Apply Box
565, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

POSITION WANTED BY MILLWRIGHT,
one capable of installing machinery for mills
and factories, also understands the manufacturing
of lumber and capable of handling men. Best of
references. Box 563, CANADA LUMBERMAN,
Toronto.

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE EXPORT

ONE CAR MAPLE C. & B. CONTAINING
4,000 ft. 2 in thick 9 in. and up wide, remainder
to be 1 1/2 in., 17 in up, also two or three cars of birch
squares 4 x 4, 5 x 5, 27 in. long. **W. GARDNER, 480**
Givens St., Toronto, Ont. Phone COLLEGE 2233.

White Pine Bill Stuff

Any length to 40 ft. cut to
order on short notice.

THE TORONTO JUNCTION LUMBER CO.
TORONTO JUNCTION. Limited

VALUE OF SPRUCE EXPORTS.

The export of lumber from St.
John to the United States ports
last year was valued at \$799,300, a
decrease of \$171,566 compared
with that of 1906.

Current Trade Conditions

ONTARIO.

The first half of January, 1908, has developed some encouraging features in the lumbering industry of the province. Not only have inquiries been coming in in encouraging volume, but orders, many of them for immediate delivery, are gratifying the hearts of salesmen. It is the general consensus of opinion that before many weeks are past there will be quite a satisfactory volume of business doing. Throughout the country the majority of the yards have allowed stocks to dwindle down to unprecedentedly small limits. Before stocking up again they intend to wait for some indication as to the probable magnitude of next year's building operations, and in the meantime, carry only what is absolutely necessary. The various municipalities throughout the province are also in the first throes of preparing programs for the year's undertakings, and these, in many cases, afford a standard for the building activity of the community.

Thus far but little interest has been taken in the cut of lumber for the season. At this time last year buyers were eagerly seeking stocks and sales in many cases had long ere this been concluded. Not so for the cut of 1908. Neither operators nor buyers have as yet shown any disposition to get together.

List prices continue remarkably uniform, and no disposition is evidenced on the part of dealers to depart from rates that have all along prevailed.

EASTERN CANADA.

The exports of spruce deals from St. John markets in 1907 were nearly 20,000,000 feet greater than in 1906, and over 48,000 feet in excess of the exports in 1905. This probably accounts partially for the weakness of the British lumber market, which is still strongly enough in evidence. The comparative figures for the three years are as follows: 1907, 203,804,181 superficial feet; 1906, 183,821,251 superficial feet; 1905, 156,765,465 superficial feet.

In addition to spruce lumber, there was exported in 1907, 6,287,842 feet of birch plank and 2,820 tons of birch timber. The export of birch plank was over a million feet less than in 1906, or in 1905, while the quantity of birch timber was little more than half that of 1906 and less than one-third that of 1905.

The sawmills of St. John are with one exception, it is said, all idle. There is a considerable quantity of lumber stored at that point, but considerable quantities are being shipped by the winter steamships to British ports, over 8,000,000 feet having already gone forward. A sufficient quantity of logs to keep the mills busy next summer, even though the winter's cut of logs will be unusually small.

WESTERN CANADA.

An extremely favorable winter has thus far been enjoyed by the logging camps throughout the West. While sufficient snow for all purposes has fallen, the weather has been neither severe nor stormy. The demand for lumber, however, continues extremely limited, but the denuded condition of many of the lumber yards, considered together with this winter's meagre cut, leaves little ground for apprehension as to the ultimate future of the industry. It is generally anticipated that, while a steady volume of trade may be anticipated in the near future, the demand will not be of the reckless nature so characteristic of the demand during 1906.

At present the actual supply of shingles is quite below normal, both in the yards of dealers and manu-

McPHERSON & FULLERTON BROS.

Timber and Real Estate, Victoria, B.C.

27 miles Cedar and Spruce, will cruise twenty thousand to acre or better. Price \$2.50 per acre.

45 miles on Skeena, will cruise fifteen thousand feet to acre. Price \$1.25 per acre.

If you are interested in timber write us. Correspondence solicited.

We have for Sale BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES

Apply to

LESLIE & CRAWFORD
Vancouver, B.C.

Timber Limits For Sale

Spruce, Pine, Cedar, Hemlock
and other Timber Limits.

FINEST TIMBER SPLENDID LOCATION

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

CANADA MINERALS, Limited

75 Yonge Street, - Toronto

facturers, and a brisk demand for these is anticipated as soon as spring building operations open up.

UNITED STATES.

Already it is said that prices have shown a tendency to advance on a number of items and, although the new lists being sent out by a number of firms show heavy cuts from the prices of this time last year, there is a material improvement over rates which prevailed two months ago. The opening of many factories and foundries at Chicago has also caused considerable activity in the northern pine market during the past week. Prices are said to be low and this has stimulated the sending in of small orders to some extent, although buying from the country yards is still light. A decidedly better feeling is apparent in the yellow pine trade. Prices show an upward tendency.

The hemlock situation is featureless. The demand continues light and material price concessions are being made on all large orders. Country yards are sending in orders only for their immediate requirements, but are willing to make contracts for future delivery at prices now prevailing. No great effort, however, is being made to urge buying. The stocks of eastern spruce in the New York and Boston markets are still large enough to cope with the moderate demand.

With the exception of plain sawn white oak, the trade in hardwoods has shown considerable improvement during the week. A feature of the market in almost all the hardwoods is the placing of orders for delivery at intervals throughout the year. Material concessions are being made on desirable orders for birch and, as many of the yards are holding unusually large stocks, it is possible to buy advantageously.

No revival can be expected in the shingle trade till the return of the building activity. Most of the red cedar shingles now coming in are being placed in storage. Seattle reports state that prices at the mill are slightly better of late. A fair share of new orders are coming in, while stocks at the mills are unprecedentedly low.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Canadian pine timber, which some years ago was the prominent feature in the Liverpool timber trade, is now but a minor subject, and little finds its way into the Lancashire markets excepting what is contracted for long before shipment. Compensation, however, is made for this in the great strides the pine deal and board industry has made in recent years. There has during the past season been little or no variation in price. High class goods sell slowly on account of the extreme prices required, and buyers are naturally driven on to lower grades or other woods as substitutes.

Importers of spruce at west coast ports report that there is very little material arriving per liners, and comparatively little available. Prices show an upward tendency, and the position of spruce from a stock holder's point of view is very satisfactory. "Already," says The Timber Trades Journal, "we are running short of 2 1-2 x 7, although these have been scarce all the season, especially in wagon lengths; and in 3 x 7 or 8 anything longer than 18 feet is valuable; 16 and 18 feet, 3 x 9 and 3 x 11, 14 feet and upwards, should be carefully handled. As regards the scantlings, the only sizes which appear to be scarce, or comparatively so, are 2 1-5 x 5 and 6, and these are in fair demand. 3 x 2 always sell well, and the shipper sends very few. Spruce imported boards are exceptionally scarce; in fact, stocks have not been so low for years as they are at present, and lucky holders should realize this. Deal ends have also met with a remarkable demand this season, and stocks are almost void.

"The demand for birch planks appears to be decidedly better, and holders should be able to obtain a good return on these. 2 1-2 inch and 3 1-2 inch are very scarce this year, stocks being entirely without these two sizes.

"There are good stocks of hemlock deals, and prices are fairly firm, although the outlook is not so bright as it is with spruce, as stocks are, perhaps, a shade heavier than the demand warrants.

"Quebec pine still maintains its

firmness, and prices will advance further yet before next season."

BOUGHT TIMBER LIMIT.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Company, of Halifax, N.S., is reported to have purchased some three hundred acres of valuable timber at East Bay, and should the report of the men who will cruise the property prove satisfactory mills will be installed on the property. Otherwise the output will be rafted to Sydney. The major portion will be used at the company's mammoth works at Marble Mountain, where it is expected a number of shacks will be constructed in the early spring. It will also be used for pit purposes, sleepers, etc., both at the quarries and at the big steel plant.

ST. JOHN SPRUCE EXPORTS.

The export of spruce lumber from St. John, N.B., to trans-Atlantic ports last year showed an increase of twenty million feet over that of 1906, and more than forty-eight million feet over that of 1905. 204,000,000 feet. With regard to birch, only a little more than six million feet were exported last year, as compared with over seven and a half millions in 1906 and seven and a quarter millions in 1905.

CUT OF B.C. TIMBER IN 1906.

Statistics show that the cut of the British Columbia mills during 1906 was as follows:

	Feet.
Coast mills	450,000,000
Mountain and interior mills	340,000,000
Total cut, 1906	790,000,000
Foreign shipments from coast mills	85,250,000
Car shipments	215,075,000
Local trade (estimated)	60,000,000
Shipment of mountain mills (estimated)	240,000,000
Total	600,325,000

Total stock carried over into 1907 189,675,000

A. F. Holden, Pres. J. M. Diver, Genl. Mgr
F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. R. C. Barre, Ass't-Mgr

The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

TIMBER LUMBER AND LATH

Special Bills Cut to Order in White Pine and Norway, any length from 10' to 60' long.

SARNIA, ONT.

Planing and Matching

—IN TRANSIT—

S. POMEROY, Orillia
PLANING, MATCHING, RESAWING,
SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS
in Car Lots. Write for Prices.
Factory near Station. Phone 113

THE CANADA WOOD SPECIALTY Co., Limited,

MANUFACTURERS:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring, Handles, Poles, Bed Frame Stock, Cheese Box Hoops, Heading, Baskets, Etc. . . .

Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders

Orillia, Ont.

ST. GABRIEL LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Spruce Lumber
Lath and Rosed Pulp Wood

St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.

Mills on Joliette Branch C. P. Ry.

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co., Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of

Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.

Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

JOHN DONOGH LUMBER CO., Limited Pine, Spruce and Hemlock WHOLESALE

1212 TRADERS BANK CHAMBERS
Phone Main 7733

TORONTO

Christy, Moir Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE OF

LUMBER SPRUCE - SPRUCE

Always in the Market for Mill Cuts

Always for Sale

149 Broadway, NEW YORK

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring
N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

THE NEWS

The Rathbun Company's sash and door factory at Deseronto, Ont., which closed down for repairs just before Christmas, was re-opened on the 6th inst.

W. J. Malcolm of Hazelmere, B.C., has placed an order with the Schaafe Machine Works of New Westminster for a complete circular saw mill outfit, capacity 20,000 feet per day.

The Miramichi Lumber & International Paper Company are negotiating for the purchase of D. & J. Ritchie's lumber property at Newcastle, N.B. The transaction will involve about a quarter of a million dollars.

The latest arrival of the Blue Funnel ships brought a large shipment of special steel for the A. J. Burton Saw Works, Vancouver, from the Jessop Steel Company, of Sheffield, Eng. This steel is to be used in the manufacture of band, gang and drag saws.

A terrible accident occurred last week at Salmon's planing mill, New Liskeard. Frank Lenox, an employe of about forty-six years of age, was engaged in sawing when his glove caught, pulling him forward on to the saw, which literally cut him to pieces.

Representative lumber dealers of Florenceville, N.B., and district, met together a short time ago for the purpose of discussing the erection of a new flooring mill. The project was unanimously endorsed and it was decided to proceed forthwith with the organization of a company.

The St. Lawrence Lumber & Mining Company, Limited, capitalized at \$50,000, have been incorporated with head office at Cornwall, Ont. Amongst the incorporators are W. R. Hitchcock, Cornwall, Ont., H. B. Chase, L. A. Chittenden, H. A. Reed and G. W. Minkler, all of Massena, N.Y.

From the Murray Iron Works, Burlington, Ia., we have received an interesting booklet, fully illustrated, setting forth in detail their

"Standard Murray Corliss Engine." The engine is elaborately explained in 22 pages of detailed drawings, every part of the mechanism being fully treated.

Cecil W. Stancliffe & Company have established an office in Vancouver, corner Water and Cordova streets, where they are carrying on business as machinery and mill supply agents. Mr. Stancliffe is an engineer by profession, having had a wide experience in the old country before coming to Vancouver.

D. MacLean, clerk to the Lydon Lumber Company, in the Porcupine Hills, Alta., had a close call from death by exposure early in the month. Missing the track, he wandered about the hills for six hours before he discovered the place at which he was living, and when discovered was in the last stage of exhaustion, with both hands and feet frozen.

Considerable indignation has been expressed by the trade in the Rainy River district at the action of the Grand Trunk Pacific in purchasing large quantities of timber for western construction in Minnesota. They claim that all the material so purchased could have been supplied by them instead of allowing nearly a quarter of a million to find its way into American pockets.

The A. J. Burton Saw Company, Limited, of Vancouver, have just received a carload of machinery, thus completing their new equipment for making band saws. The machinery includes one of the latest tempering furnaces, automatic tooth machine, hydraulic flattener, polishers, etc. They have completed a 160 foot extension on to the rear of their premises, wherein this new machinery will be set up.

C. R. Betts and C. T. Mescher, well-known millmen of Puget Sound, B.C., have acquired about three miles of timber limits on Salt Spring Island, and will shortly commence the erection of a saw mill, which is to have a capacity of about twenty-five thousand feet per day. The property is covered with timber most suitable for ties and piles, and special attention will be given to the manufacture of these articles.

The British Columbia Drafting & Blue Printing Company have

Great Care in the
Manufacture of our

SPRUCE LUMBER AND LATH

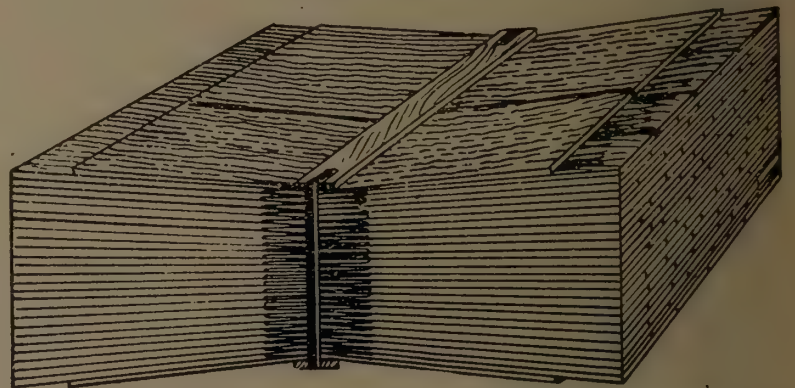
Has Given Us a Long
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Send Us Your Orders
We Ship Promptly

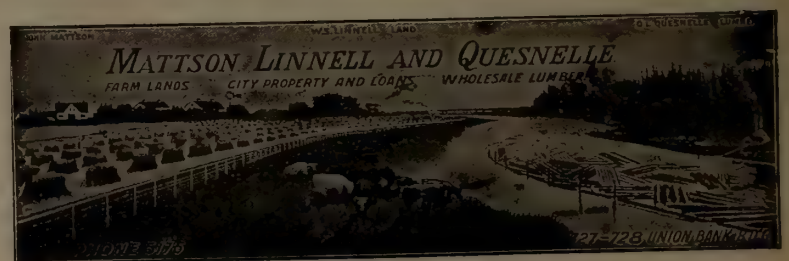
The Great West Lumber Co.

Box 218 Winnipeg, Man.
Mills at Greenbush, Sask.

If you desire Immediate Shipment
....Wire us your Orders



The Finest B. C. Red Cedar Shingle Manufactured.
FEW EQUAL! NONE BETTER! TRY THEM ONCE, USE THEM ALWAYS!
FULLERTON LUMBER AND SHINGLE CO., Limited
VANCOUVER, - - B. C.



WINNIPEG — MAN.

opened up offices in Vancouver at 14 McKinnon Building, where they have installed complete modern appliances for blue printing and drafting work of every description for timbermen and surveyors. An important feature of their work is their timber maps of British Columbia, which are corrected every fortnight. The manager of this company is Mr. E. Plowden, formerly of the Winnipeg city survey.

It is reported that Lord Northcliffe, better known as Alfred Harmsworth, the great English publisher, is practically cornering the world's pulpwood supply by investing no less than \$4,000,000 in the Newfoundland industry. Experts on the other side are of the opinion that the newspaper man is making a great financial coup. The supply of material in Newfoundland is practically unlimited, but the promoters of the scheme will take no chances and will guard against exhaustion by systematic tree planting.

A startling occurrence and miraculous escape are reported from Wallace, Idaho. While the Barnard family, who live at the base of the mountain, were sitting in their kitchen, a large fir log, seventy-five feet long and eighteen inches in diameter, which had become detached half a mile further up the mountain, struck the end of the house and demolished the range in the room where the family were seated. The timber passed right out of the dwelling and no damage was done other than that to the building.

There have been many inquiries concerning the big plant at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., of the insolvent companies, the Imperial Paper Mills and the Northern Sulphite Mills. The pulp mill at this point has been valued at \$5,000,000 and is considered one of the best on the continent. The Ontario Government have made valuable concessions from time to time, and an almost inexhaustible supply of pulpwood is ensured. We hear from the receiver, Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson, that a number of American publishers have been getting together with a view to the purchase of the property.

One hundred and eighty loggers and seamen of Vancouver, B.C., were given the time of their lives at the city hall on New Year's Eve, when they were entertained to a dinner and concert by the Ladies'

Guild connected with the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. The hardy lives of those present had developed in them particularly good appetites, and they rose to the occasion in creditable style to dispose of the many delicacies and good things supplied by the different city churches. Mr. G. F. Gibson, chairman, in according those present a warm welcome, gave a brief outline of what the committee were undertaking for the men of the forest and the sea. He hoped that in a very short time the committee would be in a position to open suitable premises as an institute and home. Captain C. Eddie also spoke a few words of welcome. There were several well-known citizens present, including Messrs. Peters, Dalton, Crisdale, E. W. Leeson and Rev. R. J. Wilson.

HOLDING HEAT WITH SAWDUST.

A. K. Campbell, a builder of Indianapolis, believes that if the American people could be brought to see the value of sawdust as a packing for walls and ceilings they would be able to keep their houses warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

Mr. Campbell's idea is that the sawdust shall be used as an insulator, filled into the crevices of the walls and the ceilings while the building operation is in progress. This, he argues, would prevent the heat from escaping during the winter, and would, of course, retard the entrance of heat in the summer. Recognizing that sawdust does not meet with popular favor because it is generally believed to be damp, combustible spontaneously and likely to decay, to emit odors, and to serve as a nesting place for rats, he replies that thirty-seven years' experience has shown him that none of these objections are tenable.

In discussing the subject for the Indianapolis "Star," Mr. Campbell had this to say about these objections:

"Sawdust does not decay where there is no moisture, and as it is a slow combustible it is an actual protection against fire. Rats cannot live in walls when they are tightly stuffed, and any slight odor from the wood is dispelled in a few weeks. And, furthermore, I want to point out and light running. There was not even a double sur-take more pains to out that it costs only a few dollars to fill the walls of an entire house."



Needs No Paint

EVERYBODY likes the "no paint" idea of Amatite. Its mineral surface is better than paint. It doesn't wear out. It doesn't need renewing. Just leave it alone and it will give perfect service for years.

Selecting Amatite is simply a matter of common sense. The man who looks ahead and calculates the extra bother and expense he will have after he buys a painted roofing will always buy Amatite.

The large and careful buyers such as big dairy companies and railroads, have found Amatite greatly superior to the "skin-coated" ready roofings. (The above view shows a railroad building—the depot at Orange, Texas, on the O. & N. R. R.—roofed with Amatite.) Saving the painting makes Amatite by far the cheapest roof made.

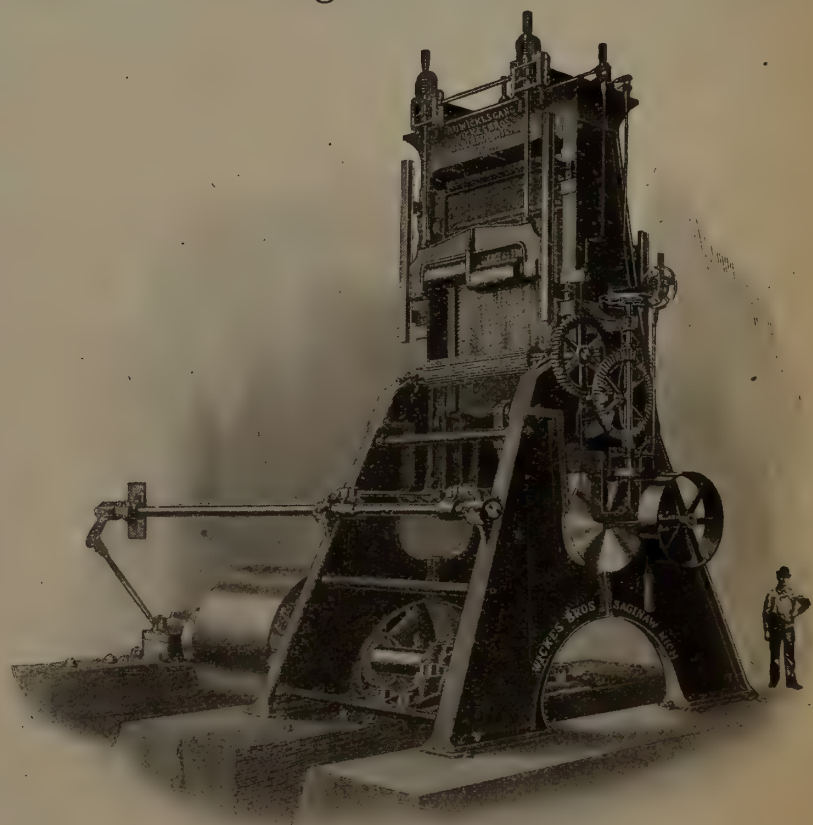
Investigate Amatite—this mineral roofing that needs no paint.

We will send on request a little booklet about Amatite and a free sample. Write to our nearest office.

THE
PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
CANADIAN AGENTS.

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S.

Send For Catalogue Of The Wickes Gauge



The WICKES NO. 1 GANG

Nine different types of machines from which to select. Machines for mills of any capacity. Gang sawing is the most economical method of producing lumber and the WICKES GANG is the machine which shows the greatest saving in cost of production.

WICKES BROTHERS . . . Saginaw, Michigan

THE WESTERN LUMBER CO.

633 Hastings St. - VANCOUVER, B. C.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

COAST LUMBER and SHINGLES - TIMBER LANDS

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.

1 inch No. 1 Pine cuts & better...	\$49 00	51 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts & better...	54 00	56 00
2 inch No. 1 Cuts and Better...	56 00	58 00
1 1/2 inch No. 2 Pine cuts & better...	46 00	47 00
2 inch No. 2 Pine cuts & better...	48 00	50 00
1 1/2 inch No. 3 Cuts and better...	42 00	44 00
2 inch No. 3 Cuts and Better...	44 00	46 00
1 in. Pine Dressing and better shorts	28 00	30 00
1x4, 6 and 8 common	27 00	28 00
1 x 10 common	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 common	34 00	36 00
2 x 10 common	28 00	30 00
2 and 3 x 12 common	34 00	36 00
1 x 10 inch box and common	27 00	29 00
1" mill run sidings	28 00	29 00
1x10 and 12 mill culls	22 00	23 00
1 inch mill cull Sidings	21 00	22 00
1" dead culls sidings	15 00	16 00
1 1/2 inch Flooring	32 00	34 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.

Ash White, 1st and 2nds, 1 to 2 in.	\$36 00	38 00
Ash, Black, 1st and 2nds, 1 to 2 in.	34 00	36 00
Ash, Black, common and better	28 00	32 00
Birch, common and better, 1 in.	24 00	25 00
Birch, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2 in	26 00	27 00
Birch, 3 to 4 in.	30 00	32 00
Basswood, common and better, 1 in.	26 00	27 00
Basswood, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2 in	28 00	30 00
Basswood, mill run	22 00	23 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1 in.	25 00	26 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Pine, good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up	40 00	44 00
1 1/2 in. and up	50 00	56 00
2 in. x 7 in. and up	52 00	56 00
No. 1 cuts 2x8" & up	34 00	36 00
Pine, good strips:		
1 in.	35 00	38 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 in.	36 00	40 00
2 in.	40 00	45 00
Pine, good shorts:		
1" x 7" and up	37 00	40 00
1 in.	28 00	30 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 in.	40 00	43 00
2 in.	42 00	45 00
7" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing siding	30 00	32 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine No. 1 dressing shorts	20 00	25 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better 12" to 16"	27 00	30 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12" to 16"	23 00	26 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings	25 00	28 00
Pine s. c. strips	23 00	26 00
Pine, s. c. shorts	17 00	19 00
Pine, box boards	20 00	23 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average	48	55
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal	70	75

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	35	4
Shipping order	40	4

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	65	75
---	----	----

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality 40 to 45 feet	70	74
30 to 35 feet	55	60

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25	30
Average 16 inch	35	45

BIRCH.

14 Inch	16	20
16 "	28	30
17 "	30	32
18 "	34	36

SARNIA, ONT.

UPPERS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide	\$78 00	
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2"	78 00	
2 1/2 and 3"	86 00	
4"	91 00	
SELECTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide	69 00	
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2"	68 00	
2 1/2 and 3"	81 00	
4"	86 00	
FINE, COM. AND BETTER.		
1 x 6 and 8"	45 00	
1 in., 8" and up wide	55 00	
1 1/2 and 1 3/4"	57 00	
2"	58 00	
FINE COM.		
2 1/2, 3 and 4"	76 00	81 00
NO. 1 CUTS.		
1 in., 8" and up wide	41 00	
1 1/2 in.	50 00	
1 3/4 in.	50 00	
2"	54 00	
2 1/2 and 3"	70 00	
4"	75 00	
NO. 2 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide	24 00	
1 1/2"	39 00	
1 3/4"	39 00	
2"	42 00	
2 1/2, 3 and 4"	57 00	59 00
NO. 3 CUTS.		
1 in., 6" and up wide	21 00	
1 1/2 and 1 3/4"	30 00	
2"	30 00	
2 1/2, 3 and 4"	40 00	45 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. I. S. AND I. E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	19 00	22 00	24 00	24 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	22 50	22 50	24 00	24 00
2 x 10	22 50	23 00	26 00	24 50
2 x 12	23 00	24 00	27 00	26 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	Flooring
2 x 4-12	\$25 00
2 x 4-14-16	25 00
2 x 4-18-20	27 00
2 x 6	25 00
2 x 8	25 00

Common Boards

4 inch	\$21 00
6 "	23 00
8 "	25 00
10 "	25 00
12 "	25 00

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2	3 75

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14" and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	25 00	25 00
3 x 10	26 50	25 50
3 x 12	27 50	25 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	25 00	25 00
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	27 00	26 00
8 x 8	25 00	25 00
6 x 14 up to 32 ft	30 80	

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. I. S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft	\$25 00
18 to 32 ft	27 00
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft	25 50
18, 20, 22 ft	27 50
2 x 14, 26, 28, 30, 32	29 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 00
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft	27 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft	29 00
3 x 14, 4 x 14	29 00

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16	
up to 32	\$30 80
10 x 20	32 80
8 x 20	34 30

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No. 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	30 50
B. C. Fir	40 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	24 50
8 to 16 ft, 6 in.	23 50
B. C. Fir 16 ft, 12 in.	23 90
B. C. Fir 16 ft, 6 in.	21 90

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. I. S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	\$28 50
" 2 "	25 00
" 3 "	23 00
" 4 " mixed widths	21 50
" 5 "	18 50

SHINGLES.

XXX B. C. a Cedar	\$3.45
X X B. C. Cedar	2.45
X X X Dimension	.65

LATH.

No. 1 White Pine	\$5.00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	4.50

HARDWOODS CAR LOTS, F. O. B. WINNIPEG

White Ash, C/and's, 1" to 2"	\$64.00 to \$67.00
Birch, " " " " "	49.00 to 55.00
Basswood " " " " "	45.00 to 50.00
Rock Elm " " " " "	48.00 to 50.00
Hard Maple " " " " "	47.00 to 55.00
Plain Red and White Oak C/and's, 1" to 2"	65.00 to 63.00
Quartered Red " " " " "	74.00 to 79.00
" White " " " " "	85.00 to 90.00

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2	40 00
1 in.	38 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	90 00
4 in.	95 00
Selects 1 in.	73 00
1 1/2 to 2 in.	72 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	85 00
4 in.	90 00
Fine common, 1 in.	57 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 in.	59 00
2 in.	61 00
3 in.	80 00
4 in.	85 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	45 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 in.	54 00
2" No. 1 Cuts	58 00
No. 2, 1 in.	28 00
No. 2, 1 1/2, & 1 3/4 in	43 00
No. 3, 1 1/2, and 1 3/4	32 00
No. 3 1 1/2 & 2"	35 00
Dressing 1 1/2 in.	42 00
1 1/2 x 10 and 12	45 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	\$93 00 to \$90 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	78 00 to 85 00
Fine Common, 1 inch	58 00 to 60 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch	64 00 to 66 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch	48 00 to 50 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch	58 00 to 60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00 to 37 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch	48 00 to 50 00
Barn Boards, No. 1	37 00 to 47 00
No. 2	35 00 to 40 00
No. 3	32 00 to 34 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension	24 00
9 in. and under	22 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 50
2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7 and 3x4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	18 00
All other random lengths, 9 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 1 s	20 00
Out Spruce boards, p. 1 s	17 00
1x2 and 1x3 furring p. 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00
1 1/2" spruce laths	3 50
" "	3 25

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES.

Extras	4 25
Clears	3 60
Second clears	2 40
Clear Whites	2 30
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 20
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 60

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES.

Red Cedar Extras, 16 in. 5 butts to 2 in.	4 50
Burekas, 18 in.	4 70
Perfection, 3 butts to 2 1/2 in.	6 00

1908?

YES, we are optimists and have the utmost confidence in 1908. We have increased our facilities for supplying "QUALITY" SPRUCE of superior grade and the finest possible mill work. We are now in position to take care of either straight car business for FLOORING, CEILING, PARTITION, NOVELTY SIDING, NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES, LATH, etc., or thoroughly mixed cars of the above. Our facilities for this business are unequaled anywhere. If you wish small quantities of various varieties we can serve you as well as on straight car shipments.

We have built up our trade to its present large volume through uniformly fair treatment of customers and close attention to the quality of our products. We believe that "Quality is the best policy." Our customers believe it also. It means to them satisfied trade, larger profits, increased business, and the satisfaction of always handling the best of its kind. The time when any old thing would do has passed. Now people want things right. They feel with us that "Quality is the best policy." If you do not know the meaning of "FENDERSON QUALITY" you will do yourself a favor by trying "Quality Policy" and Stock.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Sayabec, P. Q.

SAW & SHINGLE MILLS:
SAYABEC, P. Q. ST. MOISE, P. Q.
SALMON LAKE, P. Q. RED RIVER P. Q.

SALES OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
U. S. A.

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY SPRUCE IN CANADA

AMOS J. COLSTON

Hochelaga Bank Building.
QUEBEC

Pine and Spruce Lumber, Dressed, Matched or Rough. Pulpwood, Railway Ties, Box Shooks, Hardwood Flooring, bought and sold. Accountant, Auditor, Liquidator, General and Real Estate Agent.

Correspondence Solicited

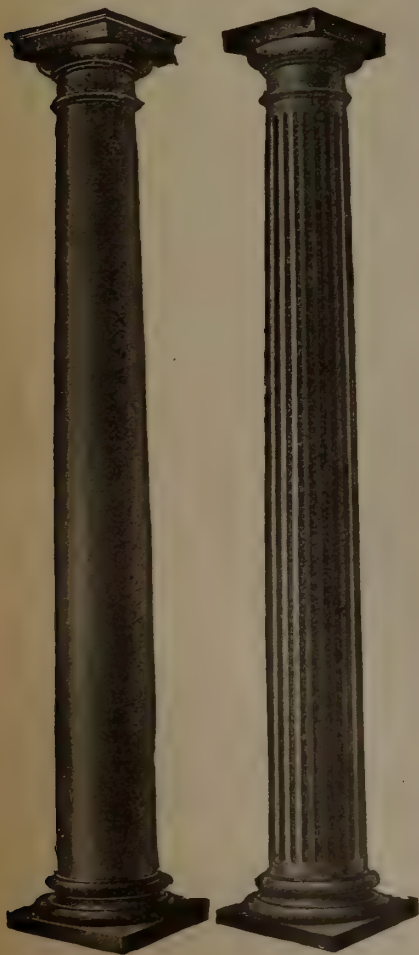


DETROIT COLUMN & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The largest and most extensive Manufacturers and Shippers of COLONIAL COLUMNS AND COMPOSITION CAPITALS in the United States.

Write for prices and discounts.

DETROIT - MICHIGAN



Style No. 40

Style No. 27

We have the most perfect fitting LOCK-JOINT COLUMN made.

Write for Catalogue and prices.

WE FURNISH COLUMN IN ANY SIZE OR LENGTH

J. C. M. CORMACK

MITTS, MOCCASINS, GLOVES
- AND SNOWSHOES -

Dealer in Raw Furs and Hides
PEMBROKE - - - ONTARIO

P. PAYETTE & CO.

Manufacturers of Saw Mill and Engine Machinery, and all kinds of Marine Machinery.

PENETANGUISHENE, ONT

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LUMBER CO., LTD.

Manufacturers of

LUMBER - LATH - SHINGLES

CEDAR, FIR
and SPRUCE
DIMENSION

ALL KINDS
OF
FACTORY WORK

OFFICE and MILL
VANCOUVER, B.C.

P. O. Box 1224



H. Walters & Sons

HULL, - CANADA

Manufacturers of

All kinds

AXES, AXE HANDLES, LUMBERING AND LOGGING TOOLS

Machine Knives and Edge Tools

LONG DISTANCE PHONE

We supply the largest Lumbermen in Canada.
Nous fournissons les plus grands marchands de bois du Canada.

NAMELY:

J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.; W. C. Edwards & Co. Rockland, Ont.; McLachlin Bros., Arnprior; E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull; A. & B. Gordon & Co., Pembroke; G. Perley & Co., Calumet, Que.; Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.; A. Fraser Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont.; Shepherd & Morse Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Hull Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Gilmour & Hughson, Hull, P. Q.

HAMILTON ENGINE PACKING CO.



—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLAPPISON'S High Pressure Ring and Spiral Packings, Asbestos and Mineral Wool Pipe Covering, Asbestos Cement, Cotton Waste, Lace Leather, Boiler Gaskets, etc.

Write for Catalogue and Price List.

HAMILTON, ONT.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

TORONTO, ONT.

RESAWING MACHINE

As can be seen by the engraving, the frame is cast in one piece. The legs of cast iron are cast in one piece with the saw bench. This makes an extremely substantial machine.

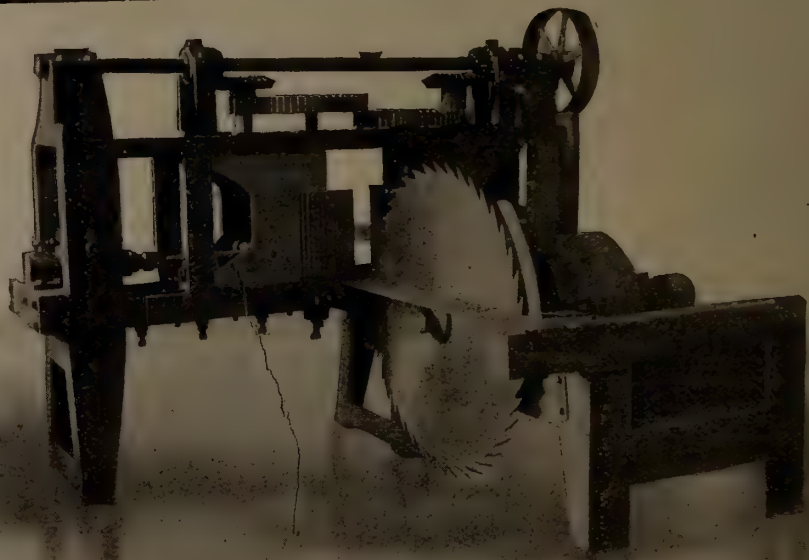
The feed rolls 12" diameter are driven by cut gears 16" in diameter. The proportions of the gears are such as to give a powerful driving mechanism.

The arrangement to set the stationary roll (not shown in the cut) is very accurate, quick and reliable. The clear distance between the slides is 19."

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The weight of the machine is 3,000 lbs.



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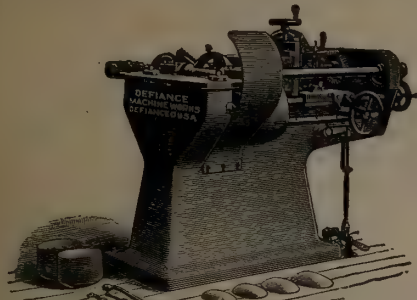
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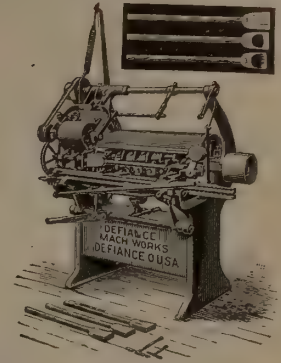
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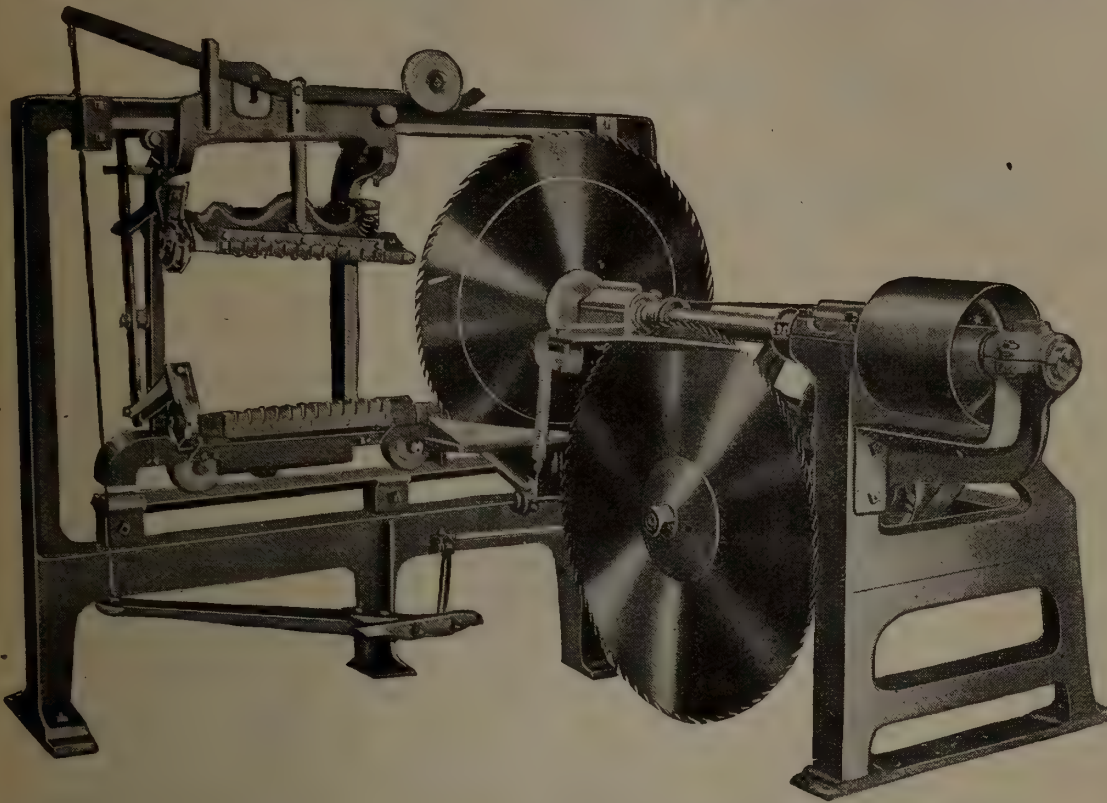
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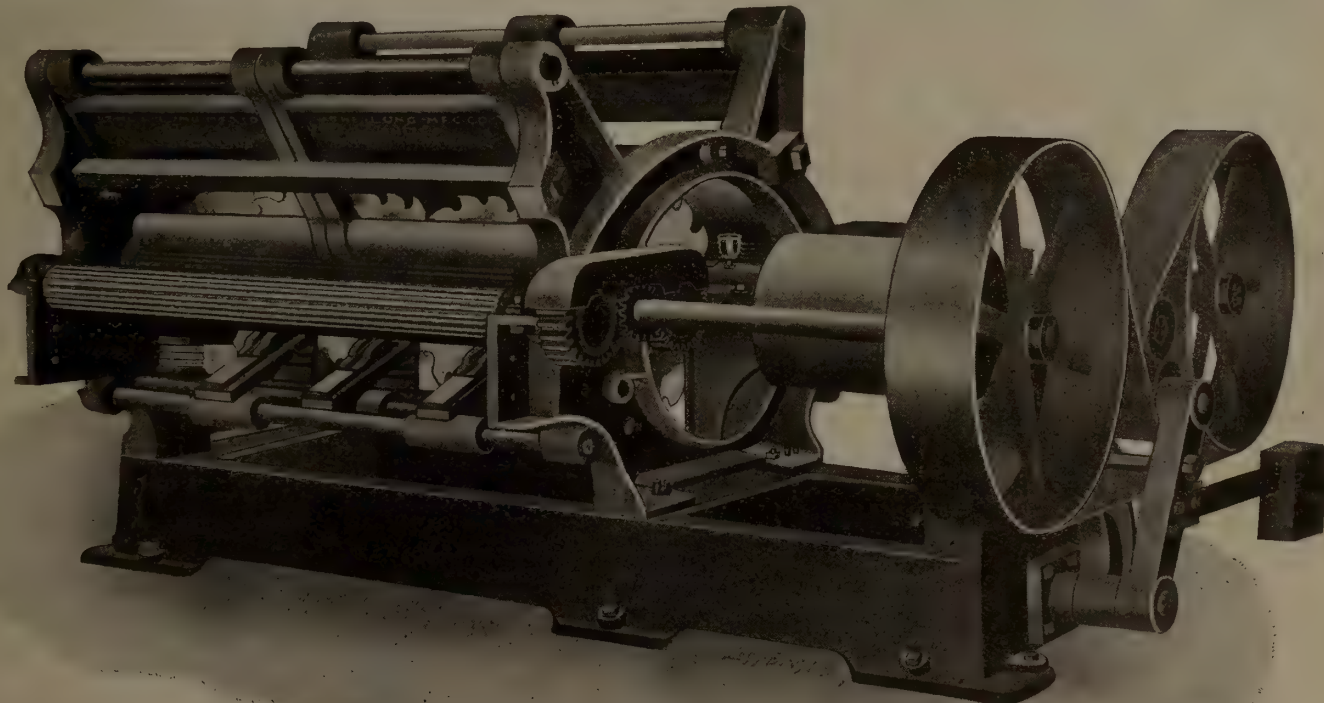
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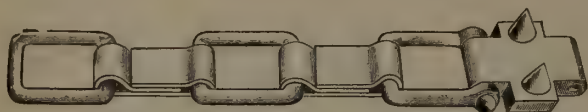
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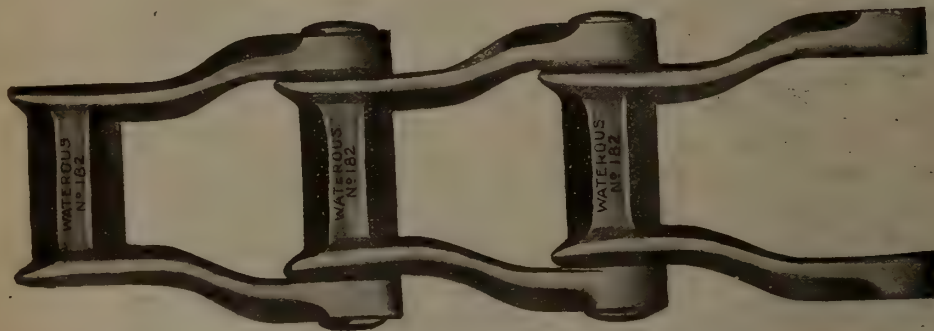
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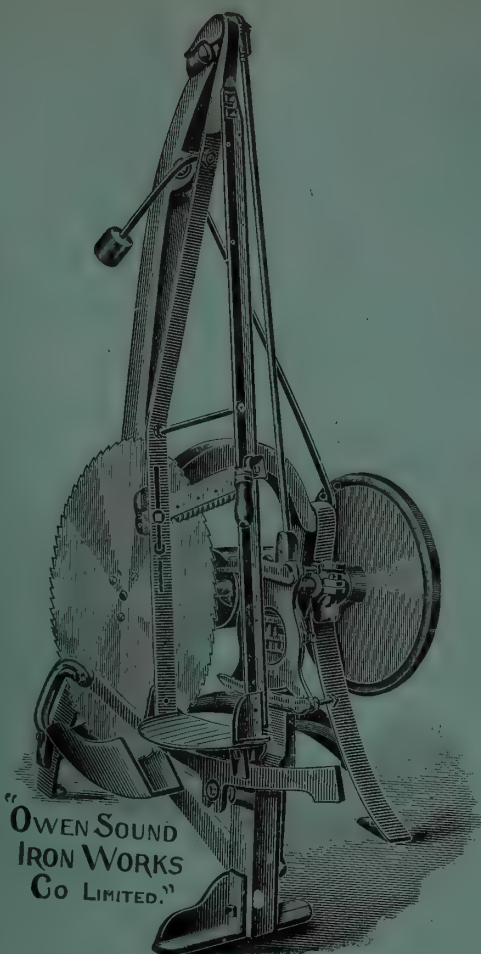
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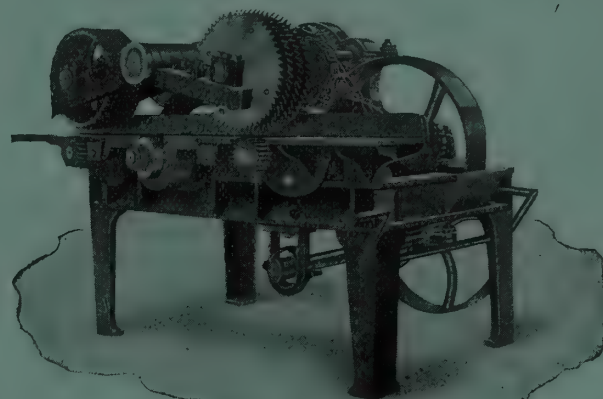
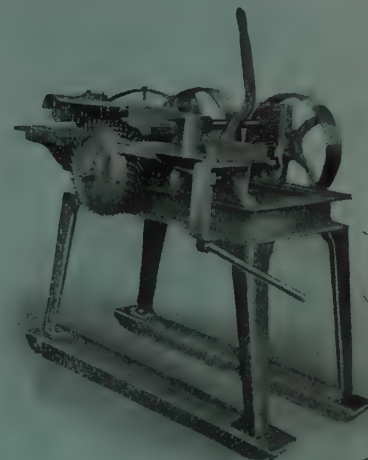
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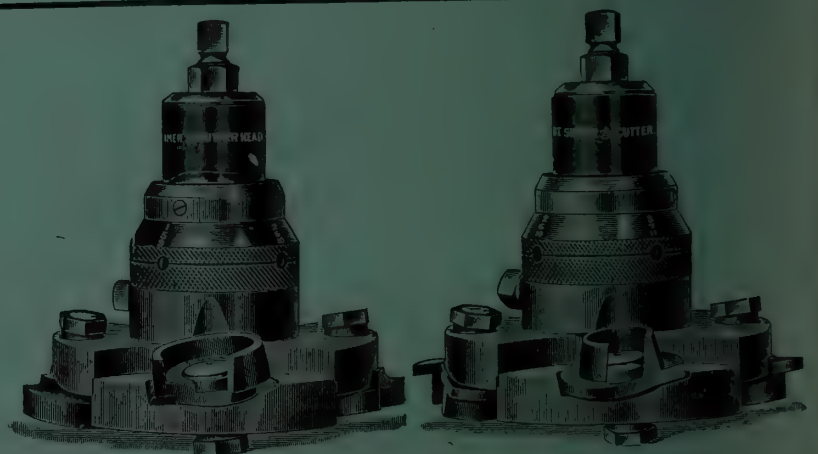
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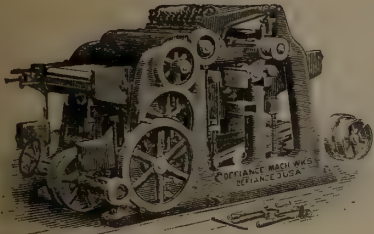
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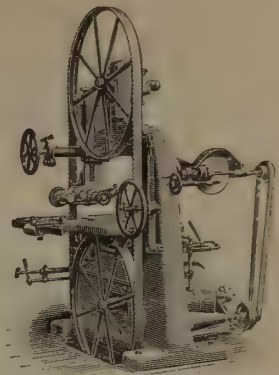
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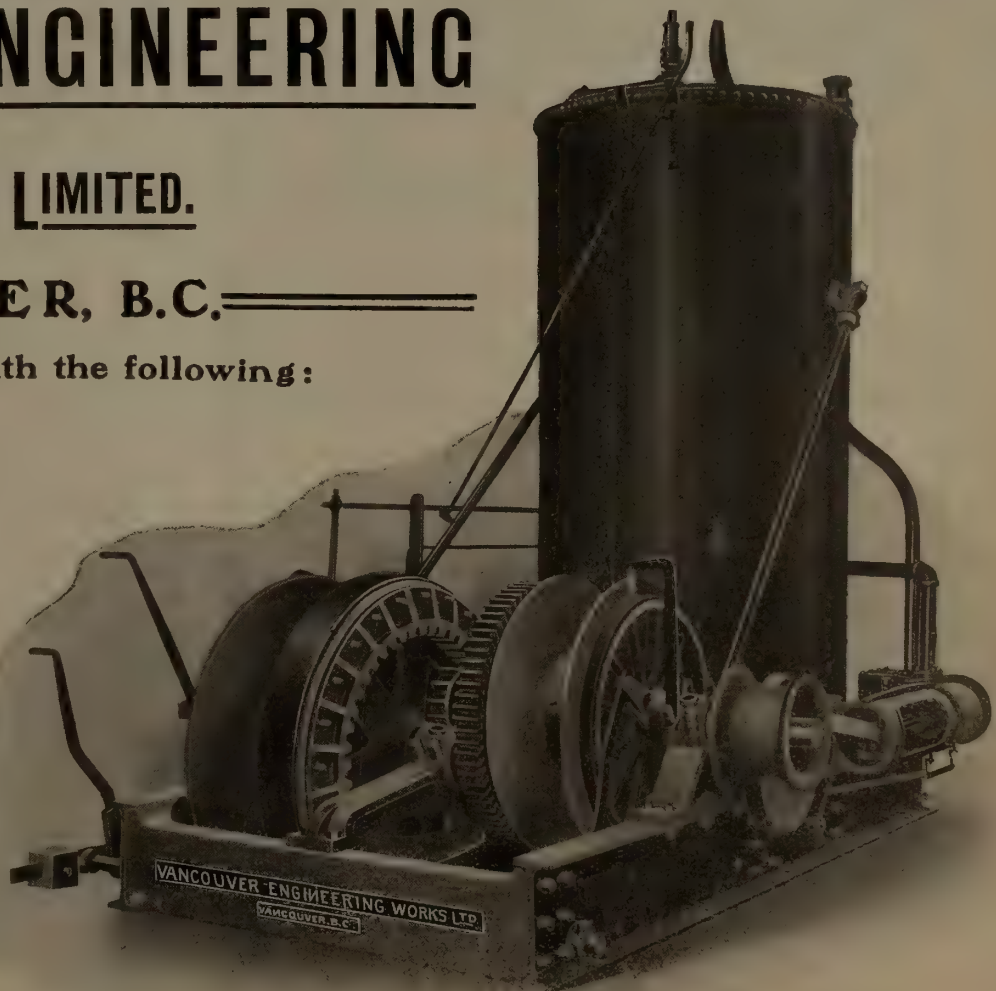
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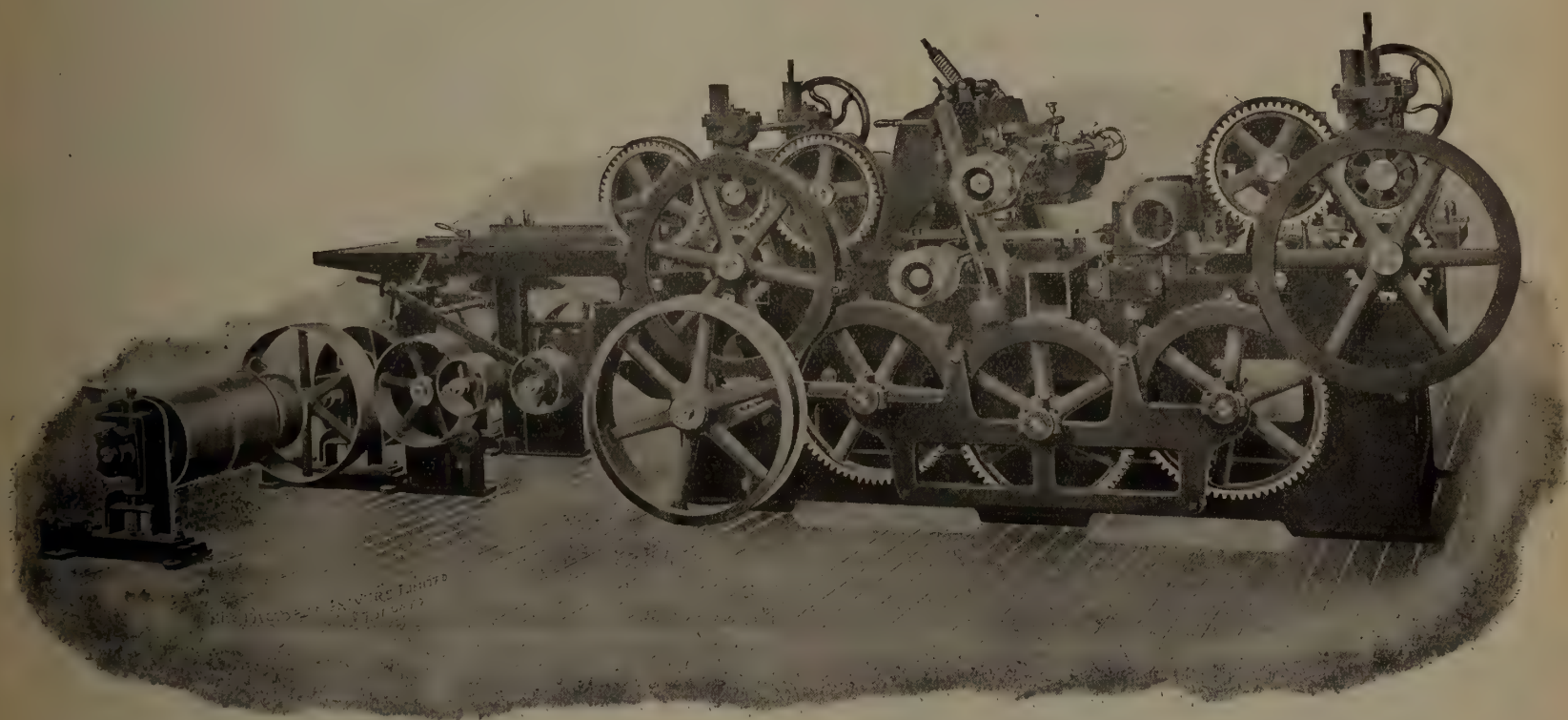
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOOD-WORKER is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, wood-working and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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TORONTO — FEBRUARY 1, 1908 — MONTREAL

CUTTING OF RAILROAD TIES.

The recent awarding by the Grand Trunk Pacific of a contract for 125,000 ties to lumbermen in northern Minnesota, has drawn some strong adverse comment from lumbermen who rightly maintain that all such supplies should be obtained in Canada. It has since been made public that the contract in question is but a small one, and will lay only about 40 miles of track, whereas almost a thousand miles are graded. The Grand Trunk Pacific, it is said, gave contracts in Canada three years ago for three million ties, and has since awarded contracts for two million more. All of these, it is stated, should have been already delivered, but out of the five million less than half a million have been delivered thus far. The company claim to have grading done, bridges in place, steel available and plenty of labor at call, but is unable to get rails down owing to lack of ties.

Tie cutting in Canada has not yet become systematized. In districts where this is an occupation of considerable proportions there is a woeful ignorance or neglect of the most elementary principles of lumbering economy, so that not only is the rate of output slow, but the amount of waste unreasonably large. The heavy drain now made upon our forests by the different industries of the region could be much reduced without diminishing the supply by adopting more economical methods in the utilization of the individual trees. The chief use of second growth nowadays is for cross ties and mine timbers and economy in management must be brought about chiefly with these products. Of the two, ties are the most important.

White oak, which formerly made up a large part of the tie timber used by railroads, has now become so scarce that it is being replaced to an ever-increasing extent by the cheaper and more abundant woods. The kinds chiefly cut in Canada are cedar, hemlock and tamarac. The specifications of the railroads demand pole ties—that is, the ties are cut from trees large enough to permit of one tie only being made from a section. Hence heartwood is exposed in the faces of the ties, while the rounded sides have a layer of sapwood. The ties are 8 feet long, with sawed ends. The depth between the faces must be uniformly 6 or 7 inches, and each face must be at least 6 or 7 inches wide at the narrowest point. Cutting and hewing generally begin in September and continue till the end of March. The hauling season opens about the first of February and closes about the beginning of April. The ties are then

corded along the right of way to await shipment to their destination.

In a circular just issued by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, some interesting statistics are given of the saving that might be effected by economical cutting. Tables 1 and 2 give a clear idea of the wastefulness of the present methods of tie production. Out of every 100 trees cut for ties over 63 are taken to a top diameter of from 10 to 13 inches instead of 9 or 9 1-2 inches, the smallest diameter from which a 6 by 8-inch tie can be made. Out of 100 trees of 14 inches and over, whose butt logs could be split, two-thirds remain entirely unsplit, and of the remainder only a small number are split into the number of ties justified by the size of the logs.

Table 1 brings out strikingly the wastefulness of the present manner of tie cutting. In a certain case where ties were being cut, 100 trees, embracing all diameters from 10 to 19 inches, were measured, the actual number of ties yielded by each ascertained, and the total cubic contents of each of the trees, as well as the contents of the portion used for ties, computed.

Diameter of trees breast-high.	Volume of usable length of tree.	Volume of used length of tree.	Ties produced.	Waste of used length of tree.	Waste of usable length of tree.	Wood used for one tie based on used length of tree.	Wood used for one tie based on usable length of tree.
Inches.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Per cent.	Cu. feet.	Cubic feet.
10	14.3	6.1	1.3	2.6	43	10.8	4.7
11	18.6	9.5	1.7	5.0	53	14.0	5.6
12	22.7	12.8	2.1	7.2	56	17.1	6.1
13	27.0	16.2	2.5	9.5	59	20.3	6.5
14	31.8	20.0	2.9	12.3	62	24.1	6.9
15	37.6	24.5	3.3	15.7	64	28.8	7.4
16	45.0	29.6	3.7	19.7	67	35.1	8.0
17	54.6	35.7	4.2	24.5	69	43.3	8.5
18	65.5	43.1	4.7	30.6	71	53.0	9.2
19	78.5	51.3	5.2	37.4	73	62.6	9.9

TABLE NO. 1.—WASTE IN PRODUCING SLAB CROSS TIES, ASSUMING EACH TIE TO CONTAIN 2.67 CUBIC FEET.

Thus from 43 to 73 per cent. of the logs used for ties and from 75 to 82 per cent. of the whole tree are entirely wasted. This waste is enormous if we consider how much wood must be consumed to produce the 20,102,000 ties which are each year cut in that particular region. It amounts to about 221,122,000 cubic feet of wood, on the basis of the entire merchantable contents of the tree, or 140,714,000 cubic feet of logs, on the basis of the part actually cut. Of the total amount of timber cut for ties, nearly three-fourths is wasted. That this waste can be much reduced is proved by tie cutting in Germany. There also the majority of ties are hewed, while the common tie is larger than our standard tie. It is 8.17 feet (2.5 meters) long, has 10.2 inches (26 cm.) face, is 6.29 inches (16 cm.) thick, and contains 3.5 cubic feet instead of our 2.67 cubic feet. Yet in Germany it takes only from 4.4 to 5 cubic feet of log to produce one tie, while in this country it takes on an average from 7.5 to 8 cubic feet of log to produce a smaller tie. In spite of very strict specifications, the waste of timber in hewing does not there exceed 30 or 40 per cent. of the log, while in this country it reaches 73 per cent., to say nothing of the top, which remains entirely unused.

The waste in hewing oak ties is greater than in hewing pine ties, since it takes about 11 cubic feet of hardwood timber to produce one tie and only 9 cubic feet of pine wood. This is due, not to any greater waste necessarily involved in hewing hardwood ties, but to the smaller taper and proportionately longer clear length of the pine as compared with oak.

With no inspection of the sizes and characters of the trees cut, the tie makers are guided in their choice of tie timber and the portion of each tree to be used for ties merely by their own convenience and by the ease with which the trees may be hewed into ties. By taking each tree to a top diameter of 9 inches outside the bark, cutting stumps not higher than 2 feet from the ground and splitting into ties all logs large enough, an increase of from 67 to 185 per cent. can be effected in the yield of individual trees above 15 inches in diameter. This is shown in Table 2, which compares the average number of black oak ties obtainable under the present practice and the number possible under more economical methods of tie cutting. The possible yield of ties per tree is based on the taper measurement of black oak.

Under more rigid supervision the present yield in ties per acre could, in a great many cases, be doubled and even trebled, if all trees large enough were made into ties. At present many trees are left uncut, not out of consideration for the future of the forest, but because they are too large, tough, or crooked to be easily hewed into ties, while the

straightest and youngest trees are taken because they yield the greatest number of ties with the least effort. Table 3 gives the actual yield of 15 sample acres and an estimate of what could be obtained from them if all the trees of tie size were made into ties under more economical methods.

Diameter breast-high.	Ties cut.		Increase.
	Under present practice.	Under more economical methods.	
Inches.	Number.	Number.	Per cent.
12	2.7	3.0	11
13	3.0	3.6	20
14	3.3	4.3	30
15	3.6	5.9	64
16	3.9	6.5	67
17	4.2	8.0	90
18	4.5	11.1	147
19	4.9	13.5	176
20	5.4	15.4	185

TABLE NO. 2.—COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF BLACK OAK TIES PER TREE OBTAINED UNDER PRESENT PRACTICE, WITH THE NUMBER POSSIBLE UNDER MORE ECONOMICAL METHODS OF CUTTING (TIES UNDER 12 INCH CANNOT BE USED ECONOMICALLY FOR TIES.

By taking all trees that can be made into ties, even as cutting is now practised, the yield per acre would be increased by from 60 to 125 ties, and with the closest utilization of each tree an increase of 170 ties might be secured from each acre. In this way, to supply the required number of ties, the forest area now annually cut over for ties could be reduced nearly two-thirds and the revenue per acre increased.

Age of stand.	Type.	Actual yield of ties.	Yield by taking all trees of tie size by the present methods.	Possible yield of ties by taking and fully utilizing all trees of tie size.
Years.		Number.	Number.	Number.
50	Slope	62	106	107
50-60	do	38	165	247
48-51	Cove	62	209	254
49-51	Ridge	100	191	211
60-80	Slope	123	140	218
50	do	90	152	154
50	do	48	113	340
53-60	do	46	66	94
56-65	do	21	52	113
55-70	Ridge	23	131	163
56-60	do	27	103	121
58-60	Slope	46	109	117
60-65	do	34	70	102
65-70	do	42	105	112
65-75	Ridge	54	162	187

TABLE NO. 3.—COMPARATIVE YIELD OF TIES PER ACRE UNDER PRESENT SYSTEM AND UNDER MORE ECONOMICAL METHODS.

The greatest economy would be effected in the utilization of tie timber if all trees above 13 or 14 inches in diameter were sawed instead of hewed into ties. Where sawed ties are as readily accepted as hewed ones, and where logging is not difficult, sawing will usually prove cheaper and more profitable than hewing.

During the next few years the tie cutting industry in Canada is bound to assume unusual proportions, owing to the activity that will prevail in track laying, particularly in Western Canada. Even now in many Western districts, tie cutting is the only healthy branch of the lumbering industry and will continue to be such for some time to come, while in Eastern Canada it is scarcely less important.

ANNUAL MEETING, MOUNTAIN LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association was held in the Association's rooms, Nelson, B.C., on Friday and Saturday, January 10 and 11 last, with President Lund occupying the chair. Practically every mill in the mountains was represented. The president gave a short address referring to the depressed condition of business, and expressing the hope that the manufacturers would prove themselves possessed of the courage and determination to meet and successfully cope with the present unfavorable situation.

The Secretary, Mr. W. A. Anstie, then presented his annual report, reviewing the work of the Association for the past year. It developed that, despite the decreased demand, very satisfactory prices have been obtained for all sales up to date, and there is no disposition on the part of the mountain lumbermen to sacrifice their stock, as it is realized that lumber now in pile was produced at a maximum of cost and the mills must obtain list prices if they are to make a profit.

At the beginning of 1907 it was estimated, from the announcements

of the different operators, that the aggregate production for the past year would be at least four hundred and seventy-five million feet, but, owing to the large curtailments which were adopted on every hand when the market became so poor, only a total of three hundred million feet was produced in the entire Mountain district. As the mountain mills commenced last season with eighty-eight million feet of lumber in pile, and to-day have one hundred and eighty million on hand, this would show that their total sales for the year 1907, amounted to approximately two hundred and eight millions.

From the declared intentions of most of the manufacturers it is safe to state that very few of the mountain mills will resume cutting operations, for this year, before the middle of April or the first of May, as it seems to be generally felt that their present stock is sufficient for the supplying of all demands upon it for some time to come.

A short report was brought in by the secretary, referring to the trial of Mr. W. H. Clark, of Edmonton, president of the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers Association, who was charged with conspiracy in the restraint of trade. It was shown that despite the strenuous efforts of the Alberta Deputy Attorney-General to establish the fact that there existed some illegal relations between the Mountain Association and the Alberta Association, Chief Justice Sifton, in his judgment held that there was no evidence to show that any such relations existed, and that Mr. Clark was not guilty of the charge referring to the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association. It will be remembered that the Alberta authorities tried to prove that the Mountain millmen discriminated in favor of dealers who were members of the Alberta Retail Association as against dealers who were not members, whereas the facts did not bear out any such allegation. Financial responsibility is the only point upon which the manufacturers desire to be satisfied, when they make shipments to the dealers.

Considerable time was taken up at the convention with the routine business of the Association, having regard to its finances, sales, and insurance departments. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, P. Lund, Wardner (re-elected); vice-President, Otto Lachmund, Arrowhead and Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. Anstie, Nelson (re-elected).

Dr. Judson F. Clark, and Mr. T. F. Paterson, of the British Columbia Timber and Forestry Chamber of Commerce gave an interesting address regarding the aims and objects of that organization, as also did Messrs. Emmerson, Roe, Tucker, Agar and McRae, of Vancouver. Later, a resolution was adopted by the Manufacturers' Association, expressing its approval and sympathy with the purposes of the Chamber, and a committee was appointed to confer with the representatives of the Chamber, regarding representations to be made to the Government regarding proposed legislation affecting timber lands.

The price list was given some consideration, and a few reductions were made on some of the higher grades of lumber, but common lumber remains the same. The changes made were in the nature of necessary revisions, as several inconsistencies existed in the last list.

The social side of the convention was attended to on the evening of Friday, Jan. 10, when the officers and members of the Association entertained their visitors and the prominent business and professional people of the district at a ball. This was a most enjoyable and successful event.

PREFER CANADIAN PULP.

According to an English authority French paper makers prefer Canadian wood pulp on the ground that the Canadian pulp gives a better surface. For long years the French custom house has insisted that the pulp boards should be perforated, to prevent them from being used as cardboard, upon which there is a higher duty. Makers of pulp in the Dominion have demurred against the perforation rule, as it increases the cost of production; hence the French market is partially closed to them.

B.C. LUMBER PRICES FALL.

At a meeting of the British Columbia Lumber Manufacturers, held in Vancouver on January 23, it was decided to reduce prices to the extent of \$2.50 off lower grades and \$2 off some of the upper grades. Financial depression is the reason assigned.

THE PULPWOOD INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

"The pulpwood industry in Nova Scotia has been a very unsatisfactory line of business," writes Mr. Frank Davison, president of the LaHave Pulp Company, Limited, in a recent communication to THE LUMBERMAN. "As lumbermen we invested twenty years ago in a pulp-mill and have kept in touch with the business ever since. All the mechanical mills built in Nova Scotia have lost all the capital invested in them and the present owner, who obtained them for one-quarter their value lost money every year they ran them until the late advance of July, 1907. The cutting of pulpwood destroyed all hope of acquiring a



GROUND WOOD PULP MILL AT NEW GERMANY, N.S.
(Property of LaHave Pulp Company, Bridgewater, N.S.)

larger and more valuable growth, which can be obtained from the same timber in fifteen years' time.

"The rivers in Nova Scotia are too small, and isolated to attract a full plant of the sulphite and paper mills so the full benefit cannot be derived from the small timber. Larger timber, being on the Atlantic seaboard, commands the full market price of the world's best markets and can be manufactured by cheap, small mills at every port along the coast of the Province, while pulpwood is very costly to transport very far from its place of growth.

"The three ground wood pulp mills on the south shore of the Province are only 25 miles apart, and can secure all the pulpwood of that district and pay a higher price than can be procured by shipping to any American mills. Contracts have been made with English buyers for wood pulp made in 1908, at paying prices and it is now hoped that mill owners can secure a profit from the business, which has never yielded any dividends to investors in the past.

"Liverpool, Medway, or Bridgewater might attract capitalists to invest in other branches of the paper business, as the production of the four wood pulp mills, about 12,000 dry tons, could be connected very easily by the Halifax & South Western Railway, and an assured supply of spruce pulp could be provided better than at any other part of Nova Scotia.

"However, the culture of the forest and its preservation from fires is now receiving more attention from the land owners of this part of the country, and they realize that a handsome return is assured them whether the product is manufactured into lumber, pulp, or paper. It is to be hoped that all efforts made to preserve our forest wealth may receive the support of all our legislators, and capitalists, since nothing can contribute more to the general welfare of the country."

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK FOR ONTARIO.

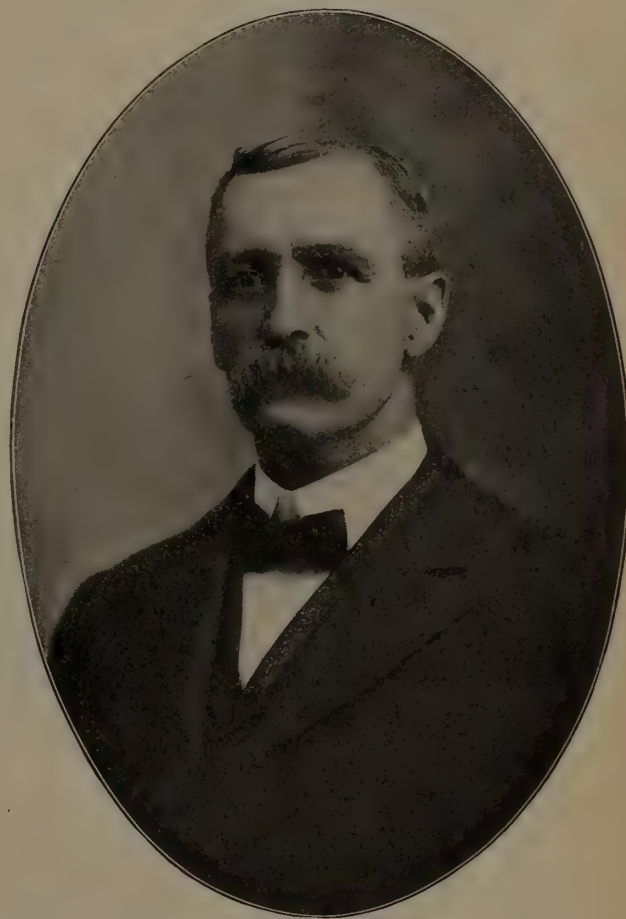
Mr. Hugh Davidson, manager of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Vancouver, spent the holiday season in Ontario. Seen by a representative of the LUMBERMAN Mr. Davidson expressed a belief that trade would revive in the near future. While he scarcely hoped for the active demand of a year ago, he was convinced that a good summer's business was in prospect. In the meantime extreme caution was the order of the day.

A. KNECHTEL, INSPECTOR OF FOREST RESERVES.

The staff of the Forestry Branch of the Interior Department has been greatly strengthened by the appointment to the position of Inspector of Forest Reserves of Mr. A. Knechtel, lately the forester employed by the New York Forest, Fish and Game Commission. This is but one step in the direction of enlarging and strengthening the staff of the Forestry Branch, which is being done as rapidly as trained men become available. It is also a good example of the fact that the tide is turning in the direction of Canada, and that Canadians who have gone over to the United States are finding that Canada is now offering greater opportunities.

Mr. Knechtel was born in Brussels, Huron County, Ontario, where his father owned a farm of 200 acres, heavily timbered, and in helping to clear which he spent three winters in the woods. The experiences he had there, and the knowledge obtained of the woods, have been of very great benefit to him in forestry work. On leaving the farm at the age of sixteen he spent two years at wood turning and two at carpentry. He then turned his attention to educational pursuits. After spending a year at school in his native village he obtained a teacher's certificate, attended the Model School at Clinton, taught two years in Huron County, spent three months as a student in the Collegiate Institute at St. Catharines, and three months at Business College in London, Ontario. He then went to Michigan, took the four years' agricultural course in the Michigan Agricultural College, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

While taking senior work there Mr. Knechtel taught in the college two classes in algebra and one in geometry, afterwards teaching botany.



A. KNECHTEL, INSPECTOR OF FOREST RESERVES, OTTAWA.

mathematics, physics, German and Latin in the high schools of Detroit, St. Charles, Chesaning and Leslie, Mich. His forestry course was taken at Cornell University where he received the degree of Forest Engineer from the New York State College of Forestry. While teaching school and attending college he spent his vacations looking after the work in a sawmill in Muskoka, which he owned from 1893 to 1903.

After completing his course in forestry, Mr. Knechtel was first employed by the United States Bureau of Forestry in making a study of the natural regeneration of the commercial trees of the Adirondacks. From August, 1901, till January 1, 1908, when he went into the employ of the Dominion Government, he was chief forester for the Forest, Fish and Game Commission for New York State, under direction of which he made a classification of the forest lands of the State, established forest

nurseries, superintended the planting of 2,500,000 trees in the Adirondacks, organized the work of collecting tree seeds, and took charge of the fire protective service.

In 1903 he made a collection of all the commercial woods and wood products of New York for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held at St. Louis, Mo. In the spring of the next year he went to St. Louis and made on the Exposition grounds a forest nursery of 100,000 living trees for which he received a silver medal and the Forest, Fish and Game Commission a gold medal from the Committee on Awards.

In 1904 Mr. Knechtel was sent by the State to Europe to study and photograph the forests. He spent four months in visiting France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy, bringing back with him 300 negatives showing phases of forestry work abroad. He has published a number of bulletins and articles on forestry subjects, some of the more important being: "The Cultivated Forests of Europe," "Methods of Estimating and Measuring Standing Timber" and "Making a Woodlot from Seed."

During the winters of 1906 and 1907 he lectured on forestry subjects in fifty places in cities and villages of the State. He has now ten appointments for the month of February in New York City where he lectures for the Education Department. In these lectures, which are illustrated, Mr. Knechtel presents one hundred stereoptican views made from his own negatives, taken at home and abroad. There are pictures of forests, lakes, rivers, waterfalls, birds and wild animals in the woods, boating, fishing, hunting, fire fighting, lumbering and forest planting. They are all colored true to life and are very beautiful indeed.

NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING LOG BOOMS IN HARBORS.

By a recent order-in-Council new regulations, designed to assist harbor masters in controlling the movements of logs in restricted harbors, have gone into force. These are as follows:—

All ships, vessels, rafts, booms or logs, or any other floating property, in any harbor or port, shall take their berth in such part of the harbor as the harbor master or his deputy may direct, and the master or other person in charge shall load or unload his vessel at such part of the harbor and in such manner as the harbor master or his deputy may direct, and the master or other person in charge of any ship, vessel, raft, boom or logs, or other floating property shall cause the same to be removed whenever the harbor master or his deputy shall deem it necessary so to do, to any other station or berth within the harbor, and in the event of no person being found in charge of any ship, vessel, raft, boom of logs, or other floating property, or the person in charge refusing or neglecting to remove the same when directed so to do, then the harbor master or his deputy may remove such ship, vessel, raft, boom of logs, or other floating property, to any station or berth within the harbor as in his opinion shall best promote the interests of those doing business in or about the harbor, and the expense of such removal shall be a lien against the ship, vessel, raft, boom of logs, or other floating property, so removed, and such ship, vessel, raft, boom of logs, or other floating property may be detained by the harbor master or his deputy until all expenses incurred by such removal are paid and fully satisfied, and should it be necessary for vessels or floats to be alongside of or moor or make fast to each other, it shall be lawful for the officers and crew of the outside vessel or float, and others having business with them to work over the deck of the inside vessel or vessels in the loading or unloading thereof, without obstruction or interference from the officers or crew of such inside vessel or vessels, provided the inside vessel or vessels shall not be injured or obstructed thereby.

The harbor master shall have power to order the removal of any scow, boat or other vessel loaded or unloaded, or anything calculated to interfere with the moving or mooring of vessels from any part of the port or harbor to any other part thereof; and the owner of such scow, boat, etc., or person in charge thereof, failing to make such removal in one hour after being notified so to do, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and after one hour shall have elapsed the harbor master shall have power to make the removal and charge the person notified for so doing.

To enable the harbor master at Victoria, B.C., to regulate the quantity of logs to be brought into the harbor, as well as to restrict the purpose for which they shall be so brought in, section 41 of the said

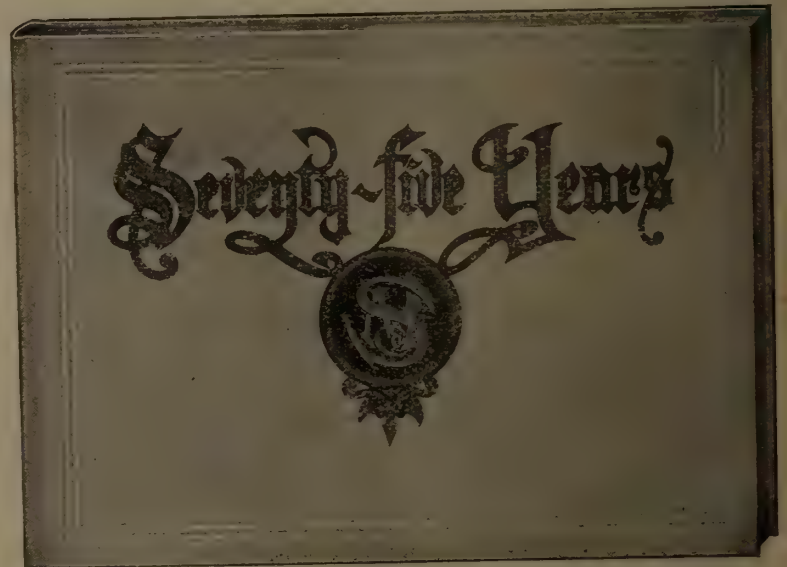
rules and regulations as established by Order-in-Council of the 4th April, 1905, be repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

No part of the harbor of Victoria, B.C., situate between the railway bridge and the shore of James Bay shall be deemed to be an anchorage for vessels, and vessels anchoring in this part of the harbor, may do so only as a temporary expedient, and the harbor master is authorized to cause the immediate removal at his discretion, of any vessel so anchoring. This regulation does not apply to such small vessels and yachts as may be permitted to moor in the extreme eastern part of James Bay. The harbor master at Victoria shall have authority to regulate the quantity of logs which any mill owner may bring into the harbor at one time and store in the harbor at one time, and no logs shall be brought into Victoria Harbor that are not intended to be sawn at one of the mills in the harbor. The penalty incurred by the violation of this regulation is a fine of twenty dollars.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

One of the neatest and most interesting anniversary books yet published has just been issued by the Simonds Manufacturing Company. It records the early beginnings of the company in 1832, and indicates its present magnitude at this, the close of its seventy-fifth year.

The first Simonds shop opened in Fitchburg, Mass., where at present is located the company's executive offices and one of their large factories, the other two being at Chicago, Ill., and Montreal, Que. The book describes the Chicago mill in which Simonds special saw steel is made, and shows half tone prints of all factories. Interior and exterior views are shown of branch offices at New York City, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Toronto, St. John, Montreal and London,



Eng.; likewise photographs of the clerical forces at the different offices, office managers, salesmen and oldest employees. One page, bearing the slogan "Simonds Saws are the Best," suggests the company's strong advertising campaigns to instil this thought into the public mind.

Throughout the book very little is said about the Simonds products, saws and machine knives. Describing the organization, the factories, offices and people connected with the company, seeming to them sufficient indication that the manufactured article would be one of high quality. The book bears the imprint of the University Press, Cambridge, and is being distributed among firms interested, the lumbering and saw industries.

PULPWOOD CARGO CAUSES WRECK.

The steamship "Campania," on her arrival at Queenstown recently, reported that the barque Germanic, Captain Fleetwood, of Weymouth, N.S., has foundered in mid-Atlantic. Seven of the crew were rescued after suffering for eight days in an open boat. The captain had been killed by a falling spar at the moment when the Germanic sank. The remaining seven of the crew in the second boat are believed to have been lost. The foundering was caused by the cargo of woodpulp, which became flooded during heavy weather and swelled, bursting the decks and opening the seams. The survivors endured terrible hardships.

Practical Forestry on a Spruce Tract*

By AUSTIN CARY

THE TRACT.

The spruce-bearing portion of the Androscoggin Basin, within which the company's tract is situated, includes most of its upper half, extending easterly from the White Mountains across the Rangeley Lake region in Maine, and thence north to the Canada line. Its topography is uneven and sometimes very rough, with numerous mountains, some of which rise to more than 3,000 feet above sea level. The main streams are drivable, but a drawback in logging is the steepness of some of the slopes. Much of the region is too rough for bare-ground logging. Snow comes, as a rule, about the 1st of December, and is 3 or 4 feet deep by the 1st of March.

Red and white spruce are distributed over the region and reach a fine individual development. The higher mountains are covered with almost pure forests of spruce, and the swamps and flats are timbered largely with spruce and fir, while the slopes and ridges bear varying stands of spruce, fir, birches, maples, and beech. Throughout the region there is abundant reproduction. Cut-over mountain sides, if they remain unburned, come up densely to spruce and fir, and elsewhere reproduction as a rule is good.

The lands of the company, then, though varied in character, are valuable chiefly for the spruce timber standing upon them. The company, in 1898, owned about 300,000 acres, and its annual cut—in part, however, from other holdings—was 70,000,000 board feet. Part of this was sawed into lumber and the rest used for paper pulp. From the mills at Berlin Falls, N. H., the highest point on the Androscoggin River reached by railroad, operations of the company were scattered through the woods of the region to the sources of the river, 100 miles away. Driving employed a large force of men in the spring, and logging, when at full volume in early winter, employed probably 500 horses and 1,500 men. At one point or another cutting was carried on throughout most of the year. The camps were supplied from several different directions and were loosely bound together by a system of roads and telephone lines.

CONDITIONS AT THE START.

In an established business of this kind forestry could occupy at the start only a secondary place. This fact was especially clear with regard to two important matters—the volume of the cut and the organization of the logging force.

The volume of the cut was determined by market and financial conditions, and it was approximately the same from year to year. All operations of the company had been accommodated to it, and this condition the forester could not expect to alter.

Almost as firmly intrenched was the personnel of the logging force. The men doing the actual labor of the woods were of the usual lumberman type, and in them no sudden improvement could be expected. In its woods foremen the company was, from the logging viewpoint, decidedly strong, and in its employ were a number of very effective men who had risen from the ranks through their energy and capacity; but they were, on the other hand, from the forester's view point, possessed of very decided drawbacks. They were naturally suspicious of new ideas and methods and were apt to despise small things.

The position of the forester in these circumstances was not an easy one. Forestry had to be recognized as secondary, and the forester's work had to be done largely in indirect ways. To carry out systematically any scheme based upon his ideas was impossible, and all that could be done was to strike for one or two things at a time and to work them out on the ground as best he might.

WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

With these conditions at the start, the following improvements may be said to have been due directly to the application of practical forestry to the company's tract:—

(1) Increased economy in utilizing the stock of timber standing on the land.

(2) A system of cutting adapted to the land, the timber, and the business organization, and at the same time directed toward the promotion of future growth.

(3) The heading off of a big insect depredation.

(4) A map system devised, and in large measure carried out, which renders it possible to handle a large land property with far more economy and effect than could otherwise be done.

Fire protection had been fairly well secured by the company for many years before the engagement of a forester.

ECONOMY AND WASTE.

The first thing that impressed the forester upon entering the service of the company was the great and needless waste in logging. Of the several causes to which this was due, the most important and the remediable one was that close thinking had seldom been put into this side of the work. Old logging bosses had often formed practice without regulation. Strange to say, too, the worst offenders were not the logging contractors, but the company's own men, and these often the most valued and the best. The amount of labor required to get them to pick up small items was truly surprising. This was due, however, to their training. For years they had been judged mainly by the cost of their logging. "Cheap logs, cheap logs," had been dinned into their ears until they could hardly recognize any other tune; and it consequently took two years of steady hammering before they could really believe that the company wanted them to go to extra expense to pick up inferior material.

Waste in logging occurred in the following forms: (1) High stumps; (2) large tops left in the woods; (3) the use of the axe instead of the saw; (4) trees cut and left in the woods; (5) dead or down trees which contained good lumber not taken; (6) merchantable logs used in bulding skidways, roads, and camps.

To secure complete economy it proved certain, in this case at least, that regular, frequent, and through inspection was the one indispensable thing. Supplementary to this, printed instructions were issued to foremen which covered the sources of waste just given; and where contractors were employed the question of waste was carefully dealt with in the contracts. Usually the contract specified that stumps should be cut as low as the swell of the roots, or within a specified distance from the soil; that when deep snow lay on the ground it should be shoveled from the base of the trees to be cut, or else cutting should cease entirely; that the saw should be used in place of the axe; and that lodged trees and merchantable timber used in skidways and elsewhere should finally be taken for lumber or pulp. Reform could not move too fast, however, or without clear understanding on the part of all concerned, for men might have been disgruntled and work thrown out of gear.

Greater difficulty was encountered in matters in which desired standards could not be so sharply specified. Windfalls and dead standing timber are common in the virgin spruce woods of New England, and come under this head. The trees are often defective, and are more expensive to haul than live timber, but with present lumber prices it means a distinct loss to the owner if such material is left on the ground. At the expense of a good deal of labor thrown away in testing, this class of timber was carefully picked up. In just such a case as this, where expense has constantly to be balanced with availability at the mill, was shown the utility of inspection. A thoroughly posted man was on the ground every two or three weeks during the logging season to explain requirements, settle doubtful points, and keep things up to tone. That this paid for itself was perfectly evident. If ordinary logging was costing \$4 per thousand, it might cost half as much more to pick up the windfalls and dry timber, a fact which told in the average cost of the whole cut. And yet at that figure there was a margin on even low-grade lumber, while much of the material gained was as good as the best. As a matter of fact, the rate of profit on all this class of stuff was larger than that on the main output of many other industries, while the amount saved the company would have made a handsome business for many lumbermen.

An idea of results of this system may be gathered from the following table, which shows for six logging camps the actual amount of merchantable timber cut and left on the ground. In order to ascertain what the waste was, the writer for two winters went systematically over all the roads cut from these six camps, noting every departure from the standard of economy prescribed. It will be seen that the

* Published by the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Circular 131.

total loss and waste in 15,600,000 feet cut was 250,000 feet, or 1.47 per cent. Much of this, too, was unavoidable. It would have cost more than the stuff was worth to get it. The gross gain from inspection alone, without reference to any written orders, is believed to have been at least 1,000,000 board feet, which, in a cut of 70,000,000 feet, would represent a stumpage value of \$25,000.

Thus the fuller utilization of material was not brought about in the office or by any other short and easy method, but by frequent and

Camp No.	Total cut.	Stumps and tops.	Logs cut and left.	Poles left.	Lodged trees.	Standing dry timber.	Down and up-rooted trees.	Sure to blow down.	Total waste.	Per-cent- age of cut.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
1.....	2,000,000	11,600	1,000	100	200	500	6,300	4,200	12,100	0.6
2.....	2,400,000	11,600	2,300	1,400	6,000	6,500	10,000	7,500	39,500	1.7
3.....	3,400,000	35,000	5,400	6,000	1,100	3,500	27,000	17,100	100,000	3.0
4.....	3,400,000	1,400	1,900	2,000	2,000	1,000	10,600	4,000	22,000	0.7
5.....	2,500,000	30,500	2,200	5,500	2,000	4,200	10,300	6,000	60,700	2.3
6.....	1,900,000	3,000	100	300	1,200	3,000	4,600	2,800	15,000	0.8
Total..	15,600,000	81,500	12,900	15,300	10,500	18,700	68,800	41,600	249,300	1.5

thorough inspection in the woods, by bringing the foremen up to time, and holding them in their turn to very careful oversight of their crews.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

In considering the advisability of conservative cutting the company had taken into consideration all factors for and against it, and had formulated in their own minds what they believed was the best policy to pursue in their logging work. Certain tracts where the fire risk was great, especially bordering railroads, they determined to cut clean. Land very expensive to operate they disposed of in the same way. Other tracts not seriously jeopardized by fire, and where drivable streams and the lay of the ground made lumbering fairly cheap, they determined to cut more lightly, with a view to a second crop, and perhaps later ones. This policy was the company's own, and to everyone qualified to judge it seemed then, as it seems now, a sound one.

The logging work over which the writer had regular and immediate oversight amounted to about 20,000,000 feet per year, and was scattered among ten camps, to cover which required a round trip of about 150 miles. Within this area conservative cutting was to be practised, and in every way the work was to be put on the highest practicable plane. What conservative cutting meant under the circumstances was by no means an easy matter to determine. A general diameter limit was very far from solving the problem. Things had to be settled on the ground in accordance with the circumstances of each case. The general plan followed, as nearly as it can be put on paper, was this: The mountains and ridge tops were stripped of their softwood timber because of the risk in such situations from wind. The same was done in distant corners, and on very rough ground where a logging operation necessarily involved great expense. There will be no return to such places until the appearance of an entirely new crop sufficient to make a logging operation pay. In mixed stands of hardwoods and softwoods, on the other hand, the softwoods below a diameter of approximately 12 inches were left standing. This amounted ordinarily to perhaps 2,000 feet per acre. Bunches of timber composed chiefly of young growth, with no dead or down timber, were left intact.

Spruce growth on the lower ground presented the hardest problem. If large and in dense stand there was no doubt that it must be cut clean. On the other hand, shorter and smaller stuff, well rooted as it sometimes was, could be thinned out to any extent desired. In the medium stands, however, came the opportunity for nice judgment and knowledge of local conditions. To prevent windthrow strong strips and bunches were left, roads were kept at least 4 or 5 rods apart, and sometimes trees would be left standing which from every other point of view it was desirable to cut. Frequently a third or half of all the stand remained, so that a person who did not understand what was going on would consider it the slackest kind of cutting. But that was the best that could be done unless we were ready to strip the country. Such cutting secured also the effect of thinning; not an ideal thinning, to be sure, but still of considerable practical effect.

Wind was, nearly everywhere, the big limiting and controlling factor. Spruce is a shallow-rooted tree and is therefore very liable to be thrown by wind. The Androscoggin country, too, is one most open to such loss. Virgin stands on mountains and ridge tops are frequently blown down, and in such places there is no safety whatever for thinned

timber. It was poor business to leave the stuff to blow down, for even if it went down in such quantities that the company could afford to pick it up, that would have been at increased expense. A system like that of the Black Forest, for instance, which, in spite of the skilled and detailed handling, yields on the average a fourth of the yearly product in windfalls, had it been put in operation here, would have condemned the whole system.

Such was the system finally settled on after a good deal of wear and tear, friction with logging bosses, experiment, and some mistakes involving appreciable loss. The ideal was nowhere achieved, but the main purposes of forestry, nevertheless, were carried out. This was done, moreover, without cost to the owners, because the big timber was taken out for as little or less cost per thousand than had the land been stripped. Further, enough was left, and in such shape and location that it would afford a reasonably cheap cut next time.

CREWS AND LOGGING METHODS.

Once a system of cutting had been decided upon, it became necessary for the forester to turn his attention to the actual work of getting the timber from the forest with as little injury as possible to the remaining stand.

Log hauling, except close to water, consisted of two parts—yarding or skidding and hauling on double sleds.

A yarding crew consisted usually, besides team and teamster, of 4 men, who, except for oversight by the foreman of the whole operation, worked by themselves. One man led off and made a road by cutting out trees and windfalls, filling up holes, and bridging brooks. Then followed the head chopper, ordinarily the man of most experience, who, with a man to help him, felled the trees, cut off the tops and limbs, and rolled or swung the log to where the team could pick it up. The fourth man trimmed the knots, barked the log if necessary, and helped to bind it to the sled. The men were chiefly French-Canadians and immigrants from the British provinces, with some Americans and a sprinkling of men from the northern countries of Europe.

There is no standard length of saw log in New England, as in the State of New York, but the spruce mills saw a good deal of heavy timber for framing, and in consequence desire long logs. Forty feet is a good sawing length, and a portion of the largest and straightest timber should be fifty feet or over. This meant that the logs were cut the maximum length that could be driven in the streams. Now, a spruce log two feet through the butt and 40 feet long was heavy to handle. One horse could not drag it on ordinary ground, and the men could not handle it with any degree of carefulness.

In the virgin forests a double team and a sled from 4 to 5 feet wide was used for yarding. This type of rig and the length of the logs required a broad and comparatively straight road, put through regardless of consequences. The expense of swamping, too, made it hard to treat the country in the detail that seemed best for conservative logging. Local conditions had a large influence on the felling. Big trees standing near a road had to be let down close to its line in order that the logs might be easily loaded, and this frequently entailed sacrifices of small timber. If a tree stood away from the road the usual plan of the choppers was to fell the top across it, cut what stuff stood between the butt and the road, and roll the butt log in. Frequently this process meant the sacrifice of promising young stuff. This was the more true when deep snow lay on the ground, and small stuff had to be cut and laid crosswise under the logs to prevent them from burying. Thorough logging in thick stands left the country pretty nearly a desert. In good mixed stands it was found by trial that about a third of the young growth was destroyed by the process of lumbering.

BUNCH AND STRIPWISE CUTTING.

Conservative logging, under these circumstances, to be cheap and practical had to be largely stripwise cutting. Groups and lines of big trees were taken out and of necessity a large share of the undersized timber that stood among them. Between these strips were left. These consisted chiefly of undersized trees, but also frequently contained scattering trees of good size. No sound dead trees or windfalls were left. By these methods, of course, tree-by-tree selection was seldom possible.

LINES FOR IMPROVEMENT.

In any improvement in the logging organization the important influence to reach was clearly the foreman. He was in the best position to lay out the work as it came along—the man, therefore, who had to be

trained and to whom directions should be issued. At best the forester could not be on a job but once in a couple of weeks and therefore could guide the operations only in a general way.

But foremen had to be vastly sharpened up in their ideas about their duties. Many of the older men had been practically undisturbed in their sphere for years and had fallen into the habit of visiting their crews about once a day and spending the rest of the time, if they felt like it, in camp. For a new man to bring about a change in this matter was, of course, delicate work. The best weapon at hand was thorough inspection, which meant going over the work regularly and thoroughly, taking note of every item of waste, watching for stuff left standing that was likely to blow down, showing the man on the spot just where his work failed from the ideal, and leaving in the camp a written report—a duplicate of which was sent to the office—of just what was found. There was sometimes a surprisingly quick and striking result from this system.

LOCATION OF ROADS.

A factor which had much to do with the cutting of the timber was the location of the roads. When these had once been spotted out it was determined what was to be cut, and, if a thinking man located them, he could be of good service keeping them away from bunches of young timber. The spotting of yarding roads, therefore, was taken away from the choppers, whenever possible, and given to the foreman. The old system of road running was also modified. As few roads as possible were to be employed, so a greater number of branch roads were run, in modification of the old parallel system.

MARKING AND FELLING.

Marking the timber to be cut ahead of the operations was, after a fair trial, found to be ineffective and unsatisfactory. The foremen would take no interest in it themselves, and nothing else made the old loggers so angry or so destroyed their interest in their work. Further, it was found that in the company's timber and under the existing conditions, marking could hardly be done to advantage ahead of the operations, especially in advance of the location of the roads. The wind question, for one thing, was too fine a one. A man could not tell how the resulting stand was going to look until it was actually opened up.

Moreover, with an active, interested foreman, one who understood what was wanted in the way of cutting, marking the timber was not essential to secure a very fair result. A foreman who was with his crews several times a day could get just about such trees cut as he wanted, and in that way, also, he could see how the cutting looked as it went along. An inspection of each road before the choppers left it was a regular feature of the foreman's duties. If any defective trees had been left, or any that he thought would blow down, it was not too late to get them out.

There were some tricks in felling, designed to save small growth which the men could learn and apply. Sometimes a big tree could be let down equally well in two or three directions, and the chopper, if he would notice in which direction promising young growth stood, could save it. Occasionally there would be a chopper among the crews who could be got to do that. Another good and inexpensive plan was to fell the heavy-crowned spruce directly into the roads, where they would do no damage. If they lay at an angle with the road they could be dragged in by the team instead of being rolled over the young growth. If the log in this position made a hard pull, they took it first and made up the load below. Sometimes a more distant log might be dragged out with a chain, and the cost of this labor was often more than offset by the saving in the cost of swamping.

Lastly, much could be done for the woods in every direction—in economy, in effective thinning, and in favoring the resulting stand, by starting operations early and stopping the cutting work in January, before the advent of deep snow. A foot of snow ordinarily makes the best and cheapest logging, but deep snow impedes good work.

The gains made by these means may look to be of small consequence, like nibbling around the edge of the matter instead of striking at once for its core. But the measures outlined, when persistently carried out, had appreciable effect on the condition in which land was left and on its consequent value. Moreover, whatever was accomplished by these means was without a dollar of cost to the owners of the land. The future of their business was a little more secure and their immediate profits were no less.

No statement of the gain expected from the policy pursued will be given here. It seems sufficient to state that the company feels reasonably secure and satisfied.

CONTRACT LOGGING.

When logging was done by contract, the clauses under which careful and conservative cutting could best be secured were as follows:—

The contractor agrees and contracts with the company to cut, haul, and deliver into River all the spruce and fir timber of description given below in the Valley. The timber to be hauled at the rate of 2 1-2 million feet a year, and the bounds of the valley to be determined by a spotted line run on the height of land by the company's inspector.

All spruce fir trees over 12 inches in diameter breast high shall be cut, but no trees under that size unless in the necessities of hauling contract timber. But this rule may be varied by the company with a view to leaving the land in good growing condition. To this end the contractor agrees to cut the land clean or to refrain entirely from cutting where directed to do so by the company's inspector.

Windfalls that are sound shall be hauled, and all standing dry timber that is suitable for boards. Such dry timber shall not be discounted for sap rot but shall be scaled like green timber.

The contractor in laying out and cutting roads, in felling, and in all other operations, shall use all reasonable care in protecting from damage all spruce and fir trees that are smaller than contract timber. To this end he shall instruct his employees and give them diligent supervision. When trees under contract size are broken or cut down of necessity, they shall be hauled, down to the size of 5 inches in diameter at the top and 16 feet long.

The timber shall be sawed down, and the saw shall be used in cutting off logs except the top cut.

All trees shall be cut as near the ground as the swell of the roots admit, the snow being removed, if necessary, to effect this result.

Trees shall be run up to 5 inches in the top.

All fir logs shall be cut sound at both ends.

No logs more than 40 feet long shall be hauled. Crooked logs that are longer than that shall be cut in the crook. From straight trees over 40 feet long and under 52 a 12-foot top shall be taken; all over that shall be cut with a butt log 40 feet long.

No merchantable spruce shall be used for camp buildings or for firewood. No spruce or fir trees shall be used for roads, bridges, bedding, skids, slides, or other purposes when other material is to be obtained. When so used they shall, if of merchantable size, be hauled in.

For all trees left lodged, for all logs left in the woods, for all waste stump and top, for all merchantable timber left in yards, roads, or bridges, the contractor agrees to pay at the rate of dollars per thousand.

Any differences of opinion as to the operations carried on under this contract that can not be adjusted by the parties to it shall be adjusted by , whose decision shall be binding and conclusive upon them.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS CHECKED.

At the time the writer first entered the upper Androscoggin basin, the country south of the Rangeley Lakes was practically free from insect depredations. North of the lake system, however, damage in many places was severe. The best field for insects was in the virgin timber, and much of great value was either involved or threatened. The insect which caused the damage was a small, black beetle that killed the trees by cutting channels in the inner bark. Ordinarily the insects spread from one tree to others in its neighborhood, and thus clumps of dead or infested timber would be scattered over a valley. It was only occasionally that young broods spread far from their base. This was clearly shown by the fact that bodies of timber which were separated from the infested places by areas of cut-over lands had escaped attack. Even the width of Parmachenee Lake had long proved an effective barrier, though the insects finally attacked the fine timber on its western shore.

The chief measure of relief was plain—to cut and drive the dead and infested timber, in order both to save the lumber and to drown the beetles. The company, of course, could not send crews over its vast holdings to search for small clumps of dead and infested trees; indeed such strenuous measures did not appear necessary. Certain things

could be done, however, which were both profitable and practicable. These were: (1) To at once direct the regular logging operations into the heavily infested valleys, taking crews when necessary from those free of insects; (2) to locate in each valley that was being logged, the stands of insect-killed timber, and, when they were within reach, to cut them ahead of green timber; (3) wherever it would pay, to begin special operations to get out the dead timber, with such other material as it would be necessary to take with it.

To carry out these measures, however, required persistence and great labor. The company was very cautious about changing the principles which had guided its operations, and when its consent to a change was secured came the work of carrying it out on the ground.

Yet the remedial work indicated was in large measure carried out, and the dead and infested timber was put through the mill, though the work was not done with either the promptness or the thoroughness that would have been desirable. However, much of value to the company and to the region was accomplished. Much valuable timber was rescued from decay, and insect depredations were reduced to insignificant proportions. What this saved the company is very hard to estimate. Certainly it was more than \$100,000. But whatever the saving, the credit for it must lie with the application of forestry.

To-day there is little danger from insects on the tract. The larger colonies of beetles were taken out by the logging, and the woodpeckers and other enemies of the insects keep the lessened numbers in check. Moreover, the region has learned and digested an important lesson. Probably twenty woodsmen understand thoroughly the work of the beetle in all its practical bearings. From now on they will be on the watch, and serious trouble, if it should appear, will not escape them. It is safe to say that if the tract remains under continuous management, no serious damage from this source will ever occur again.

TIMBERLAND MAPS.

One of the greatest needs of the company was an adequate system of maps. Thorough first-hand knowledge of its vast holdings was too much for one man to acquire and retain. Spread out as they were, over hundreds of miles of territory, the most efficient management was necessary if things were to be kept moving, without loss of time or materials.

The whole extent of the timber resources of a property must be really grasped and subjected to intelligent control. There is such a thing as handling a country to good or to bad advantage from the point of view of timber resources. A knowledge of the health of the timber in different parts of a property will tell immensely in the profit reaped. A tract may be caught for logging in the pink of condition, or it may be allowed to stand through a period of decline until a large proportion of its value has been destroyed. This question of "ripeness" has no less influence on profit than the market timeliness of operation.

There is also great variety of circumstance which must be clearly known if logging operations are to be conducted in the most effective way. Such points are the size of the various valleys and the amount of timber in them, the steepness of slopes and the character of the bottom as affecting logging, the chances there may be for roads and the advantages and disadvantages of these as regards grade, cost and liability to overflow, the capacity of landing ground, facilities for driving, and the quantity that may be driven out of streams. All these and many other points must be taken into account if the most economical operation is to be secured. Accurate, systematic knowledge on all these points pays over and over again in the saving on poorly directed labor.

In the business of the Berlin Mills Company, at any rate, full and accurate maps have proved their serviceability. They have been used to locate camps and roads, to let contracts by, to plan operations of all kinds. It took a little time to learn how to use this system, but those who have persisted so far as to realize its benefits would not now part with it for several times its cost.

The lands of the company lay for the most part in townships that had never been subdivided. It was first settled that these should be divided into mile squares, a system of survey that has been found very serviceable for the help it gives in estimating timber and in laying out roads. This was work for the compass and chain. Into the framework so obtained the detail features of the country could readily be put by one man working alone, using the method of compass and pacing.

The examination of the timber could be done in connection with this, and largely at the same time.

The next essential was to construct a contour map. Such a map looks very intricate to the uninitiated, but in reality its production was not a difficult or costly matter. Since the controlling factor was cost, the aneroid barometer was the instrument chiefly used in the work. By the methods employed, the topography was obtained at the same time that the man did the surveying and crusing.

The facts regarding a timber township were divided into two classes and represented on two sheets. One sheet contained permanent features, such as property lines and lines of subdivision, permanent roads, waters, and the contours. The other embodied facts regarding the timber. These included the character of the timber and estimates of stand. Camps and supply roads were, of course, located. These sheets were drawn on tracing linen, so that one may be laid over the other and the topography and the timber seen in direct relation.

In addition, the map system was supplemented by topographic models, which showed in miniature the land just as it lay. These were a great satisfaction to the company, and were clearly understood by strangers and lumbermen, where contour maps might not have been.

As to cost, the whole operation, renewal of outside boundaries, division into mile squares, timber examination, and topographical mapping—the whole represented in model and maps—was carried out for less than \$1,500 per township. A good deal more might, of course, have been spent, and in easier or less valuable country a sufficiently good result might have been obtained for less.

The map system, supplemented as it was by a man to map in the cuttings, renew lines, and keep watch of the timber, was of benefit to the company in the following ways:—

(1) Operations could be planned and largely controlled from a central point. The cut could be located for years ahead, and with full consideration for the most economical driving and hauling of supplies.

(2) The location of all roads, whether logging roads or supply roads, was greatly facilitated. Exploring was saved and distances were accurately known.

(3) Great saving in the aggregate was effected through the detection of small losses such as windfall and insect depredation, and by knowledge of the location of bodies of unhealthy timber.

(4) Information about the tract could be preserved in permanent form. Many old lumbermen or cruisers possessed knowledge of the holdings which would have been lost when they died or stepped out, unless maps were at hand.

(5) Working knowledge of the territory could be gained by a new manager within a year, when otherwise he might be in the hands of his employees for a long time.

(6) The company could show its stockholders, investors, and directors just what property it was possessed of.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held in Montreal on March 12 and 13 next. Among the guests will be His Excellency Earl Grey, Sir. Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. R. L. Borden, Archbishop Bruchesi, Mgr. Laplamine and many other prominent Canadians. Delegates are to be asked from the Quebec Fish & Game Club, with the idea of showing this organization the value to them of forest preservation. A paper on this subject will probably be read by one of the club's delegates.

As usual with the Forestry Association, the main subjects under discussion will deal more particularly with the forestry interests of the province in which the convention is held, so that there is no doubt a great deal of valuable material for those interested in the forest resources of Quebec will be brought out.

The coming convention will be unique in the annuals of the association, inasmuch as they will be bi-lingual. Hitherto the work of the association has always been done in English, but in recognition of the large French-Canadian interests in the forest products of this province, the French-speaking people will be asked to attend, and when advisable carry on the discussion in their own language. In addition to this, the official reports of the convention will be published in both French and English, and in this way it is hoped to secure a wider sphere of interest in this province than otherwise might be possible.

CHANGE IN CANADIAN TIMBER REGULATIONS.

Sections 1 to 10 of the regulations which have been in force since July 1, 1898, for the granting of licenses to cut timber on Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the North West Territories and within 20 miles on either side of the main line of the C.P.R. in British Columbia have been rescinded, together with all amendments and additions made between that date and December 19th last. The new regulations are as follows:—

DISPOSAL OF LICENCES.

1. Licenses to cut timber on Dominion Lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the North West Territories, within twenty miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Province of British Columbia and in the tract of three and one-half million acres to be located by the Government of the Dominion in the Peace River district in the Province of British Columbia lying east of the Rocky Mountains and adjoining the Province of Alberta, shall be disposed of by public action at the office of the Dominion Timber Agent for the district in which the berths are situated.

2. Before any parcel of timber is offered for sale it shall be surveyed by a duly qualified Dominion Land Surveyor into berths of an area not exceeding twenty-five square miles and each of such berths shall be thoroughly cruised by a duly qualified timber cruiser in the employ of the Dominion Government, who shall make as exact an estimate as possible of the quantity of timber on the berth, ascertain its general condition, its accessibility, and any other matters that may be necessary to determine the value of the timber and to enable the Minister of the Interior to fix an upset price, and shall furnish a report thereon under oath to the Minister. The Minister shall then fix an upset price at which the berth shall be disposed of and no berth shall be sold at less than the price so fixed.

3. No license shall be disposed of until notice of the sale has been given for a period of not less than sixty days in a newspaper published in the district in which the berth is located, and also in a newspaper having a general circulation in the Province.

4. There shall be kept in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa a list of persons to whom notice of all sales of timber shall be sent. Any persons making application in writing shall be entitled to have his name placed on the said list and no name shall be removed therefrom until after the expiration of sixty days from the date of a notice to be given in writing to the person so named and sent by mail to his last known address.

5. The notice of sale shall give the distinguishing number, the description and area of the berth, the upset price, the place and the day and hour at which such sale is to be held.

6. Purchases to the amount of one thousand dollars or under shall be paid in cash at the time of sale. Purchases over one thousand dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars, shall be paid one-half in cash at the time of sale and a note or notes shall be given for the remaining half of the purchase price payable in three months with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum. Purchases over five thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-third in cash at the time of sale and notes shall be given for the remaining two-thirds of the purchase price payable in three and six months with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum. Purchases exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be paid one-fourth in cash at the time of sale and notes shall be given for the remaining three-fourths of the purchase price, payable in three, six and nine months with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum. Notes given as herein provided shall be made payable at a bank in the city or town in which the sale is held or at a bank in the City of Ottawa. Cash payments must be made at the time of sale in legal tender or by a draft issued by a chartered bank payable to the order of the Deputy Minister of the Interior. If default is made in any payment required by this section the sale shall be forfeited and void.

(b.) The purchasers must also pay the cost or the estimated cost of the survey of the berth before a license is issued.

7. Persons to whom berths are awarded at a sale shall sign a contract agreeing to carry out and complete the purchase on the terms and conditions of sale according to the following form:—

District of _____ Berth No. _____ I,
of _____, having bid for the berth aboved named the sum of \$ _____
dollars, and said bid having been accepted, do hereby

promise and agree to carry out and complete the same forthwith in accordance with the terms and conditions of sale as set forth in the notice of sale dated at _____ the _____ day of _____ and in the regulations for the disposal of timber under the licence established by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Witness:

LICENCES.

8. No license for any timber berth shall be issued until the full amount of the purchase price, the cost or estimated cost of survey, and the ground rent for the first year have been paid.

(b.) The licensee shall be entitled to a refund of any amount over paid on account of the survey of the berth, and if the amount paid on this account at the date of sale is not equal to the cost of survey as finally determined he shall pay such additional sum as may be necessary to make up the full cost of survey.

9. All timber licenses shall expire on the thirtieth day of April next after the date from which they are granted.

10. The license shall vest in the licensee, subject to the conditions mentioned in the license, all right of property whatsoever in all trees, timber, lumber and other products of timber which he is entitled by the license to cut, and which have been cut within the berth during the continuance thereof, whether such trees, timber, lumber or other products be cut by authority of the licensee or by any other person with or without his consent; and shall vest in the licensee, as against any person other than the Crown in the right of the Dominion, subject to the conditions mentioned in the license, all right of property whatsoever in all trees, timber lumber and other products of lumber cut within the berth during the continuance thereof by any other person without his consent; and shall entitle the licensee to seize in replevin, revendication or otherwise, as his property, timber of any kind cut upon the berth, where the same is found in possession of any unauthorized person, and also to bring any action or suit at law or in equity against any person unlawfully in possession of any such timber, or of any lands within the berth, and to prosecute any person to conviction and punishment for any offence in connection with such timber or land, and all proceedings pending at the expiration of the license may be continued and completed as if the same had not expired.

11. A license shall be renewable from year to year while there is on the berth timber of the kind and dimensions described in the license in sufficient quantity to be commercially valuable, if the terms and conditions of the license and the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and of the regulations affecting the same have been fulfilled:

Provided that such renewal shall be subject to the payment of such rental and dues and to such terms and conditions as are fixed by the regulations in force at the time renewal is made.

12. Whenever any portion of a timber berth has not upon it timber of the kind and dimensions described in the license in sufficient quantity to make it commercially valuable, the Minister of the Interior may, after an inspection has been made, declare such portion fit for settlement and withdraw it from the berth and from the operations of the license covering it:

Provided that no withdrawal shall be made unless the licensee has had sixty days' notice thereof; and that the Minister of the Interior is satisfied that the same can be made without unduly interfering with the operations of the licensee on the berth, and that, upon such withdrawal, the ground rent shall be reduced in proportion to the area withdrawn.

13. If the Minister of the Interior ascertains after an inspection has been made, that any land within a timber berth is fit for settlement and is required for that purpose, he may require the licensee to carry on the cutting of timber provided for by clause 33 of these regulations on the said land, on the expiration of the time within which the timber which the licensee is entitled to cut should be removed therefrom, may withdraw such land from the berth and from the operations of the license covering it.

14. If the survey of any timber berth heretofore granted or which may be granted hereafter is not completed at the expiration of the period fixed in the advertisement of the sale of such berth or, in the absence of such provision in the advertisement, by the thirty-first day of December, 1907, such failure to complete the survey shall be deemed an

THE Wood-Worker and Retailer

LOG BAND SAWING.

By AN ONTARIO MILL SUPERINTENDENT.

Some time ago the columns of this valuable journal gave a good deal of attention to the respective merits of the various machines in use as modern lumber producers. An inspection of many mills and the products thereof, located from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has firmly convinced the writer that the best machine in use to-day for any kind of log (except "stoned" pick ups) is the double cutting band saw—used as a single cutter on good lumber and as a double cutter on cull pine, spruce, balsam, hemlock, cottonwood and other inferior lumber. Properly handled, and installed, this machine will produce more value from a run of logs than any other. Such machines as the live gang, twin circulars and gang, gang and edgers, band gangs and circular or rotary saws have no place in the real economical production of lumber, when compared with the band mill. They will either produce inferior grades or waste in kerf. Ultimate results will be entirely in favor of the double cutting band used as above.

Some operators may not endorse this opinion, but it can be easily proved both in theory and practice. Now, the writer would like to make some remarks as to the proper methods of caring for a double cutting band mill in order to produce results.

The band mill itself should rest upon a first class foundation and if the wheels are in proper balance should run without vibration. This is an important matter, as a shakey mill cannot do the best work. If your band mill shakes take off the saw—speed up the lower wheel and thus ascertain whether the fault lies in the lower or upper wheel. Too much care cannot be exercised in getting a good balance on band mill wheels and all sawdust and bark should be scraped off—a little kerosene applied to the surfaces helps wonderfully in keeping the surfaces clean.

It is well to "set" up all bolts, screws or other fastenings which hold the upper frame to the main husk of the band mill and also to "take up" all unnecessary slackness in the slides, both on the sliding frame and journal carriers.

Keep the faces of both upper and lower wheels perfectly straight across so that the saw will strain up properly. There are good grinders on the market for this purpose. And there are poor ones. A good grinder can be set up on the frame of any band mill and bolted or screwed thereto. Both wheels can be ground at one setting. Avoid any grinder that has to be tipped up and blocked with shingles, etc. It is not mechanical.

Very important parts of the band mill are the saw guides. Both upper and lower guides should be made to swing on a pivot, located about half way across the face of the saw, this provision being made in order to lead the saw either in or out of the log a trifling amount, to make both the forward and backward cuts of a uniform thickness. These guides should be so made that they can be opened instantly by the pull of a lever within reach of the sawyer. This is especially needful when sawing such material as hemlock. It will be found useful too when changing saws.

The lower wheel shaft should sit level and in alignment with the V or guide rail of carriage. The upper wheel should align with the lower wheel in every respect, both on the face and on the edge. The saw line should be plumb, and the slides, on which the upper guide travels, should be plumb too, so that when the guides are adjusted to the saw at the lower end of the slides, they will fit equally well when raised to the extreme upper end.

These are the main points to observe in setting up the machine. The log carriage for the double cutting band mill cannot be too well made nor too well looked after if the best results are to be obtained.

Nine-tenths of the saw culls made on band mills are caused by ill conditioned carriages or tracks.

Track timbers should be firmly bolted down and keyed. Be sure they are so fastened, as any tip over or movement of the V or guide rail will surely cause bad lumber.

Set the rails straight and level. Bolt them down, especially the V or guiding rail.

The carriage truck wheels should run perfectly true—they should be turned after being keyed on. The V wheel should fit the V track as closely as possible and the axles should be square with the tracks, as otherwise there will be a tendency to crowd sidewise at every reversal of the sawyer's lever. Also, see that there is no undue slackness between the truck boxes and truck wheels. Set the pinions of the set shaft in mesh with the toothed racks of the headblocks, so that there will be no lost motion between the teeth of the gear and those of the rack. Now, take up all the "lost motion" in the taper movement and put the set works in first class shape so that there will be no "lost motion" between the setter's lever and the set wheel.

With a mill in first class condition and with good saws, lumber can be sawn much thinner than is usually done and a big saving thus effected, the greatest saving being on large logs; but even on small logs (eight inches and up) the money expended in the proper maintenance of the machinery will realize large dividends.

Do not use a thicker saw than 14 gauge on an 8-foot wheel. Get a good filer and give him the best equipment you can buy to keep his saws in shape. Employ a good sawyer and an accurate setter. Be sure they are men whom you know can produce results and your "saw culls" will not worry you. In preparing sawing instructions for your sawyer, impress upon his mind the importance of getting the most value out of the log. Give him a clear and definite idea as to the value of the different grades he makes.

There are some lumbermen who have their logs sawn by others at a price per thousand. They pound the mill operator down to the last cent on the saw bill and lose thousands of dollars per year by slaughtering their lumber in gangs and cutting up alive. Sawing to grade is not the cheapest way to saw, but it is most profitable in the final result to the man who owns the output.

During the past few years, the demand for lumber has been so keen that grades have not been scrutinized as closely as they are now, neither has the manufacturing standard been kept up to the highest point. Now comes the time when it is up to the mill man to produce the goods—good goods too, or piles of age blackened lumber will grace his yard and silently testify to their owner's lack of ability as a lumberman.

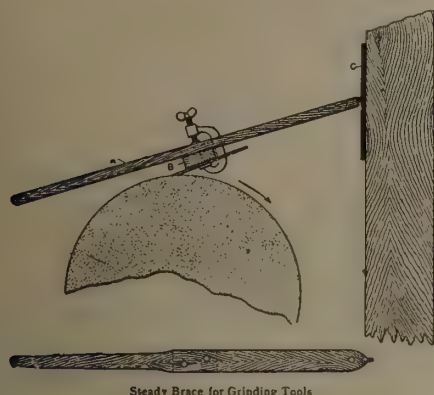
A SUGGESTION FOR GRINDING TOOLS.

The common methods and appliances for grinding edged tools, as chisels and planers, in the ordinary shop are often far from satisfactory and devoid of proper results. It takes more skill than is possessed by the average workman to grind properly the cutting edge of a plane-iron or chisel, by holding the tool in his hands against the grinder without the aid of any other support or guide. Attachments for properly guiding the tool during the grinding process can be purchased, but they are usually put in the list of things "we can get along without." Workmen sometimes mount an emery wheel in a lathe or on a bench and, by the aid of the rests and some hand devise for holding the tool, let the lathe do the work. Mr. Isaac P. Smithe, writing in "Wood Craft," says this latter method is treacherous and risks the finely tempered edge of the tool to damage or destruction. He suggests the home-made

device shown in the illustration for holding a plane-iron, chisel, spoke-shave, iron, gouge, axe, or other edged tool, when grinding on a grind-stone.

The bar A is made of 1 1/4 or 1 inch stock, about 2 1/2 inches wide and 3 1/2 feet long. The left-hand end (referring to the engraving) is shaped into a handle as indicated in the top view of the handle. Into the other end of the bar is driven a common screw turned home to the depth of the threads. The head of the screw is clipped off and the end of the shank filed rounding for a pivot.

The block B, 4 or 5 inches long, and the width of A, is screwed to it



Steady Brace for Grinding Tools

and carries the tool to be ground. In this case the tool is a plane-iron clamped with a thumb-screw. On to the post just back of the grind-stone has been screwed a strip of 3/8 by 1 inch iron, into which has been drilled a series of holes, part way through, one under the other, about 3/4 inch apart, and numbered. When the plane-iron has been clamped to the block so that the cutting edge is not more than 1 inch ahead of it, the pivot is set in any hole and the iron dropped on the stone. A few seconds of grinding will show the new bevel and if this should not be what is wanted, set the pivot in another hole and try again. Not more than one or two changes will usually be required. When the proper hole has been found, note its number.

With this device the stone may be turned by one hand and the tool

NEW PLANER AND MATCHER.

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited, of Galt, Canada have recently put on the market a new planer and matcher to meet the modern requirements of the trade. This machine is intended for all kinds of planing and matching from 2 in. to 14 in. wide and 6 in. thick. It is strongly built, neat and compact. The frame being cast in one piece insures rigidity and constant alignment. The cylinders carry four knives and are each driven by two belts, the lower one being placed in front of the upper, trueing the stock before reaching the top head platen. This feature is especially valuable for hard wood flooring or band saw stock.

The side heads are of the new and improved Philbrick pattern with inserted cutters specially designed for this work. They are carried on strong brackets with the latest and best adjustments. The spindles run in long self oiling bearings. When repairs are necessary the brackets are easily detached and lifted clear of the machine. All pressure bars are bolted to the brackets, thus insuring a uniform pressure.

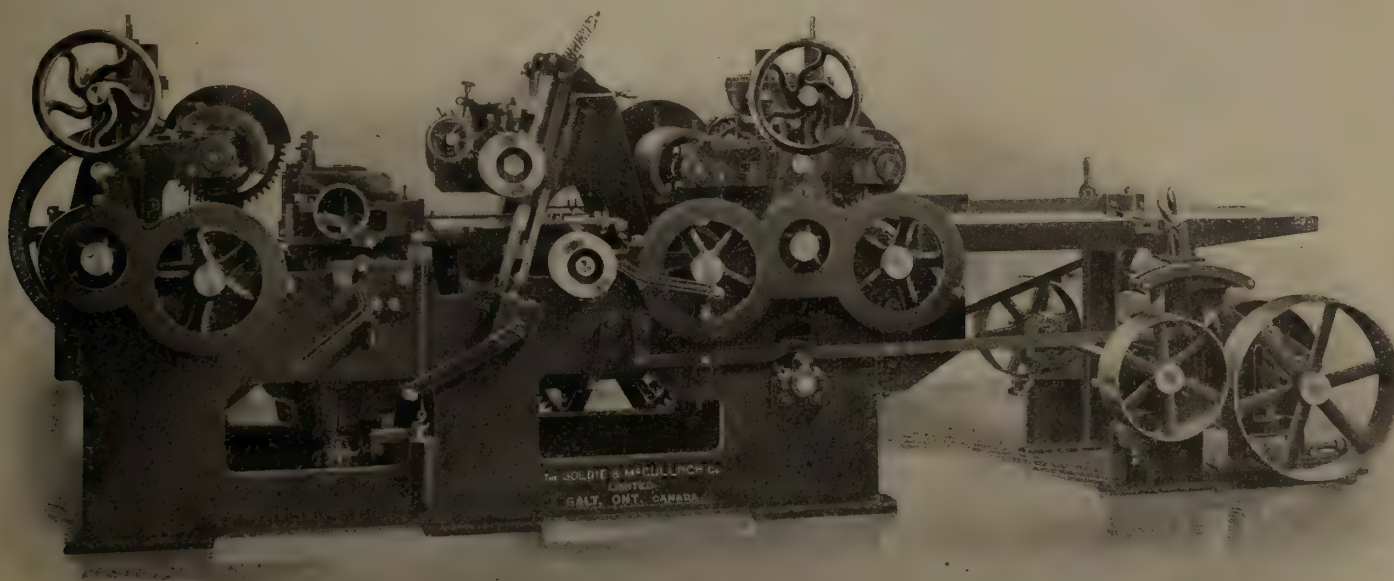
All feed rolls are 10 inches in diameter, of easy alignment in case of unequal wear. The upper ones are carried in hinged yokes which allow a lift of about 3 inches. The lower feeding rolls are under control of the operator in front of machine. All rolls are driven by machine cut gear and are well protected. Pressure bars about all cutters are adjustable to and from the work, that above the lower cylinder being sectional to allow for irregularity in rough timber.

Countershafts are separate from machine and all run in substantial self oiling bearings. The cylinders should run 4,000 revolutions, the ratio of feed varying from 46 to 120 feet per minute.

Those who are in need of a machine of this description or who wish to add to their present capacity, would do well to personally acquaint themselves with the merits of this new planer and matcher. All information and illustrated booklet will be sent upon request. See their advertisement on page 11.

NO MORE HAND LOGGERS' LICENSES.

The British Columbia Government have decided to discontinue the issuing of licenses to hand loggers. In the meanwhile it is said that the department is refusing to issue the licenses for which application has already been made.



NEW PLANER AND MATCHER MANUFACTURED BY THE GOLDIE & McCULLOCH COMPANY.

managed with the other. Even on a power-turned stone, one hand is better than two. The tool may be turned over as many times as desired in the process of grinding to note its progress and it drops back on the same bevel when replaced. Should the pivot slip out of the hole, be sure and replace it in the same hole. The arrangement is rapid and accurate, and even in the hands of a boy it is quickly mastered and gives the best of results. With this device 30 2-inch plane-irons have been ground in less than an average of two minutes each, and many of them were in bad shape.

The move is in accordance with the Government's policy of preserving such timber as is not under lease or license as yet. It was felt that with the reserve placed on timber lands by the recent Order-in-Council, it would be unfair to permit the hand loggers to operate even though the timber affected is inappreciable as compared with that touched by the former order. Were hand loggers' licenses still issued there would be nothing to prevent the exploitation of the richest timber lands in this manner. Hand logging outfits would soon be scattered broadcast throughout the province stripping the reserve timber land of the more valuable sticks.

CHANGE IN TIMBER REGULATIONS.

(Continued from Page 21.)

infraction of these regulations and shall render the licensee liable to forfeiture as provided therein.

(b.) Provided, however, that the Minister of the Interior may, instead of declaring a berth forfeited for failure to complete the survey thereof, require the licensee to pay to the Crown the sum of ten dollars for each day after a date to be fixed by the said Minister by notice mailed to the licensee at his last known address, during which the survey shall remain uncompleted, and such sum shall be payable whenever demand is made therefore by the proper officer of the Department of the Interior.

15. If, in consequence of any incorrectness in survey or other error or cause whatever, a timber berth is found to comprise lands included in another berth awarded at a prior date, or any lands sold, granted, leased or lawfully set apart for other purposes under these regulations or The Dominion Lands Act, the latter berth shall be void in so far as it interferes with any previous sale, grant or setting apart.

16. Any right to a timber berth cannot be assigned or transferred without the consent of the Minister of the Interior. The fee for the registration of an assignment of a timber berth or of any interest therein shall be at the rate of one dollar for each square mile covered by the berth, but in no case shall such fee be less than two dollars.

This license shall vest in the licensee, subject to the conditions mentioned in the licence, all right of property whatsoever in all trees, timber, lumber and other products of timber which he is entitled by licence to cut, and which have been cut within the berth during the continuance thereof, whether such trees, timber, lumber or other products be cut by the authority of the licensee or by any other person with or without his consent; and shall vest in the licensee as against any person other than the Crown in the right of the Dominion, subject to the conditions mentioned in the licence, all right of property whatsoever in all trees, timber, lumber, and other products of lumber, cut within the berth during the continuance thereof by any other person without his consent; and shall entitle the licensee to seize in replevin, revendication or otherwise, as his property, all timber of any kind cut upon the berth where the same is found in the possession of any unauthorized person, and also to bring any action or suit at law or in equity against any person unlawfully in possession of any such timber or of any lands within the berth, and to prosecute any person to conviction and punishment for any offence in connection with such timber or land, and all proceedings pending at the expiration of the licence may be continued and completed as if the same had not expired.

The licensee shall take from every tree he cuts down all the timber fit for use and manufacture the same into sawn lumber or some such saleable product, and shall dispose of the tops and branches and other debris of lumbering operations in such a way as to prevent as far as possible the danger of fire in accordance with the directions of the proper officers of the Department of the Interior.

The licensee shall prevent all unnecessary destruction of growing timber on the part of his men and exercise strict and constant supervision to prevent the origin or spread of fires.

The licensee shall furnish to the Dominion Timber Agent having jurisdiction in the matter at such periods as may be required by the Minister of the Interior or by regulations under The Dominion Lands Act, returns sworn to by him or his agent or employee, cognizant of the facts, showing the quantities manufactured, sold or disposed of, of all sawn lumber, timber, or any other product of the timber from the berth with the exception of slabs and sawdust, in whatever form the same may be sold otherwise disposed of by him during such period, and the price or value thereof.

In lieu of or in addition to the returns provided for by the preceding clause, the Minister of the Interior may require that every licensee shall furnish during each year to the Dominion Timber Agent having jurisdiction in the matter at such periods as may be required by the Minister of the Interior, through himself, his scaler or foreman, or through all of them, a statement in writing in detail, under oath, setting forth the number of pieces of timber, saw-logs and other material cut, caused to be cut or taken under his licence during such period, and the correct contents in board measure of the same, as shown by Scribner's log rule, if the timber has been cut in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta,

or the Northwest Territories, and by the British Columbia log scale when cut within the railway belt of British Columbia:

The licensee shall pay, in addition to the said ground rent, dues in the manner prescribed in Section 21 of the Timber Regulations, and also one-half of the cost incurred by the Crown in guarding the timber from fire, the Government paying the other half. A statement will be furnished the licensee showing his share of the cost incurred and payment thereof shall be made to the Crown within thirty days thereafter.

The licensee shall keep a "lumber sales book," in which shall be entered all sales of the products of the berth, both cash and credit sales, also a book accounting for the number of feet of sawn lumber manufactured each day at the mill, with the day and date; all books and memoranda kept at the logging camps shall be carefully preserved, and these and other books kept by the licensee in connection with his lumbering business he shall submit for the inspection of the Dominion Timber Agent or other officer of the Crown whenever required for the purpose of verifying his returns aforesaid.

This license shall be subject to the right of the Crown to deal in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and the regulations made under it by the Governor in Council with any and all stone, coal and other minerals found within the limits of the berth licensed; and the Crown shall have the right in dealing as above provided, with any stone coal or other minerals in lands licensed as timber limits to authorize the persons to whom such stone, coal or other minerals are granted to take possession of and occupy such extent of land so licensed as is necessary to work such stone, coal or other minerals, and to open necessary roads through any such timber berth, paying the licensee of the berth the value of any and all timber of a diameter of ten inches at the stump and upwards, necessarily cut in making such roads or in working the quarries or mines, such value in case of dispute to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior; and the provisions of this clause shall operate irrespectively, that is to say: they shall apply to all licensees of timber berths heretofore granted under any Act respecting Dominion lands, as if they had been contained in such Act when it was passed.

This license shall be subject to forfeiture on the order of the Minister for violation of any of the conditions to which it is subject or for any fraudulent return.

RENTAL AND DUES.

18. The licensee shall pay an annual ground rent of five dollars per square mile except for lands situated to the west of Yale, in the Province of British Columbia, in which case the yearly ground rental shall be five cents per acre.

19. Within thirty days after the date of awarding a timber berth the person in whose favor it is awarded shall pay rent for the year in advance, and if not then paid the said rent shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from that date until the same is paid.

20. The licensee shall pay the following dues on timber cut on his berths:

Sawn lumber, fifty cents per thousand feet board measure.

Railway ties, eight feet long, one and three-quarters cents each.

Shingle bolts, twenty-five cents per cord.

And five per cent. on the sale of all other products of the berth;

Provided, however, that the licensees will not be required to pay royalty dues on the sale of slabs or on sawdust.

(b.) Licensees of timber berths may be permitted under the supervision of an officer of the Department of the Interior to cut and remove burnt timber from their berths on payment of one-half the dues prescribed by the regulations.

21. One-half the cost incurred by the Crown for guarding the timber from fire shall be defrayed by the licensee thereof, the Crown defraying the other half.

22. All ground rents, royalties or other dues on timber cut within the boundaries of any timber berths which are not paid at the time when they become due, shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum until paid, and shall be a lien on any timber cut within such limits or on other Dominion lands by the licensee or his agents; and in case of such non-payment—whether in consequence thereof the license of the berth has or has not been cancelled—the Dominion Timber Agent or other person authorized thereto may, with the sanction of the Minister of the Interior, seize so much of the timber cut on such berth or other Dominion lands by the licensee or his agents as will, in his opinion, be

sufficient to secure the payment of such rent or royalty and all interest and expenses of seizure and sale, and may detain the same as security for the payment thereof; and if payment is not made within three months after seizure, he may, with the sanction of the Minister of the Interior, sell such timber by public auction; and after deducting the sum due to the Crown, the interest thereon and expenses aforesaid, he shall pay over the balance, if any, to the licensee, if the timber was in his possession at the time of the seizure, or if it was not, to the person who had possession thereof at the time. Provided that if no bid equal to the amount due the Crown is made at such public auction such timber may be disposed of at private sale.

22. All timber cut under license shall be liable for the payment of the Crown dues thereon, whenever and wherever the said timber or any part of it is found, whether it is or is not converted into deals, boards or any other manufacture of wood; and all officers or agents employed in the collection of such dues may follow all such timber paid or secured, as provided in the next preceding section.

24. If the payment of the dues on any timber has been evaded by any licensee or other person, by the removal of such timber or products out of Canada or otherwise, the amount of dues so evaded and any expense incurred by the Crown in enforcing payment of the said dues under the Dominion Lands Act may be added to the dues remaining hereinbefore provided; or the amount due to the Crown, of which payment has been evaded, may be recovered by action or suit in the name of the Minister of the Interior or his agent, in any court of competent to be collected on any other timber cut on any timber berth by the licensee or by his authority, and may be levied and collected or secured on such timber, together with such last-mentioned dues, in the manner jurisdiction.

RETURNS OF MANUFACTURE.

26. The licensee shall in each year furnish to the Dominion Timber Agent having jurisdiction in the matter at such periods as may be required by the Minister of the Interior returns sworn to by him or his agent or employee, cognizant of the facts, showing the quantities manufactured, sold or disposed of of all sawn lumber, timber, or any other product of timber from the berth, with the exception of slabs or sawdust in whatever form the same may be sold or otherwise disposed of by him during such period and the price or value thereof.

27. In lieu of or in addition to the returns provided for by the preceding section of these regulations, the Minister of the Interior may require that every licensee shall furnish during each year to the Dominion Timber Agent having jurisdiction in the matter at such periods as may be required by the Minister of the Interior, through himself, his scaler, or foreman, or through all of them, a statement in writing in detail, under oath, setting forth the number of pieces of timber, saw-logs and other material cut, caused to be cut or taken under his license during such period, and the correct contents in board measure of the same, as shown by Scribner's log rule, if the timber has been cut in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or the North West Territories, and by the British Columbia log scale when cut within the Railway Belt of British Columbia.

28. It is required that all licensees, through themselves, their scalers and foremen, shall furnish proofs on oath on the first day of May of each year, or at such other time as the Minister of the Interior may direct, as to the exact locality, by a ground sketch, where all timber, saw-logs or other lumber cut by themselves and others, to their knowledge, upon the timber berth held or occupied by him or them, respectively, have been cut.

29. All timber before being put into any stream or lake to be floated to the mill must be marked with a stamp furnished by the licensee and approved by the Dominion Timber Agent, a copy of said stamp to be placed on record in the Dominion Timber Office.

30. On the arrival of any raft, or parcel of timber or saw-logs, cut or taken from Dominion Lands, at the place where the same is to be manufactured or sold, and before the same becomes mixed with the timber or saw-logs, the owners or persons in charge thereof shall report the same to the Dominion Timber Agent having jurisdiction in the matter, making, if required, declaration upon oath as to where the said timber was cut, the number of pieces and the description of each kind of wood contained in such raft or parcel of timber and contents thereof in board measure, and should the Dominion Timber Agent not be

satisfied with the correctness of such report, he shall cause a strict count and scale to be made of the timber on such raft; and on being satisfied of the correctness of such report or count, the Dominion Timber Agent may grant a clearance in due form for such raft, when the same may be at the disposal of the owner or person in charge of the same. Should the number of pieces given in the report of the owner or person in charge be found by the specification of measurement to contain a greater number of pieces or contain a greater number of feet in board measure than is given by the owner or agent's report, the surplus number of pieces or overplus, if not satisfactorily explained, shall be held as having been cut on Dominion Lands without authority and subject to payment of dues accordingly. This clause only to have force in case of a licensee making payment of dues on the quantity of lumber contained in the timber or saw-logs by log scale.

MANUFACTURE.

31. All timber taken from berths acquired under the provisions of these regulations shall be manufactured within the Dominion of Canada, and all timber taken from a berth in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or the North West Territories must be manufactured at the sawmill of the licensee to be operated in connection with the berth as prescribed by Section 32 of these regulations unless permission otherwise is given by the Minister of the Interior as provided by the said section.

32. The licensee shall have in operation within one year from the date when he is notified by the proper officer of the Department of the Interior that the Minister of the Interior regards such a step necessary or expedient in the public interest, and keep in operation for at least six months of each year of his holding, a sawmill in connection with his berth, capable of cutting in twenty-four hours one thousand feet board measure for every two and a half square miles of the area licensed, or shall establish such other manufactory of wood goods as the Minister of the Interior accepts as equivalent thereto.

(b.) Provided, however, that notwithstanding anything in these regulations, a licensee may in lieu of erecting a mill be permitted to have the timber cut from the berth or berths held by him manufactured at a mill which is not his own property, provided that he cuts from the said berth or berths at the rate of one hundred thousand feet annually for each square mile held by him under license.

SHIPMENTS OF DAVIDSON LUMBER COMPANY.

New York, Jan. 13, 1908.

CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER,

Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen,—In order to give you some idea as to the importance of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, as a shipping port, we just checked over our shipments during the year 1907, and find that we loaded seventy-seven vessels at that port, with a total 32,200 tons register. Vessels in question carried 33,671,136 feet of lumber. This, however, is far below the capacity of said port, as we could ship one hundred million feet if we had the business in hand, and while we fully expected to ship fifty million feet during the past year through Bridgewater, we were unable to do so on account of the demand falling off during the latter part of the season.

The general situation appears more favorable, as we are getting a great many inquiries, and have made some very nice sales, covering large quantities, for shipment by vessel to the export markets. Locally there appears to be some demand, mostly in car load lots, covering spruce and hemlock, and we are quite confident that there will be quite an improvement in the trade in the immediate future.

Our winter shipping port, Lunenburg, N.S., had a new dock built last year; also the channel was dredged out, permitting vessels 28 to 30 Y draft to load there. The dock accommodates four large vessels. Bridgewater channel is also being dredged out. It is expected to finish this during the year. The river is known as La Have river.

Very truly yours,

DAVIDSON LUMBER COMPANY.

The New Brunswick Government have approved of the provincial university's plan for extending its work by the establishment of a chair of forestry.

THE NEWS

The London Lumber Company, London, Ont., have disposed of their business to F. E. Harley.

J. R. Murphy, sash and door manufacturer, Vancouver, B.C., has been succeeded by the Fairview Manufacturing Company.

It is understood that the Nova Scotia Lumber Company are about to commence operations on the Miller property at Economy, N.S.

Robert Hamilton, of the Vancouver machinery concern of that name, is now on a trip to Eastern Canada, in the interests of business.

Therrien & Gareau, lumber dealers, Montreal, Que., have dissolved partnership, and the business will henceforth be conducted by Julien Therrien.

J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, has begun his log hauling from Madawaska, over the G. T. R. to the Chaudiere, where the logs are piled up on the ice. About forty men and teams are engaged in the work.

William Scott, of the Pigeon River Lumber Company, Port Arthur, Ont., has applied to the city for fifty thousand horse-power to use in the operation of large pulp mills which the company will erect.

At St. Thomas, a short time ago, a young Englishman, named William Hall, whilst sawing timbers for W. Esseltine, of Malahide, was struck on the head by a falling tree, and died shortly afterwards.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch contains notice of the incorporation of the Bayard Timber Company, Limited, capitalized at \$250,000, and of the Queen Charlotte Lumber Manufacturing Company, Limited, capitalized at \$150,000.

The new mill of William MacDonald at Langley, B.C., was to be in readiness to commence cutting operations by the first of February. This plant contains a circular saw equipment and has a capacity of about 20,000 feet per day.

Diphtheria has been raging at the McFarlane lumber camp of the Bay Shore Lumber Company, New Brunswick. Dr. McAlister, of Sussex, reports the disease practically under control, although several men were very sick at the time our information was received.

W. E. Simpson, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, and other American associates, organized as the North American Timber Company, have acquired large timber holdings on Vancouver Island and elsewhere on the coast, and will enter upon the construction of a large saw mill this season at Kennedy lake.

The superintending engineer of the Welland Canal, St. Catharines, Ont., will receive tenders up to the 10th inst. for supply and delivery of timber, hardware, castings, etc., for use on the Welland Canal during the coming season. Specifications and further particulars will be supplied on application.

Arrangements are being hurried forward by the British Canadian Wood, Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, of Vancouver, in their project for the erection of a large plant on their property at Howe Sound, B.C. As soon as the pulp mill is completed work will be commenced upon the construction of a paper mill.

Robert Hamilton & Company, of Vancouver, have recently secured an order from the Fraser River Saw Mills, Limited, for sixteen new boilers, each 72 inches by 18 feet, of Goldie & McCulloch manufacture. This order is the largest order for boilers ever taken in British Columbia, and was productive of keen competition.

Amongst the latest concerns to secure a charter are the Dominion Equipment Supply Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., capitalized at \$100,000, and incorporated as timber and hardware merchants, and dealers in contractors' supplies. The directors include D. F. Coyle, R. H. Hyland, E. R. Dowdall and J. A. Coyle, all of Winnipeg.

P. Lund, of Wardner, B.C., is building at Marysville, just north of Cranbrook, B.C., a new circular saw mill that will have a capacity of about 40,000 feet per day. It is understood that much of the output of this mill will be railroad ties. The entire machinery equipment has been supplied by the Waterous Engine Works, of Brantford, Ont.

The late W. H. Crow, lumber merchant, of Welland, Ont., left many bequests to charities and public institutions. Amongst the beneficencies are: Methodist Missionary Society of Canada, Presbyterian Church of Canada, Educational Society of Methodist Church, Gravenhurst Consumptive Sanitarium and Toronto Home for Insurables.

F. J. Moore & Son's planing mills, together with valuable machinery and stock, were totally destroyed by fire at Lakefield, Ont., on the 22nd ult. at a loss of \$10,000. The flames originated in the Lakefield Milling Company's flour mill, adjoining, where the damage was \$25,000. Dixon Brothers, of Peterborough, were the owners of the planing mill and they were insured to the amount of \$3,300.

The steamship "Cassiar" brought down to Vancouver a short time ago, the body of a logger named Daniel Smith, who was killed by a falling tree at Valdez Island whilst lying asleep in his bunk. During the night a high windstorm prevailed and a huge pine fell, causing the collapse of Smith's shack underneath. It is understood that the deceased had a sister in Hastings County, Ont.

A lumber glut is reported from British Columbia. The stock of logs in water and lumber on hand is fourteen million feet in excess of the entire lumber output of the coast last year. There are now in stock on the coast two hundred and sixty million feet of logs and lumber. With the exception of two, which are cutting for export trade, all the coast mills are closed down, as are also the mountain mills. Lumbermen declare it will be impossible for them to reduce prices in order to dispose of their stock.

The Falls City Lumber Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont., have been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. Amongst the incorporators are Alexander Menic, of St. Mary's, Ont., and John Wilson, of Niagara Falls, Ont.

The British Canadian Wood, Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, are preparing plans for the erection of their mammoth plant at Howe Sound, twenty-five miles from Vancouver. Charles B. Pride, of Appleton, Wis., is the architect and engineer.

The Brunette Saw Mills Company, Limited, of Sapperton, B.C., report a very good demand, locally, for lumber, considering the time of year, and they look forward to a good season for the lumber trade. They have made several improvements in their box factory, having enlarged the building and installed new machinery, extensions which have very materially increased the capacity of the plant.

A lumber camp in the district of Fort Frances has been quarantined, owing to the discovery of a case of smallpox by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health. The sick man is a Frenchman who had not been vaccinated. The infection is supposed to have been brought from one of the Northwestern States of the Union. All members of the camp have now been vaccinated.

Representatives of the power, navigation, lumber and municipal interests of the Ottawa Valley recently waited upon the Government for the purpose of urging the construction of a system of dams for the conservation of the upper waters of the Ottawa river, so as to increase the facilities of manufacturing during the low water season and to add a general impetus to trade. The deputation asked for an appropriation of \$160,000, but the whole project involves an ultimate expenditure of about \$500,000. Among the delegates were: R. Booth, W. H. Rowley, W. Y. Soper and Peter Whelen. The Premier promised a thorough investigation of the scheme.

Log pirates have recently been much in evidence at False Creek, B.C., and their depredations have become so serious that the lumbermen will likely petition the Legislature to enact a special measure making it a punishable offence for any person to be found in possession of logs of which he cannot give an accurate account. The practice of the thieves has been to cut the booms by night and permit the logs to escape, only to gather them up for sale later and offer them for about half their value, after, of course, obliterating the branding. Night watchmen are now being employed to guard against such piratical raids. On Puget Sound the operations of the log pirates were some years ago curtailed by just such an enactment as the local millmen and loggers will ask of the Legislature.

A long felt want is about to be supplied to the people of Nicola Valley, B.C., by the completion of the mill of the new Nicola Valley Lumber Company, Limited, at Canford, B.C. This plant will have a capacity of about 500,000 feet per day. The mechanical equipment consists of a log jack, circular saw frame, three-block carriage, four-saw edger, two-saw trimmer, swing cutoff saws, sawdust and refuse conveyors, live rolls, etc., all supplied by the Waterous Engine Company. The power plant consists of an 18 inch by 24 inch Waterous engine and two boilers, 60 inches by 16 feet, of the same make, with steam pressure of 125 pounds. The frame of the mill is up and most of the machinery has been installed. It is expected that the entire plant will be ready to cut during the present month.

Miramichi Lumber Company

Chatham, N. B.

LUMBER
LATHS
SHINGLES

An employe of J. R. Booth at Ottawa, named Pominville, was instantly killed a week or so ago in the Chaudiere timber yard. He was engaged in unloading logs from a car when several timbers came down at once, one large log striking him with sufficient force to fracture his skull and kill him instantly. Pominville was 29 years of age and leaves a widow and family of small children at Mechanicsville.

Geo. A. Walkem & Company, of Vancouver, are building a new warehouse and storage platform on the south shore of False Creek, at the foot of Alder street, Vancouver. The location is an ideal one for the purpose, extending from the C. P. R. track at the rear to tide water. The warehouse is 50 by 100 feet, while the platform adjoining now occupies an area of 100 by 150 feet, but it is capable of extension to a length of 500 feet. The building is frame, wholly covered with corrugated iron. A ten ton derrick, supplied by the American Hoist & Derrick Company, is being set up on the platform. This machine, when complete, will be capable of picking up boilers and other heavyweight machinery, from a car on the track, and transferring same across the platform to a scow floating at the dock, with but the one handling. The company purpose making it part of their business to transfer rails, logging engines and other heavy machinery from railway cars to scows or other floating conveyors, for trans-shipment to points across the water. They will also have a machine shop, with plate working tools, capable of working up to 1-4 inch plate.

The Schaake Machine Works, of New Westminster, report a pleasing revival of business in the machinery line. "During the past two weeks," said Mr. Schaake to the LUMBERMAN recently, "we have had more inquiries regarding new machinery than had come in during the previous two months, and I look forward to a very busy spring. Just at present, however, we are being kept busy on repair work, of which there is considerable on hand, for the different mills. We are also nearing the com-

pletion of a set of marine engines for a new stern-wheel steamer for the Lamb-Watson Lumber Company, Limited, of Arrowhead, which will be used by them on the upper lakes. Another order we are pushing through to completion is the complete mechanical equipment of the plant of the new MacDonald Barnett Lumber Company, Limited, of New Westminster. This order includes six of our latest design Johnston-Schaake shingle machines, a drag saw, knee bolter, power splitter, log haul and bolt haul, and all the transmission machinery."

B. C. LUMBER DEALERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., was held in the company's offices in the Crowe & Wilson Chambers on January 15 last.

The principal business done was the election of officers for the company and the different branch committees for the ensuing year. Those elected are as follows: President, John Hendry, Vancouver; 1st vice-president, H. De Pencier, Vancouver; vice-president, E. J. Palmer, Chemaines; and secretary-treasurer, R. H. H. Alexander, Vancouver, all re-elected; directors, E. H. Heaps, Wm. Tytler, J. W. Hackett, G. F. Gibson and F. L. Beecker, all of Vancouver, and L. A. Lewis, of New Westminster. The branch committees are as follows: Lumber branch, E. H. Heaps, E. C. Mahoney, L. A. Lewis, J. E. Tucker, J. S. Emerson and J. W. Hackett; shingle branch, Wm. Tytler, Robt. McNair, Albert Cotton, H. Davidson, T. F. Paterson and P. D. Roe; sash and door branch, J. W. Hackett, E. H. Heaps, E. C. Mahoney, J. A. Sayward, George MacAfee and E. Ulin.

The secretary read a short report showing the financial standing of the company and progress made during the past twelve months.

Saw Mill at
Rainy Lake, Ont. Yards and Planing Mill at
Hamilton, Ont.

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Blowers and Dust Collecting Systems

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43 Steel Flat cars in perfect condition suitable for Lumber or Dry Kilns Standard Gauge. Capacity 5 to 7 tons. Will sell cheap to a quick buyer.

Also New and Re-laying rails from 12 to 60 lbs. with Fastenings.

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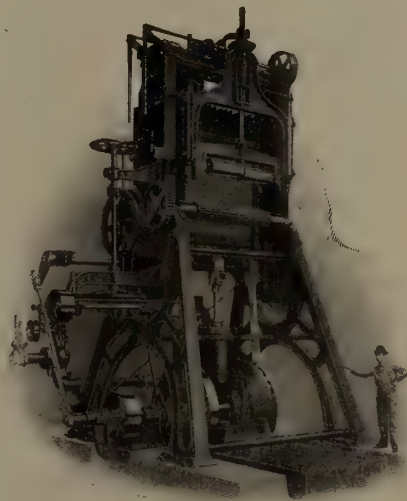
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We Build Nine Different Types of Gangs and can meet your Requirements



Cut Illustrates our
No. 4 or Steam Gang
which does not re-
quire separate driv-
ing rig.

For those with
limited space this
machine is the ideal
equipment.

Send for Catalogue

WICKES BROTHERS
Saginaw - Mich.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than Employment and Employees Wanted will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. Advertisements of Employment and Employees Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net.

Fourteen lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—20 CAR LOADS OF NO. 1 COMMON and better white winter cut Basswood; must be plump inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 561, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED

WILL PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of lumber, cut or to be cut the coming season. Box 562 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE

1 new Erie fire box boiler on skids 39" x 14" 8" with 36-3" tubes.

1 new Erie fire box boiler on skids 40" x 15" with 40-3" tubes.

1 rebuilt Jenckes fire box boiler 35" x 13" with 29-3" tubes.

horizontal boiler 72" x 14" with 96-3 1/2" tubes.

1 horizontal boiler 60" x 17" 6" with 54-4" tubes.

1 horizontal boiler 52" x 11" with 68-3" tubes.

1 horizontal boiler 50" x 13" 11" with 50-3" tubes.

1 horizontal boiler 46" x 11" 10" with 52-3" tubes.

1 horizontal boiler 48" x 12" with 52-3" tubes.

1 horizontal boiler 44" x 11" 6" with 43-3" tubes.

2 horizontal boilers 44" x 14" with 47-3" tubes.

1 horizontal boiler 44" x 10" with 48-3" tubes.

1 horizontal boiler 36" x 11" 9" with 23-3" tubes.

1 rebuilt 13" x 30" R.H. Corliss engine.

1 rebuilt 14" x 34" R.H. Wheelock engine in good order.

1 refitted 14" x 34" R.H. Wheelock engine.

2 refitted 8" x 24" L.H. Wheelock engines.

1 16" x 24" horizontal engine, rocking valve, L.H.

1 15 1/2" x 24" horizontal engine plain slide valve L.H.

1 refitted 12" x 24" horizontal engine plain slide valve R.H.

1 refitted 14" x 20" horizontal engine rocking valve R. or L.H.

1 10" x 16" horizontal engine plain slide valve L.H. in fine order.

1 new 10" x 12" Dutton centre crank engine.

1 new 9" x 12" horizontal engine plain slide valve L.H.

1 refitted 9" x 10" Leonard centre crank engine complete.

1 new 9 1/2" x 11" White portable engine and boiler.

2 refitted 7" x 10" Cornell portable engines and boilers.

1 refitted 8" x 12" engine and boiler on skids.

1 refitted 8" x 5" x 12" duplex steam pump, 122-224 gals. per min.

1 new 7 1/2" x 4" x 8" American duplex steam pump, 82 gals. per min.

2 new 6" x 4" x 7" duplex steam pumps 76-114 gals. per min.

1 rebuilt 5 1/4" x 3 1/2" x 5" duplex steam pump 50-100 gals. per min.

8 new 4 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 4" duplex steam pumps 20-40 gals. per min.

4 rebuilt 4 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 4" duplex steam pumps, 20-40 gals. per min.

5 new 3" x 2" x 3" duplex steam pumps 8-20 gals per min.

1 new 10" x 4" side Cowan moulder complete.

1 refitted 12" x 4" side Goldie & McCulloch moulder.

1 30" revolving bed, double surface planer complete.

1 27" revolving bed double surface planer in good order.

4 24" refitted double surface planers complete.

2 24" refitted surface planers.

1 new 24" Cowan planer and matcher.

1 24" refitted double surface planer and matcher.

1 new 18" Little Giant planer and matcher.

2 18" rebuilt Little Giant planers and matchers.

1 nearly new 24" buzz planer complete.

5 new 16" buzz planers complete with countershafts.

14 new 12" buzz planers complete with countershafts.

1 rebuilt American automatic sawing machine.

1 nearly new 28" carriage for No. 1 Lane saw mill.

2 new upright swing shingle machines 40" saws.

2 new upright swing shingle machines 40" saws.

1 new horizontal shingle machine 40" saw.

1 nearly new Canada Favorite shingle machine.

1 rebuilt Smallwood automatic shingle machine.

1 new shingle jointer 40" saw.

1 rebuilt shingle jointer 36" wheel.

1 shingle jointer 42" wheel in good order.

1 new No. 1 lath machine and bolter.

2 new No. 2 lath machines and bolters.

1 new lath machine and bolter, wood frame.

Send for a copy of our latest stock list of modern iron and woodworking machinery, engines, boilers, etc.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.
Toronto Montreal Vancouver

WANTED—TWO CAR LOAD OF HEMLOCK sawn to order 12' to 28' R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED POSITION AS MANAGER OF lumber business thorough experience from the stump to consumer, in every branch. Best of references. Box 345 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED

TO CONTRACT FOR SAWING THREE- quarter million at Ancaster. Address, Box 31, Jordan Harbor, Ont.

SHINGLES FOR SALE

A QUANTITY OF PINE AND CEDAR shingles, also birch, hemlock and spruce lumber. PORTER & Co., Powassan, Ont..

WANTED

SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED LUM- BER buyer and shipper of steady habits and understands the business thoroughly. Apply Box 575 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

POSITION WANTED

AS AUDITOR, SUPERINTENDENT OR General Manager for lumber company wanting to put in yards on G. T. P. between Saskatoon and the coast; American; Experienced. Address B-4, c/o CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

SAWING CONTRACT

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR CUT- ting of lumber by the thousand in any quantity from one million to one hundred million feet.

SOUTH RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Limited
South River, Ont.

WANTED

5 CARS WHITE CEDAR PICKETS, ROUGH not pointed, equal amounts of 1/2" x 2"-3", 4", 5". Also 18" cedar shingles. Quote price on car naming shipping point. C. A. LARNED, Phoenix N.Y.

WANTED

A STOCK OF HEMLOCK DRY, STATE Price, how long cut and whether lengths and widths are piled separate and point of shipment. I also want Ontario cedar and B.C. shingles and one and two inch spruce. Address JOHN BUTLER, Wholesaler, Box 171, Woodstock, Ontario.

SOFT ELM AND BASSWOOD WANTED

150,000 FT. 1" AND 1 1/2" SOFT ELM, C & B, 50,000 ft. Basswood 1" M.R., all for immediate shipment. Box 559, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER BUSINESS FOR SALE

NO OPPOSITION IN GOOD TOWN OF 4000, Going Concern making good profits. A partner going west only reason for selling. Apply quick. Box 574, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED—CAPITAL TO SECURE GOVERNMENT TIMBER

A TIMBER CRUISER WITH OVER 20 years' experience in cruising and locating timber in B.C., wants to get in touch with parties desirous of securing timber in B.C. would take an interest in timber secured. Also several good limits for sale. Address, CRUISER, Box 194, Nelson, B.C.

MILL AND LUMBER BUSINESS FOR SALE

IN ORDER TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF the late T. L. Buller, of Ridgetown, his saw and planing mill, sash and door factory, lumber yard, etc., must be sold, everything is in first class shape, and it is a profitable business. Apply to DORA BULLER OR E. D. MITTON, Executors, Ridgetown, Ont.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE PINE TIMBER LIMITS IN District of Algoma, all tributary to Georgian Bay. Also good modern band saw mill, with necessary dwellings, &c., situated near the mouth of Spanish River on Georgian Bay. The above will be sold in bulk or separately. Terms of payment very moderate to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to
NIPISSENG LUMBER Co., Ltd.
Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE

White Pine Bill Stuff

Any length to 40 ft. cut to order on short notice.

THE TORONTO JUNCTION LUMBER CO.
TORONTO JUNCTION. Limited

FOR SALE

ABOUT 100 M. PINE—ABOUT 1/5 WHITE pine—can be cut to order. Write for particulars. S. SMITH, Silver Hill, Ontario

WANTED

A STOCK OF DRY HEMLOCK FOR prompt shipment, also 1" dry Basswood and Spruce. Box 576 CANADIAN LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

POSITION WANTED

BY EXPERIENCED BAND SAW FILER FOR coming season, on single or double cut saws. Best of references. Apply Box 573, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

POSITION WANTED

AS SHIPPER, YARD FOREMAN, INSPEC- TOR or Outside Manager, 14 years' experience; A 1 references; now open for engagement. Box 570 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED.

MAN WITH PORTABLE MILL TO CON- tract for cutting 50,000 logs into Railroad ties at Latchford, Ont. Work to be completed by September 30th. Address CAHILL & JODOUIN, Elk Lake, Ont.

POSITION WANTED

AS BANDSAW FILER AND HAMMERER, eighteen years' experience, can furnish best of references in United States and Canada. Apply E.S. GHALUT, Portage de la Nation, Que.

WANTED

500 M. FT. 4/4 BASSWOOD, LOG RUN, dead culls out. THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER Co., Limited, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

300 ROUND HARD MAPLE LOGS, 22 inches and up diameter small end, 10/16" long. We will inspect and pay cash at point of shipment. Address Box 572, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

MACHINERY AGENCY.

wanted in British Columbia. Engineering firm in Vancouver is open to communicate with manufacturers of logging engines, saw-mill machinery, aerial tramways and mining plants. Sole agencies wanted. Address "C.S.", c/o CANADA LUMBERMAN, Vancouver, B.C.

FOR SALE

I AM PREPARED TO DELIVER F.O.B. cars here 2,000,000 feet cedar logs cut to order into any size timbers from 4" x 4" to 12" x 12", and from 8 to 20 feet long, any time up to next May; 3,000 telegraph poles. Correspondence solicited. J. B. WINLAW, Winlaw, B. C.

FOR SALE

500 M ft. 4/4 Spruce Flooring or in the rough. 300 M ft. 8/4 Spruce. Also Pine and Hemlock, Hemlock and Cedar Squares, Fence Posts. Planing, Re-sawing, Matching, etc., in transit. TAIT-CARSS LUMBER Co., Orillia, Ont.

B. C. TIMBER AND TIMBER LANDS.

I HAVE FOR SALE, SOME OF THE FINEST tracts of Timber in British Columbia, principally Spruce, Fir and Cedar, ranging from 2,000 to 140,000 acres, mostly on tide water, and easily logged. Prices from \$1.00 to \$9.00 per acre. State your wants: I will supply them. W. H. LEMBEKE, P.O. Box 872, Vancouver, B.C.

FOR SALE

White Pine Canadian Timber Limit IN DISTRICT OF ALGOMA, ON THE Canadian Pacific Railway, and tributary to Georgian Bay. Virgin Pine of large size and superior quality. Estimates and price will be furnished by owners on application. Address Box 577, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED

BY A FIRST CLASS DOUBLE AND SIN- GLE cut Band Saw Filer position for coming season. Box 569, CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto.

WANTED

AT ONCE, SHIPPER, TO TAKE CHARGE of piling and shipping of twenty-five million cut near Ottawa. Must be first-class and have good references. Address P.O. Box 363, Ottawa Ont.

FOR SALE

Band and circular mill, run six seasons only. Located at Sarnia, Ont. Can be shipped by rail or water.

The main equipment is as follows:

2 72" x 16" tubular boilers, all fixtures.

2 66" x 16", 84 3/4" tubes, with stack and fixtures.

1 12" x 7" x 10" Worthington duplex pump.

1 22" x 42" slide valve engine.

1 20" x 24" slide valve engine.

1 Heavy log haul-up rig, with about 300' of chain.

2 Three-arm Garland log kickers

1 Four-arm Kline log stop.

1 Three-arm Kline log stop.

2 Garland No. 2 steam niggers.

1 R. H. 52" Watrous three-block carriage, with fourth block on trailer.

1 8' x 12" Watrous R. H., bandmill.

1 10" x 42" shotgun feed.

20 10" x 30" iron live rolls.

4 10" x 30" iron live rolls.

8 10" x 30" iron chain driven live rolls.

1 52" L. H. Watrous four-saw edger.

1 R. H. five-saw, 16" table sasher.

1 Heavy carriage cut-off saw for timbers.

1 L. H., three block 40" Garland circular carriage.

1 Kilgore air cushion buffer.

1 L. H. Stearns iron frame circular husk.

1 9" x 48" shotgun feed.

21 10" x 24" iron live rolls.

5 10" x 24" iron live rolls.

1 52" Munn four-saw edger.

1 L. H. five saw slab slasher.

2 Lumber trimmers.

21 6" wooden chain driven rolls in rear of gang.

1 Stearns five-saw L.H. lath machine.

1 Portable saw mill rig with wood frame husk and two-block carriage, 44" opening.

1 Adjustable length lath trimmer.

2 single length 4" lath trimmers and binders.

1 No. 4 Mitts & Merrill hog.

1 Rogers 27" automatic knife grinder.

1 Covell automatic circular saw sharpener.

1 Rich 12" lap grinder.

1 Pair Rich band saw stretching wheels.

1 Hooded band saw forge.

1 B. T. & B. automatic band saw sharpener with floor stands.

1 52" band saw filing clamp.

1 Rich moveable roll band saw stretcher.

1 10" x 13" x 5" anvil.

1 78" x 92" band saw hammering plate.

4 band saw brackets with rolls and nine floor rolls.

1 6" x 11" x 12" saw anvil.

1 12" shear.

1 Hart Emery Wheel Co. saw sharpener.

1 12" Rich band saw brazing clamp.

1 10" x 6" x 6 1/2" anvil.

1 27 1/2" K. W., 550 lt., 110 volt, multipolar generator, with switchboard and instruments.

1 14" x 15" L. H., Myers automatic engine

1 12" x 16" R. H., box bed slide valve engine

1 10" x 16" Smalley R. H., engine driving dynamo

1 Wooden frame rip saw, top 52" x 48".

1 Shingle mill haul-up rig.

1 Drag saw, belt drive.

1 Knee feed bolter.

1 Hall No 6 shingle machine.

1 Double knot saw.

1 63" rotary saw.

1 Shingle band cut-off and rip saw.

1 Hart emery wheel single saw sharpener.

1 Shingle belt elevator.

1 Blacksmith's outfit.

1 7" blacksmith's vise.

1 Lot brick.

1200 ft. 2 1/2" hose.

1 Steel roof for boiler house, including steel trusses.

1 Greenwood heading turner.

3 Wood frame shingle packers.

1 42" six-knife wheel jointer.

Large lot of band and circular saws.

A number of shovels and tools.

All shafting, pulleys boxes gears and belting used to drive the foregoing machinery; an exceptionally fine lot of riveted carrier chain for sawdust and refuse.

We invite the closest inspection of this material, knowing that it will prove satisfactory to the most critical buyer. The mill frame, roomy, heavy and well built, can be had with the mill machinery if desired.

We also have a large quantity of tee rail, tram cars, dump carts, tram timbers, etc., which, like the mill building, can be had with machinery, or will be sold separately.

Send for regular monthly stock lists of boilers, engines, saw mill and planing mill machinery.

WICKES BROTHERS,
Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE.—40,000 FT. 1½ INCH SOFT elm, 20,000 ft. inch red oak. THOS. TAYLOR, Ancaster, Ont.

WHITE BIRCH OR POPLAR SQUARES

from ½" to 2" diam. any length. H. M. CARPENTERS, Quincy, Mass.

FOR SALE

ALL LENGTHS OF CEDAR POLES AND posts. Apply Box 685, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE

GREENWOOD HOOP CUTTER, CHEAP. Box 4, Bothwell, Ont.

FOR SALE

A QUANTITY OF HEMLOCK SLABS AT Falkenburg Station. S. M. MOORE, Falkenburg, Ont.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto.

WANTED

POSITION AS LUMBER SALESMAN, WITH good firm. Ten years' experience on the road. Can sell lumber. Box 58, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED

YOUNG MAN 24, WELL POSTED ON GRADING hardwoods, open for engagement. Good references. Address Box 564, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Wanted

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET WINTER cut Basswood. Sawing specification furnished upon request. Apply BOX 555, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE

SAW MILL 10 TO 15,000 DAILY CAPACITY with wagons trucks &c also limits 1,200 acres. THE HARCOURT LUMBER CO., Harcourt, P.O.

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order. Write us. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near Cartier.)

WANTED

FIRST CLASS SAWYER FOR DOUBLE cut band mill. Must be experienced, sober and well recommended. State wages expected. PEDWELL & LEMCKE Lions Head, Ont.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A FEW CARS OF cedar posts and shingles, pine lath, clear face and better red pine and a good quantity of white pine and spruce lumber. JOHN HARRISON & SONS Co., Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound, Ont.

FOR SALE

TWO MILLION FEET HEMLOCK ON shore of Georgian Bay from 10 to 26 feet long. State highest price delivered in booms. Address, A. B. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE

COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE CIRCULAR SAW-mill, capacity 40M ft. per day. Extra good piling ground and yard on G.T. switch. Will sell as it stands or mill machinery separately. THE SNIDER LUMBER CO., Gravenhurst, Ont.

POSITION WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED SAWYER FOR COMING season on band or circular, right or left handmill. Can give best of references. Apply Box 563, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE EXPORT

ONE CAR MAPLE C. & B. CONTAINING 4,000 ft. 2 in thick 9 in. and up wide, remainder to be 1½ in., 17 in up, also two or three cars of birch squares 4 x 4, 5 x 5, 27 in long. W. GARDNER, 480 Givens St., Toronto, Ont. Phone COLLEGE 2233.

WANTED

TO CONTRACT FOR TEN CARS OR LESS hard maple squares 1¾", 2" and 2½" x 27" long, clear stock and bundled with wire. Shipment dry May to November 1908. Apply stating price and quantity to Box 560, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

1 car 1 inch Soft Elm C & B.
1 " 2 " " " Common.
1 " 1 " Black Ash C & B.
1 " 1 " Maple C & B.

W. H. CUSTIS, Kettleby, Ont.

FOR SALE

SIX MILLION CANADA WHITE CEDAR Shingles well manufactured, put up in four qualities 4 x 3, 3 x 2 and 1 x. Will be manufactured during the coming season. Will contract for above quantity.

Also one million feet of Hemlock cut to order during the coming season.

For particulars and prices apply to Box No. 571, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

POSITION WANTED

AS LUMBER SALESMAN; INSPECTOR OR shipper; good connections; A 1 reference from past employers. W. S. ROBERTSON, c/o CANADA LUMBERMAN.

B.C. LUMBER STATISTICS FOR 1907.

Three hundred and seventeen million feet of lumber were sold last year by the coast mills of British Columbia, and 178,000,000 feet by the mountain mills, or an aggregate of 495,065,223 feet for the entire province. This is a heavy falling off from 1906. These figures have been carefully computed by those interested in logging. The figures are not claimed as exact, but as a very near approximate of the sales for the year.

The inland papers state that at the beginning of 1906 there was a stock of lumber on hand amounting to 88,000,000 feet. There was cut during the year 400,000,000 feet, of which 280,000,000 was put through by the fifty mills connected with the Mountain Lumber Association, leaving 120,000,000 feet in the woods and water. The stock on hand at the end of the season was 190,000,000. Thus the sales were but 178,000,000 feet, a decrease from the figures of the previous year. For the year 1908 there is therefore 190,000,000 feet of stock on hand, 1,200,000 feet in the woods and water and about 1,000,000 feet to be logged, giving a total possible output of 410,000,000 feet, more than double the sale of the previous season.

On the coast it has been estimated that 50,000,000 feet have been taken from Dominion lands, which added to the 178,000,000 feet sold in the mountains, makes 228,000,000 feet. The stock on hand in the beginning of the year on the coast was 100,000,000 feet, the actual scale of logs for the year was 407,065,223, or a total of 507,065,223. There are logs in the water, including booms at Harrison, Ninkisk, and other northern rivers, 160,000,000 feet, while there are 80,000,000 feet of lumber in the mill yards. The total unsold is 240,000,000, which subtracted from 507,065,223, cut and on hand, leaves a balance of sold lumber for the coast of 267,065,223 feet. This amount, plus the 50,000,000 feet cut off the Dominion lands, and the 178,000,000 sold in the mountains, makes the grand aggregate of the sale of lumber in British Columbia during 1907 reach 495,065,223 feet.

The Miramichi Lumber Company was not long ago authorized to increase its capitalization from \$400,000 to \$800,000, and the capital has already been increased to \$60,000. The International Paper Company now holds a controlling interest in the company.

JAPAN'S EXPORT LUMBER BUSINESS

Interest in the Japanese lumber trade, particularly in the export business carried on by the operators of that country has been created and maintained by the somewhat exaggerated reports in regard to the resources of the empire, says the "American Lumberman." A report for the last three years showing the value of the wood exports of Japan is given as follows:

Railway sleepers—1905, \$351,000; 1906, \$629,000; 1907, \$1,000,000.

Wood for tea chests—1905, \$131,000; 1906, \$244,000; 1907, \$179,000.

Timbers and planks—1905, \$1,051,000; 1906, \$1,964,000; 1907, \$3,104,000.

Totals—1905, \$1,533,000; 1906, \$2,837,000; 1907, \$4,343,000.

The foregoing shows a very heavy increase, the gain in 1907 over 1905 being nearly 200 per cent. Other exports of woods in 1907 had an aggregate value of \$74,000. Those in touch with lumbering affairs in Japan state that the value of forest products exported in 1908 will reach \$7,500,000. The increase is attributed to the growing demand from South Manchuria, Seoul-Fusan and Seoul-Wiji railways and the construction of dwellings in Manchuria and Korea.

TIMBER LIMIT TRANSACTIONS.

H. P. Potter, of Chicago, was recently in Vancouver negotiating for the purchase of extensive timber limits on behalf of an American syndicate. He stated that he was returning to the east to lay before his firm a proposition involving \$2,000,000.

O. Bowan, the postmaster at Upper Sumas, B.C., has purchased a timber limit from E. Thornton, of Promontory Flats, and will put in a portable mill at an early date.

Three hundred acres of valuable timber have been purchased by the Dominion Iron & Steel Company at East Bay, N.S. The major portion will be used at the company's mammoth works at Marble Mountain.

We are informed that J. & T. Jardine, Limited, of Rexton, N.B., have sold their saw mill and all their lumber interests in Kent County to Frank Curran, of Bathurst. The mill is equipped with all the latest improvements and is one of the finest in the county.

GLASGOW TIMBER SITUATION.

In Edmiston & Mitchell's yearly timber circular, dated Glasgow, December 3, 1907, we are told that "perhaps the best indication of the dull conditions prevailing in this market can be conveyed by the fact that the total consumption of wood goods compared with the previous year shows a shrinkage of roughly one and a half million cubic feet. This has been reflected in the imports, which have been unusually light, prominent examples being Canadian goods of all descriptions. As regards stocks, Canadian timber shows a reduction of about 4,000 loads and of deals and sidings 2,400 standards, while the only important instances of increased stocks are sawn pitch pine and birch plank."

There were several arrivals of small parcels which met with a very indifferent reception, owing to the fact that they were largely of inferior quality. The few lots of good white ash made a fairly ready sale, although the demand in this market nowadays is really insignificant.

Of Quebec birch the import for the year was 1,231 loads, as against 2,984 loads for last year, but, with the heavy stock carried over from 1906, has proved more than ample to meet the market's requirements.

As was to be expected, the total import of Quebec deals falls considerably short of that for the previous year, being some 5,200 standards less, while there is a decrease in consumption of nearly 3,000 standards. Stocks as a whole are of quite a healthy nature and show a substantial all-round reduction from last year. Current values are as follows:

Broad first pine deals, £34 to £35; 11 inch, £33 to £34; ends and none-dimensions, £25 to £26.

Second pine deals, 11 inch and up, £23 to £24; ends and non-dimensions, £16 to £18.

Third pine deals, 11 inch and up, £15 to £16; ends and non-dimensions, £11 10s. to £13.

Red pine deals, 9 and 11 inch, £10 to £11; narrows, £8 to £9.

First pine sidings and strips, 9 to 10 inch, £23 to £24; 11 to 12 inch, £25 to £26; 13 to 14 inch, £28 to £29.

Spruce deals, 9 inch and up, £9 to £9 10s.; 7 and 8 inch, £8 to £8 5s.

According to a statement made by Hon. Chas. E. Oak, of the International Paper Company, that firm's output on the Richards and Hutchinson properties on the Miramichi for last year would probably amount to 40,000,000 feet. Practically the entire output will be used for pulpwood and will be shipped by vessels from Chatham to the United States.

Current Trade Conditions

ONTARIO.

The snowfall of the past week has been welcomed by lumbermen in Northern Ontario, since thus far this winter they have been handicapped owing to lack of hard weather. Iced roads have been almost unobtainable and bush operations have in consequence been seriously retarded. No alarm, however, is felt regarding this, as it is pretty generally agreed that the smaller stocks are allowed to become the more sudden and complete will be the revival of trade at the expiration of the present business lethargy.

Trade appears to be opening up again cautiously. Inquiries and orders are coming in slowly and encouragement is held out of much greater results being in evidence in a few weeks' time.

In the meantime prices show no signs of fluctuation either way. Middlemen claim in some instances that they are buying to better advantage now than for some time past, but in view of the expense at which this season's cut is being taken out there is not the slightest possibility of prices falling. Buying will be late and millmen may have to carry larger stocks than in former years, but beyond this the situation presents no alarming features.

EASTERN CANADA.

English timber circulars for January note that the arrivals of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick spruce deals at both Liverpool and Manchester have been small. There is comparatively little lumber business being transacted. However, if the operators are able to tide over and live through the present financial depression the industry will

next spring be in its usual healthy condition. Inquiries are beginning to come in slowly, both from the American and European markets. Everyone is cautious and no one is buying. A few mills are cutting, but have not been able to place orders ahead as is usually the case.

WESTERN CANADA.

Rumors from Western Canada indicate that the outlook for the lumbering industry is rather cloudy just at present. A Vancouver report states that the stock of logs in water and lumber on hand is greatly in excess of the normal, and that a determined stand must be made to maintain prices at any hazard. The coast mills are not in such a serious condition because their stocks of lumber and logs are much nearer normal than are those of the interior mills. The latter are bringing every influence to bear to prevent any reduction in the price of lumber, and it looks as if the stand were unanimous.

In a few weeks it is conceded that the outlook for building will brighten and lumber commence to move again.

UNITED STATES.

Some orders for white pine are coming in from factories that have resumed operations, but no large orders are being booked and prices are inclined to drag. The hemlock market is equally dull, although a hopeful feeling prevails that better trade is in prospect. Spruce supplies in New York are said to be rather low, and signs of activity are appearing. Buffalo reports state that enough lumber of that variety is on hand to make a fairly full stock, considerable quantities

having come from Canada.

No improvement in hardwoods has been noticeable, and very few orders are being received. Furniture factories are buying little.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The market for Canadian spruce is fairly strong, and with careful and judicious shipping on the part of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia trade will remain so, thinks "The Timber Trades Journal." Stocks are going down slowly but are still ample for some time to come. Scantlings are somewhat scarce and boards decidedly so.

Birch planks are firm with a tendency to stiffen, as stocks are gradually being reduced. The average quality of the stocks is said to be not too good, which may perhaps account for the fact that they have not advanced further in price.

There is no change in the position of Quebec deals in the Liverpool market. Stocks of the low grade deals are small and command good prices. Second quality are scarce. The demand for red pine is very limited.

B.C. TIMBER TRANSFER.

From a New Westminster, B.C., report, we learn that W. N. Norton, a wealthy timber man of Medford, Wis., has purchased 2,500 acres of timber lands from J. J. Jones. The limits are situated near Indian river, and are said to be the finest in the Vancouver district. An exhaustive survey is now being made by Mr. Norton to decide which would be the more advisable, to build a mill at Indian river or to take the logs down to Vancouver for cutting.

EASTERN TRADE UNUSUALLY QUIET

St. John, N.B., Jan. 24, 1908.—Since last writing there has been little change of importance in the market end of the lumber industry.

Trade in this direction is remarkably quiet even for this season of the year. Shipments by the winter liners, which, during January, are usually fairly heavy, have been far below the average so far during the present month. This is due to the fact that the heavy quantities of grain being shipped through this port leave little room for lumber, so that the shipments of the latter line would not reach a total that could be called at all important.

The most interesting phase of the situation so far as local people are concerned is the continued absence of any important fall of snow. The prospects for a successful manufacturing season during 1908 are daily growing slimmer. Throughout the southerly portion of the province, as far north as Fredericton, there is no snow whatever. In the district described there is little being done in the way of getting out logs. Logging crews are coming out in great numbers. Portable mills are also suffering for lack of snow and many have been compelled to cease operations entirely.

In the more northerly sections, different conditions prevail in different localities. On the Tobique River (a branch of the St. John), report tells of eighteen inches of snow and fairly good logging conditions, while on some of the other branches the loggers say that they

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Timber and Real Estate, Victoria, B.C.
27 miles Cedar and Spruce, will cruise twenty thousand to acre or better. Price \$2.50 per acre.
45 miles on Skeena, will cruise fifteen thousand feet to acre. Price \$1.25 per acre.
If you are interested in timber write us. Correspondence solicited.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES
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Vancouver, B.C.

DRY STOCK READY FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

2 cars 1 x 18 to 23" panel and No. 1 Poplar.
6 " 1" 1st and 2nds Poplar.
6 " 1" No. 1 common Poplar.
6 " 1" No. 2
8 " 1" mill cull Poplar.
2 " 1 x 18 and wider panel and No. 1 Cottonwood.
15 " 5/4 No. 1 common Cottonwood.
5 " 1 x 13 to 17" box boards Cottonwood.

20 cars 1 x 8 to 12" box boards Cottonwood.
19 " 1 x 13 to 17 1st and 2nds "
21 " 1 x 13 to 17 No. 1 common "
20 " 1 x 6 to 12" 1st and 2nds "
15 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 1 common Cottonwood
20 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 2 "
15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red or white Oak.
24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red or white Oak.

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Cedar Posts Wanted

WANTED—40,000 Cedar Fence Posts, 5 inches and up at Top, and 8 feet long, Peeled. Must be sound quality and straight.

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C. A. LARKIN

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Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

are suffering because of the lack of snow. Unless there comes a good fall, and that quickly, the log crop for the season on the St. John River will be necessarily curtailed and to a greater extent than was previously planned.

The high prices for cedar shingles continue to be the feature of the trade. Shingles are scarce in this direction, and most of those at the local wharves and yards have been disposed of for shipment in the spring. Of those that are left 1,800,000 of "Extras" and 1,200,000 of "Cedars" would be the proper figures. The figures upon which recent transactions were based range from \$3.10 to \$3.25 per thousand on dutiable "Extras" and from \$2.60 to \$2.70 per thousand on dutiable clears.

During the latter part of December the situation as regards spruce deals for export to Great Britain promised to show some signs of life. So far these promises have born little fruit, having shown little in the way of tangible results. Ideas in this regard are of a somewhat contradictory nature. So far as can be learned little is being done in the way of buying ahead for delivery during the summer season. It is a foregone conclusion that one who wished to sell at present must name very attractive figures; dealers and shipping houses will no doubt act with caution in making contracts. Of course, local manufacturers are in a position to be quite independent, owing to the conditions mentioned in earlier contributions, which have to do with the usual shortness of the coming sawing season at local mills, the greater number of which will not begin operations until late in May. Anything in the way of quoting prices would be merely a guess, transactions are so few and so small that to name an applicable figure would be difficult.

LUMBERING IN RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

La Valle, Ont., Jan. 26, 1908.—

In past winters lumbermen in the Rainy River district in Northern Ontario have chiefly confined their operations to handling logs. This winter, owing to a dull market and uncertainty as to the extent of next season's operations, fewer logs will be taken from timber berths. Although just now labor is cheaper, there are other difficulties to be considered, such as lack of snow and frost for making good iced roads. Then too the output of some camps must be hauled over lakes and rivers, where ice is as yet too thin to carry a load of logs. First-class lumberjacks too are scarce, although the inexperienced and incompetent are only too common.

Increasing attention is being paid to the smaller and poorer kinds of logs. At one time pine only—and choice pine at that—was wanted. Then spruce and tamarac became desirable, while to-day balsam, poplar and balm, sometimes scattering and expensive to log, are sent to the mills. Another feature is the ever-increasing distance some of the logs travel, by water or by rail, to reach the mills.

The new government arrangement by which limits are estimated before their sale, has been a source of satisfaction to operators, as is also the new method of selling according to estimate instead of taking a settler's record of stuff cut which gives only a part of the amount.

A feature of lumber manufacturing in Northern Ontario now is the increased cost of almost all requisites. Wages are high; food must be of better quality; the mill plant must be more up-to-date and expensive, while to all this must be added the greater cost of sawing, grading and piling the lumber.

A. F. Holden, Pres. J. M. Diver, Genl. Mgr
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Reliable Veterinary Remedies

No logging outfit is complete without a supply of reliable veterinary remedies. Getting the wrong kind means the loss of the use of your horses when time is valuable.

Johnson's Veterinary Remedies are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1.
A penetrating Alcoholic Liniment. Put up in one gallon jugs, with full directions, per imperial gal. \$4.50

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A combination of the best oils used as liniments, imp. gallon . \$3.00

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A sure and speedy cure for colic. Imperial gallon \$5.00

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment.
Positively the best all-round healing ointment made. In use by the largest owners of horse flesh in Canada. Put up in 2 lb tins, each . . . \$2.25
or in 1/4 lb tins, per dozen . . \$3.50

Johnson's Condition Powders. (Concentrated).
Put up in bulk, per lb 30c.

These goods being put up in bulk are more economical than others, as cost of bottling, etc., is saved.

CAMP REMEDIES

In addition to our Veterinary Remedies we make a line of medicines for lumbermen, including a strong, penetrating liniment, healing ointment, cholera cure, liver pills, cough syrup, in fact anything in the form of Camp Drug Supplies. We know that there are no better remedies made than those we offer. There may be others nearly as good, but they lack our guarantee. Satisfaction or money back. A trade discount of 10% allowed off all orders amounting to \$100.

Send postal for printed matter.

A. H. JOHNSON
Wholesale Druggist
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1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring
N. B. Cedar Shingles

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Always in the Market for Mill Cuts

Always for Sale

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CANADIAN TIMBER SUPPLIES.

Canada is one of the very few countries which can be depended on to produce more timber than is sufficient for its needs. Such is the opinion of a great French authority, M. Melard, who has made a careful study of the source of the world's timber supply. There are only seven countries in the world which now export wood in any quantity. Besides Canada, these are the United States, on this continent, and, in Europe, Austria-Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Russia and Finland. In Asia, only Russia has more than enough for her own use; Africa and South America can send little or no timber suitable for ordinary use, and Australia can supply little.

Of the seven exporting countries mentioned, the United States, Russian and Austria-Hungary have been increasing in population and developing their resources so rapidly that they must soon cease to rank among exporting countries. Norway is overcutting her forests and must soon decrease her export. Only three countries remain, namely, Canada,

Sweden and Finland, as sources that can be depended on for the timber supply.

Canada's forest area has been estimated at 800,000,000 acres, but so much of this is of little value naturally, or has been burned over, that more recent estimates fall much below this, even less than half. The amount of wood produced annually is no doubt much in excess of what is now being cut each year. It is important, however, if Canada is to hold her position as a timber producing country, that her forests be protected from fire and so managed as to ensure the greatest amount of timber being cut year after year, so as to keep them producing in perpetuity; and it is to this end that efforts are being made to secure better care of her forests.

WHOLESALE LUMBER DEALERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

At a recent meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States it was decided to hold the next annual convention at Washington, D.C., March 4 and 5 next.

Timber Limits For Sale

Spruce, Pine, Cedar, Hemlock
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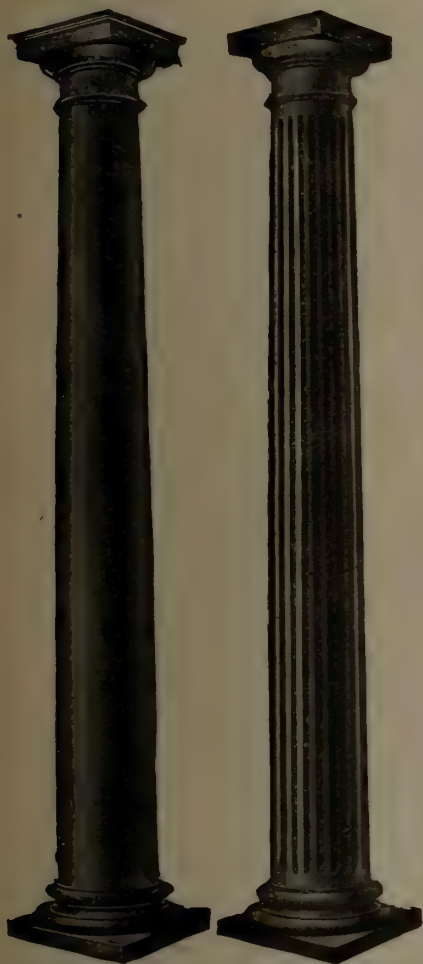
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12,160 Acres Timber Lands for Sale

Said to contain 500,000,000 feet :
50% Cedar ; 30% Fir, and the balance Hemlock, Larch, etc. Held under 21-year special license. Situated close to Vancouver.

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Pine and Spruce Lumber, Dressed, Matched or Rough. Pulpwood, Railway Ties, Box Shooks, Hardwood Flooring, bought and sold. Accountant, Auditor, Liquidator, General and Real Estate Agent.

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Special Alligator Ropes any lengths, fitted with proper attachments. Saw Carriage Ropes. Smoke Stack stays, etc. Haulage Ropes. Standard and Langs Patent Lay.

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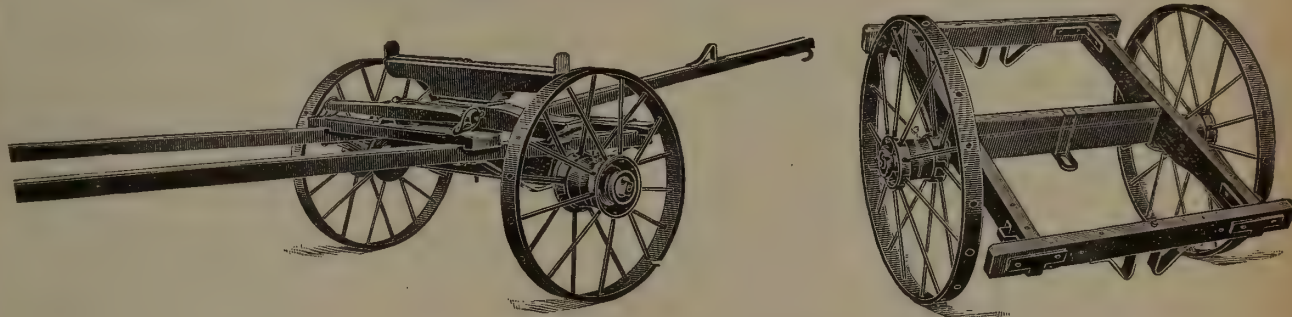
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With wide tire steel wheels, for Saw Mills, Planing Mills, Lumber Yards, etc.

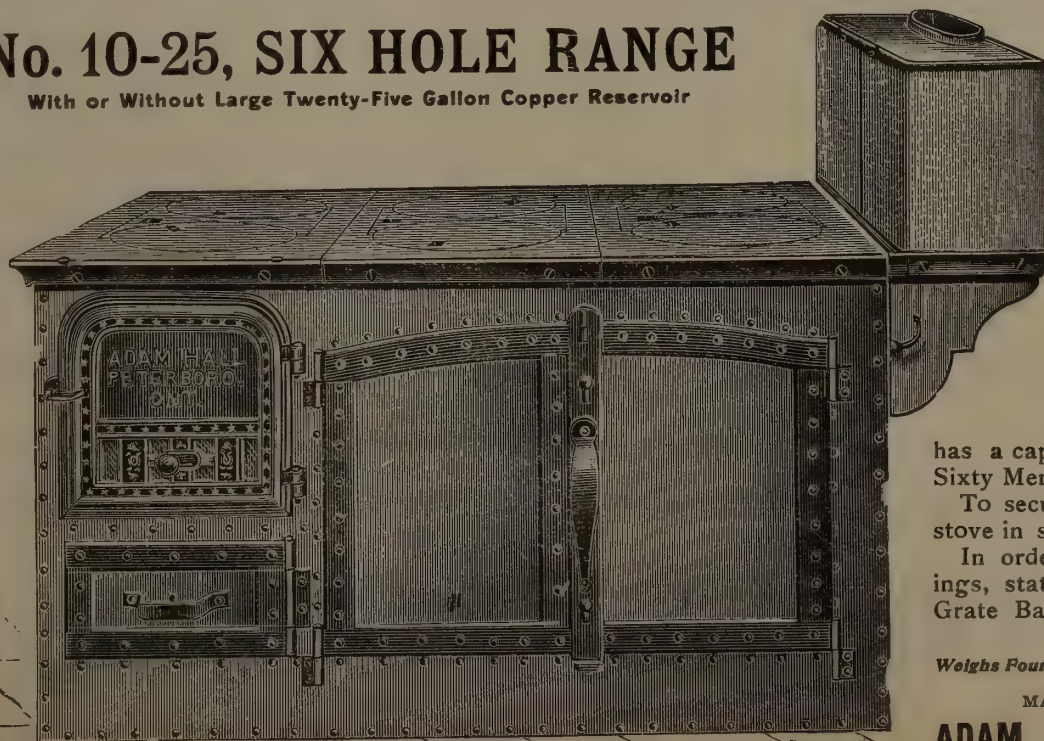


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No. 10-25, SIX HOLE RANGE

With or Without Large Twenty-Five Gallon Copper Reservoir



Size of Top, 54 inches by 30 inches; Size of Oven, 24 inches wide, 28 inches deep and 16 inches high; Fire Box, 28 inches, —Wood.

This Range has the large Copper Reservoir and gives the full use of the top for Boiling purposes. It

has a capacity to cook for Sixty Men.

To secure best results set stove in sand box.

In ordering Fire Box Linings, state if long or short Grate Bars.

Weights Four Hundred and Fifty pounds

MANUFACTURED BY

ADAM HALL, PETERBORO, ONT.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES WHOLESALE

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CAR OR CARGO LOTS.	
1 inch No. 1 Pine cuts & better...	\$49 00 51 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts and better...	54 00 56 00
2 inch No. 1 Cuts and Better...	56 00 58 00
1 1/2 in. No. 2 Pine cuts and better...	46 00 47 00
2 inch No. 2 Pine Cuts and Better...	48 00 50 00
1 1/2 inch No. 3 Cuts and better...	42 00 44 00
2 inch No. 3 Cuts and Better...	44 00 46 00
1 in. Pine Dressing and better shorts...	28 00 30 00
1 1/2 in. 6 and 8 common...	27 00 28 00
1 x 10 common...	30 00 32 00
1 x 12 common...	34 00 36 00
2 x 10 common...	28 00 30 00
2 and 3 x 12 common...	34 00 36 00
1 x 10 inch box and common...	27 00 29 00
1 inch mill run sidings...	28 00 29 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls...	22 00 23 00
1 inch mill cull Sidings...	21 00 22 00
1 inch dead cull sidings...	15 00 16 00
1 1/2 inch Flooring...	32 00 34 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.	
Ash White, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 2 in.	\$36 00 38 00
Ash, Black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 2 in.	34 00 38 00
Ash, Black, common and better...	28 00 32 00
Birch, common and better, 1 in.	24 00 25 00
Birch, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2 in.	27 00 29 00
Birch, 3 to 4 in.	30 00 32 00
Basswood, common and better, 1 in.	26 00 27 00
Basswood, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2 in.	30 00 32 00
Basswood, mill run 2 in.	22 00 23 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1 in.	25 00 26 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2 in.	28 00 30 00
Maple common and better, 1 1/2 to 3 in.	30 00 32 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds...	48 00 50 00
Oak, white, plain, 1sts and 2nds...	44 00 46 00
Oak, quartered, 1sts and 2nds...	75 00 80 00
Hickory, 1sts and 2nds...	38 00 40 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.	
Pine, good sidings: 1 in. x 7 in. and up...	\$40 00 44 00
1 1/2 in. and up...	50 00 56 00
sin. x 7 in. and up...	52 00 56 00
No. 2 cuts x 8" & up...	34 00 36 00
Pine, good strips: 1 in. and up...	35 00 38 00
1 1/2 in. and up...	36 00 40 00
2 in. and up...	40 00 45 00
Pine, good shorts: 1" x 7" and up...	37 00 40 00
1 in. and up...	28 00 30 00
1 1/2 in. and up...	40 00 43 00
2 in. and up...	42 00 45 00
7" to 9" A-Sidings...	25 00 27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing siding...	30 00 32 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips...	26 00 31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts...	20 00 25 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and bet. ter 12' to 16'...	27 00 30 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and bet. ter 12' to 16'...	23 00 26 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings...	25 00 28 00
Pine s. c. strips...	23 00 26 00
Pine s. c. shorts...	17 00 19 00
Pine, box boards...	20 00 23 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT	
Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average...	48 55
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal...	70 75
RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.	
Measured off, according to average and quality...	35 44
Shipping order	
OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.	
By the dram, according to average and quality	65 75
ELM.	
By the dram, according to average and quality 40 to 45 feet	70 75
" " " " 30 to 35 feet	55 60
ASH.	
10 inches and up, according to average and quality	25 30
Average 16 inch	35 45

BIRCH.

14 Inch	16	20
16 " "	28	30
17 " "	30	32
18 " "	34	36

SARNIA, ONT.

UPPERS.	
1 in., 8" and up wide...	\$78 00
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2" "	78 00
2 1/2 and 3" "	86 00
4" "	91 00
SELECTS.	
1 in., 8" and up wide...	69 00
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2" "	68 00
2 1/2 and 3" "	81 00
4" "	86 00
FINE, COM. AND BETTER.	
1 x 6 and 8" "	43 00
1 in., 8" and up wide...	55 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2" "	57 00
3" "	58 00
FINE COMMON.	
2 1/2, 3 and 4" "	76 00 81 00
NO. 1 CUTS.	
1 in., 8" and up wide...	41 00
1 1/2 in. " "	50 00
1 1/2 in. " "	50 00
2 1/2 and 3" "	50 00
4" "	70 00
NO. 2 CUTS.	
1 in., 6" and up wide...	24 00
1 1/2 " "	39 00
1 1/2 " "	39 00
2" " "	42 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4" "	57 00 59 00
NO. 3 CUTS.	
1 in., 6" and up wide...	21 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2" "	30 00
2" " "	30 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4" "	40 00 45 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC	
DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.	
2 x 4	19 00 22 00 24 00 24 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	22 50 22 50 24 00 24 00
2 x 10	22 50 23 00 26 00 24 50
2 x 12	23 00 24 00 27 00 26 50
PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH	
MOUNTAIN STOCK	
Dimensions	
2 x 4-12	\$25 00
2 x 4-8-14-16	25 00
2 x 4-10-18-20	27 00
2 x 6	25 00
2 x 8	25 00
Common Boards	
4 inch	\$21 00
6 " "	23 00
8 " "	25 00
10 " "	25 00
12 " "	25 00
Lath	
No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

3 x 6 and 3 x 8	25 00 25 00
3 x 10	26 50 25 50
3 x 12	27 50 27 00
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	25 00 25 00
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	27 00 26 00
6 x 8	25 00 25 00
6 x 14 up to 32 ft	30 80

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.	
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	\$25 00
" " " " 18 to 32 ft.	27 00
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	25 50
18, 20, 22 ft.	27 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	29 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 00
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	27 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	29 00
3 x 14, 4 x 14	29 00

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16	
up to 32	\$30 80
10 x 20	32 80
8 x 20	34 30

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No. 2 Red Pine, 4 in	30 50
B. C. Fir	40 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	24 50
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	23 50
B. C. Fir 16 ft., 12 in.	22 90
B. C. Fir 16 ft., 6 in.	21 90

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	\$28 50
" " " "	25 00
" " " "	23 00
" " " " mixed widths	21 50
" " " "	18 50

SHINGLES.

XXX B. C. a Cedar	\$3 45
X X B. C. Cedar	2 45
X X X Dimension	65

LATH.

No. 1 White Pine	\$5 00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	4 50

HARDWOODS CAR LOTS, F. O. B. WINNIPEG

White Ash, C and S, 1" to 2"	\$64 00 to \$67 00
Birch, " " " "	49 00 to 55 00
Basswood " " " "	45 00 to 50 00
Rock Elm " " " "	48 00 to 50 00
Hard Maple " " " "	47 00 to 55 90
Plain Red and White Oak C and S, 1" to 2"	65 00 to 63 00
Quartered Red " " " "	74 00 to 79 00
" " " " 1" to 2"	85 00 to 90 00

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N Y

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 1, 2 1/2, 1 1/2 and 1		1 1/2 in.	40 00
in.	\$82 00	2 in.	42 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	90 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in.	
4 in.	95 00	and up, 1 in.	45 00
Selects 1 in.	73 00	No. 1 Mold st'ps 1 to 3	
1 1/2 to 2 in.	72 00	in	5 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	85 00	No. 2 Moulding Strips,	
4 in.	96 00	1 to 2 in.	42 00
Fine common, 1 in.	57 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.	37 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in.	59 00	6, 8 and 10 in.	38 00
2 in.	61 00	No. 2, 10 in.	33 00
3 in.	80 00	No. 2, 12 in.	33 00
4 in.	85 00	No. 3, 10 in.	27 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.	45 00	No. 3, 12 in.	28 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in.	54 00	Box, 1 x 4	21 00
No. 1 Cuts	58 00	1 x 6 & up	24 00
No. 2, 1 in.	28 00	1 x 10	24 00
No. 2, 1 1/2, & 1 1/2 in	43 00	1 x 12	25 00
No. 3, 1 1/2, and 1 1/2	38 00	1 x 13 and up	26 00
No. 3, 1 1/2 & 2"	35 00	1 1/2 and 1 1/2 & 2 in.	25 00
Dressing 1 1/2 in.	42 00	Mill Culls, 1	30 00
1 1/2 x 10 and 12	45 00	1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in	30 00

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White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	\$93 00 to \$90 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	78 00 to 85 00
Pine Common, 1 inch	58 00 to 60 00
" " " " 1 1/2 to 2 inch	64 00 to 66 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch	48 00 to 50 00
" " " " 1 1/2 to 2 inch	58 00 to 60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00 to 37 00
" " " " 1 1/2 to 2 inch	48 00 to 52 00
Barn Boards, No. 1	37 00 to 47 00
No. 2	35 00 to 40 00
No. 3	32 00 to 34 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension	24 00 to 26 00
9 in. and under	22 00 to 23 50
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 50
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	18 00
All other random lengths, 9 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 1 s	30 00
Out Spruce boards, p. 1 s.	17 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p. 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00
1/4" spruce laths	3 50
" " "	3 25

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	1 60

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" " " " "	4 70
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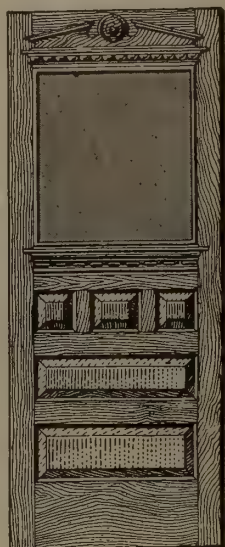
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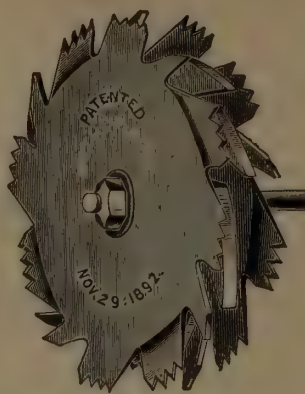
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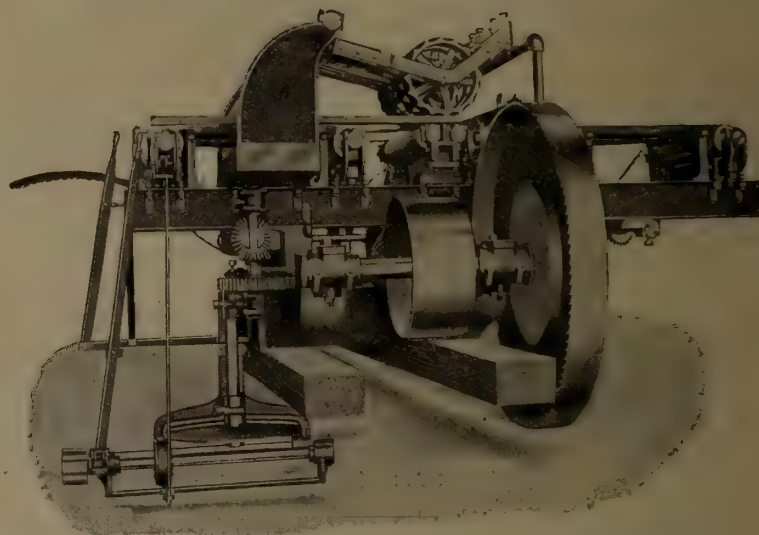
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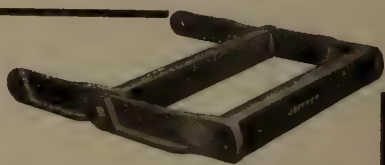
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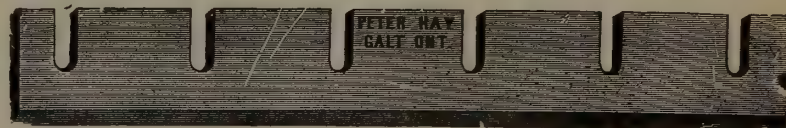
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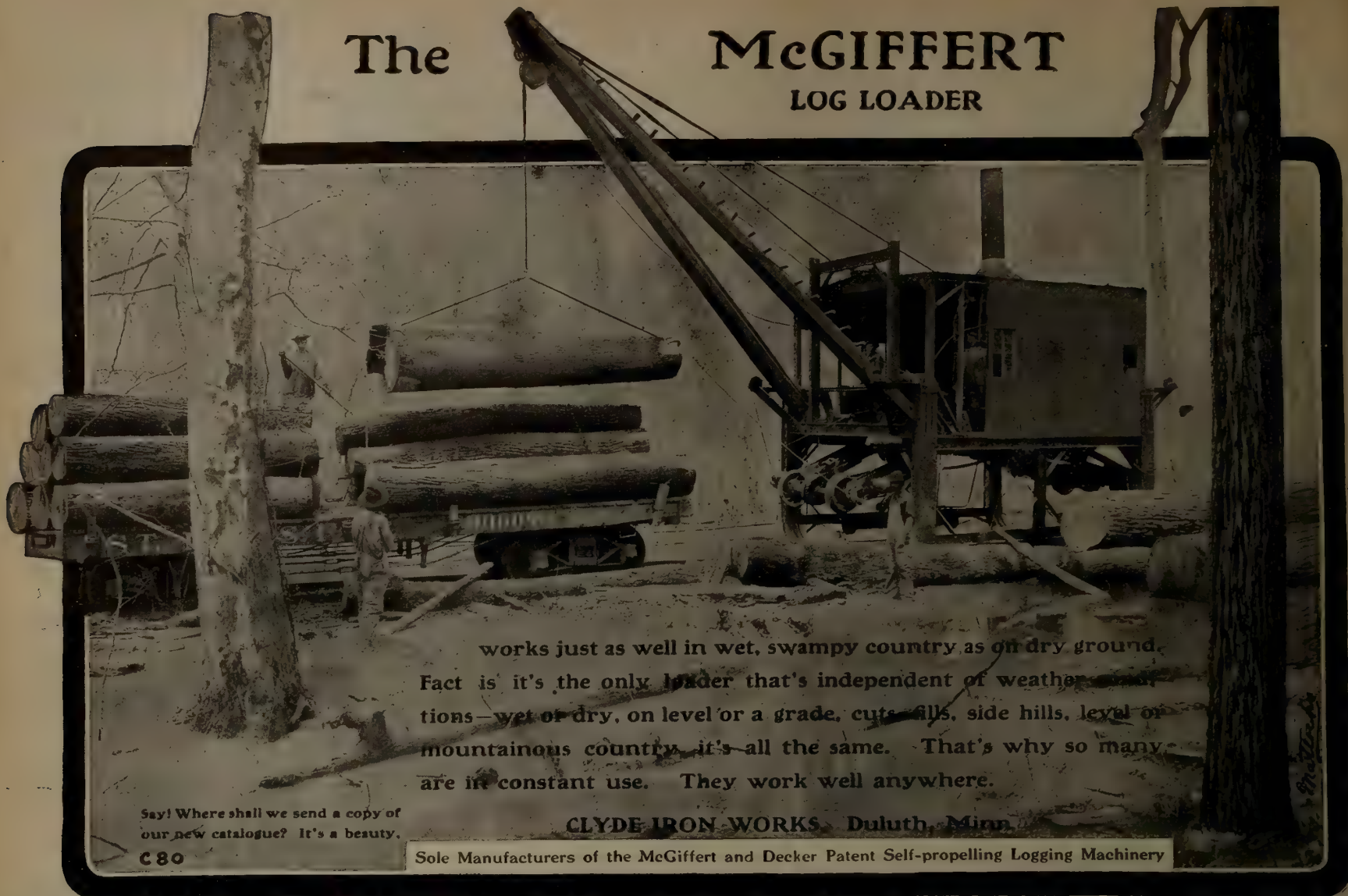
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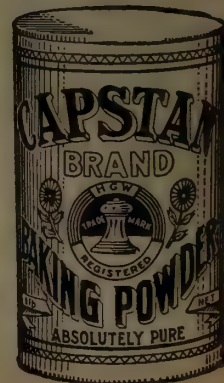
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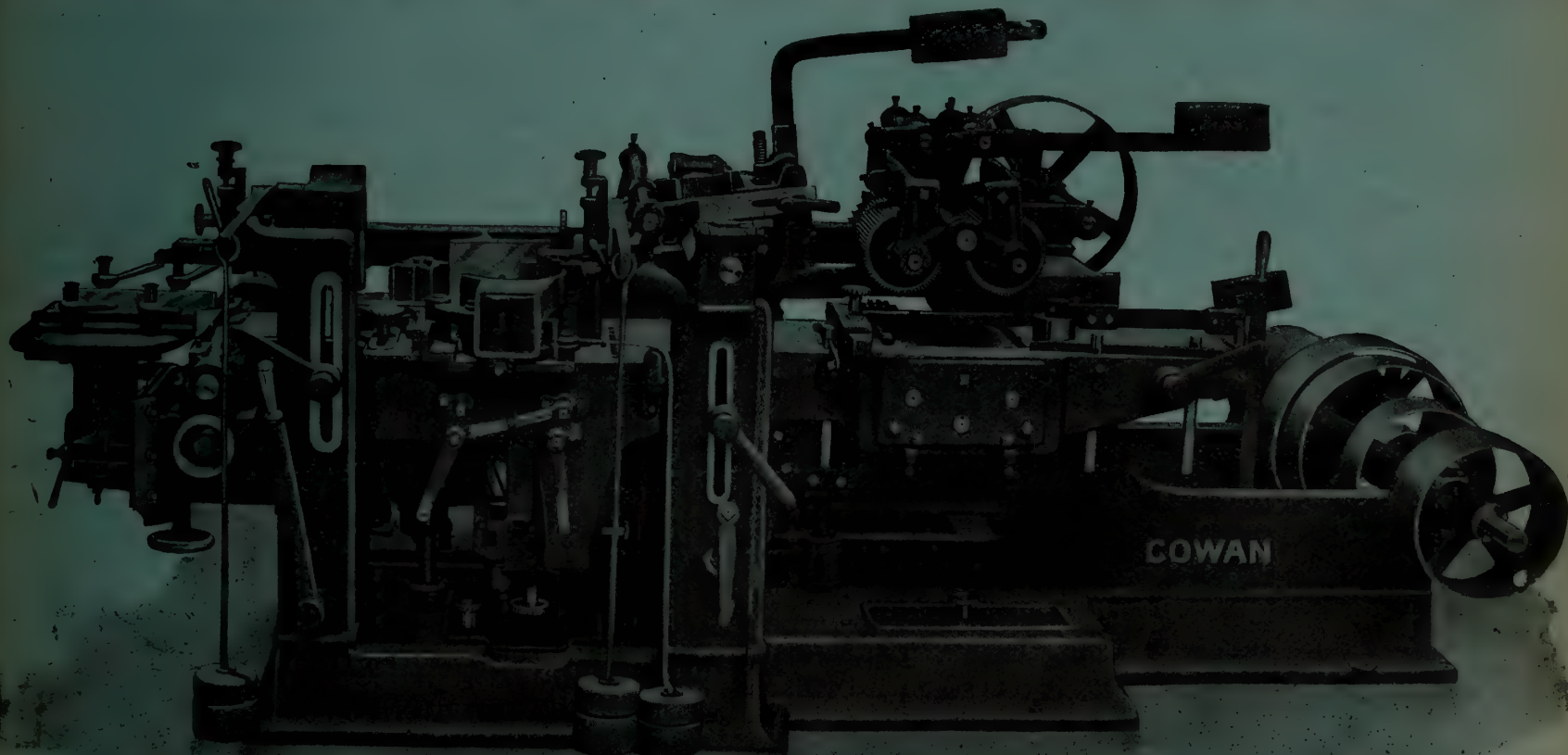
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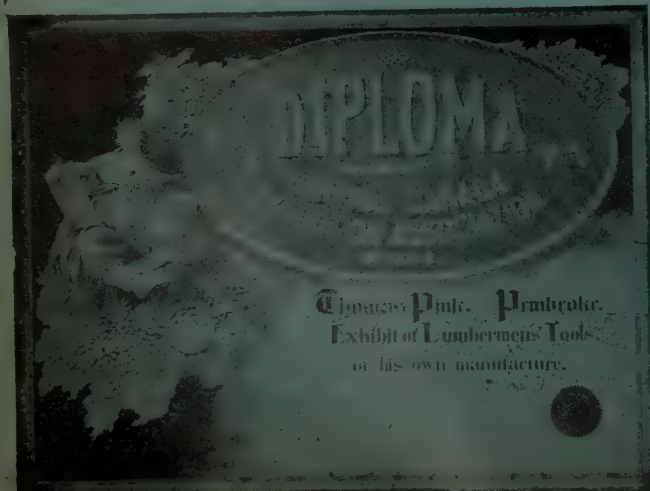
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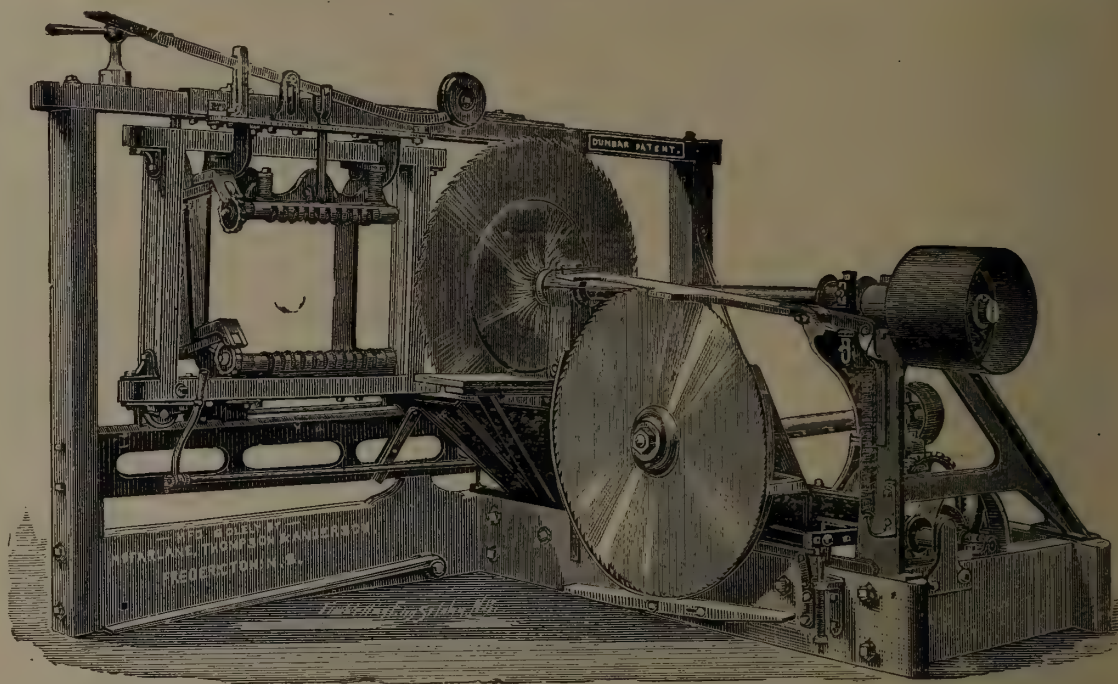
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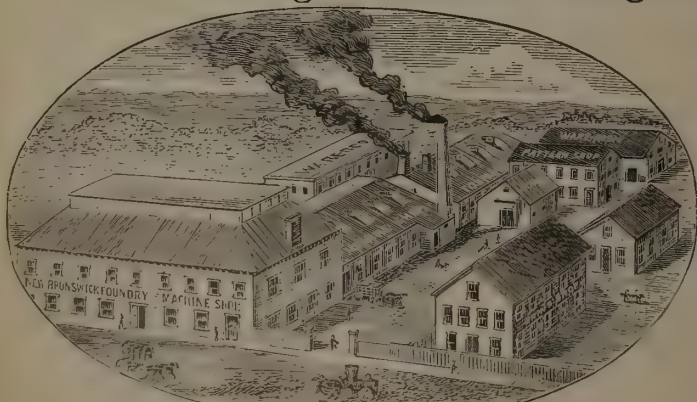
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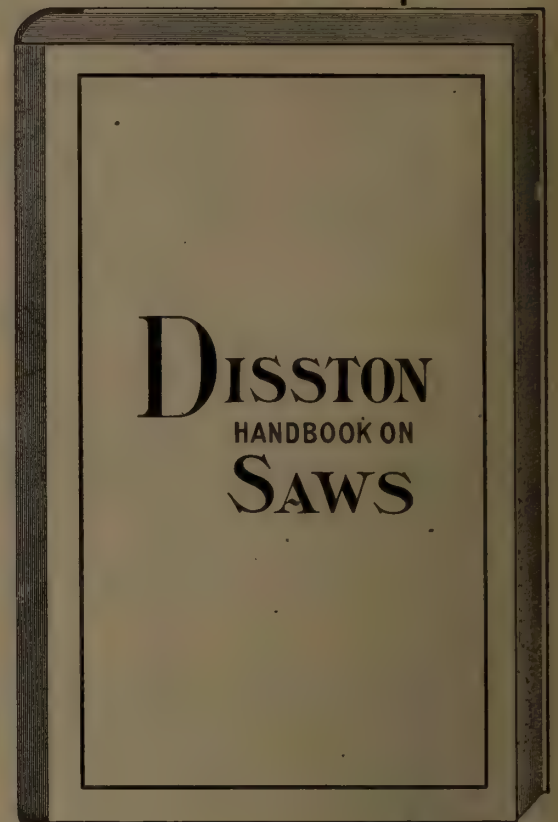
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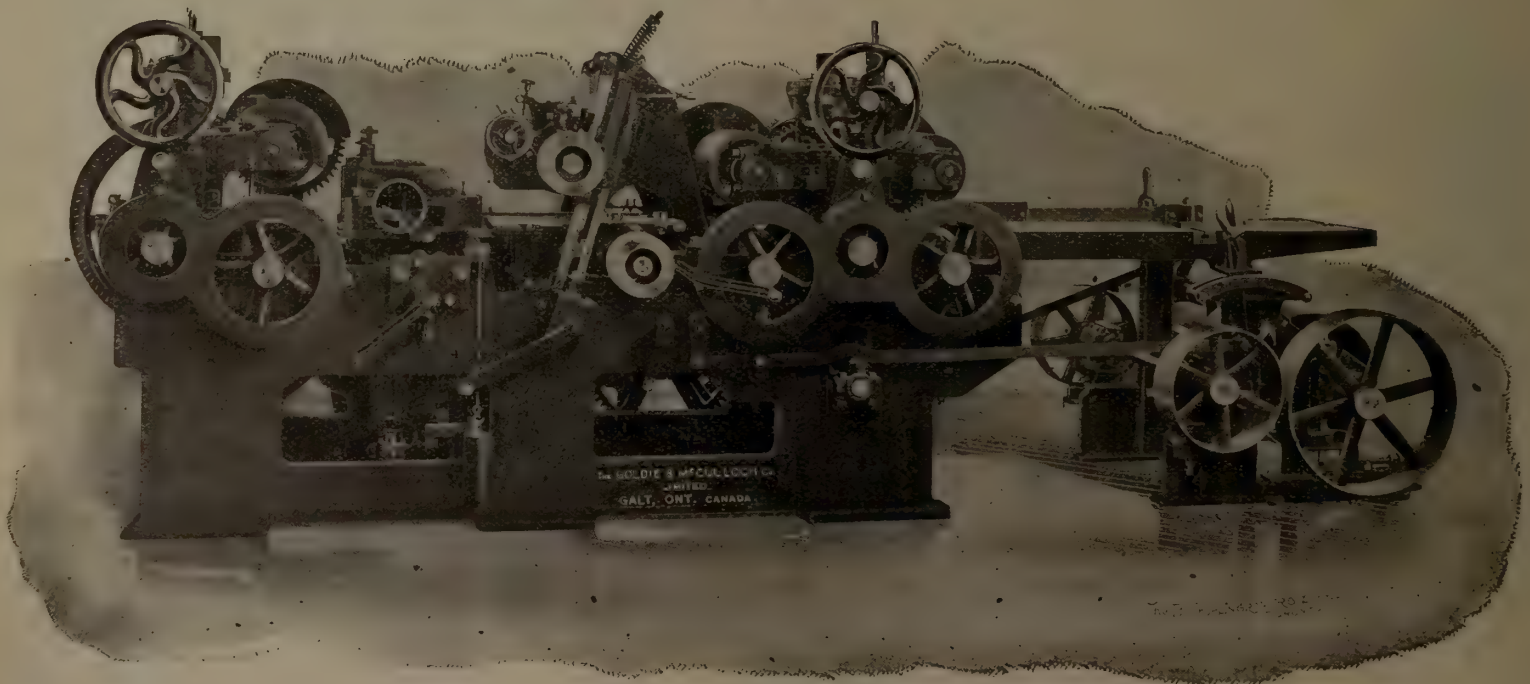
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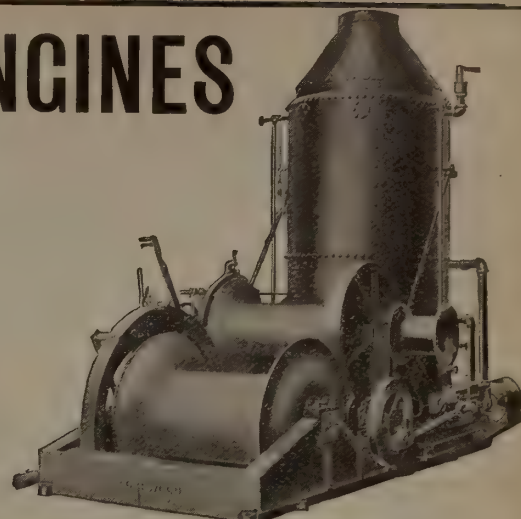
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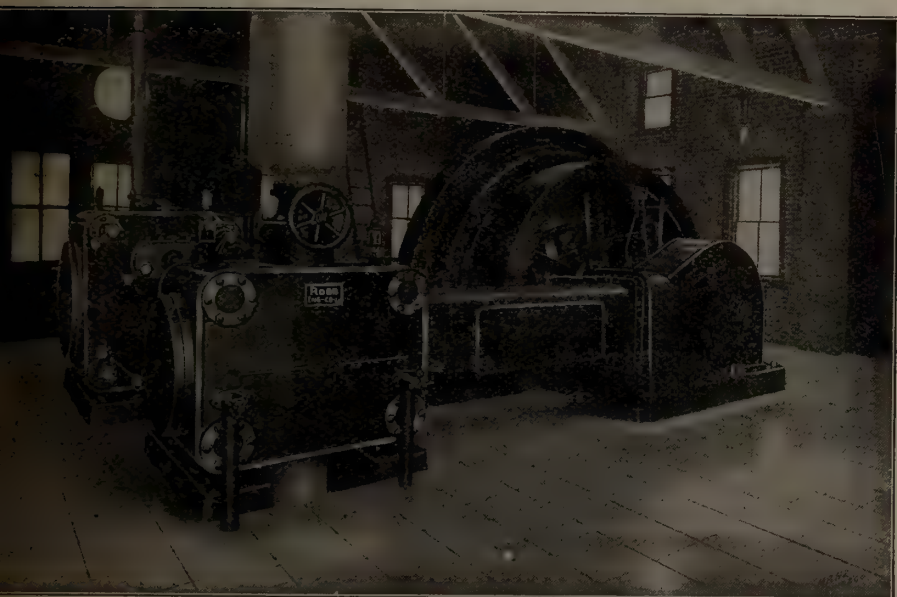


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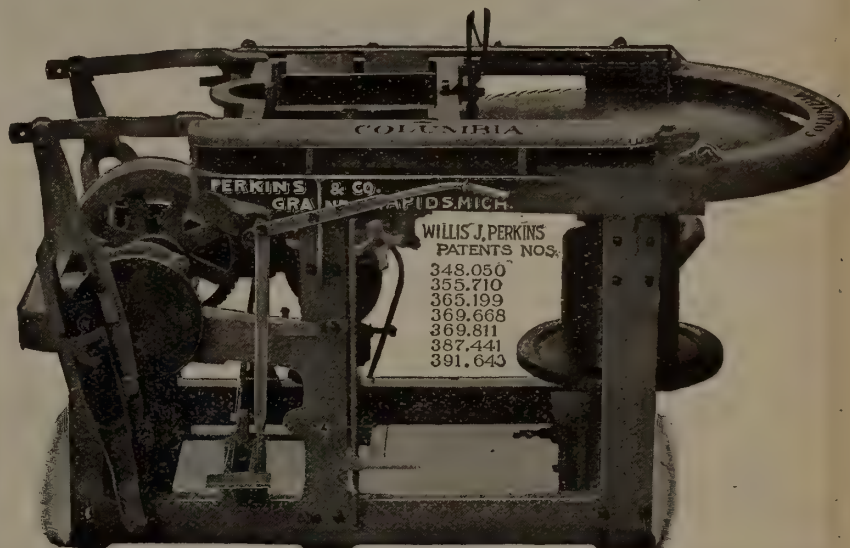
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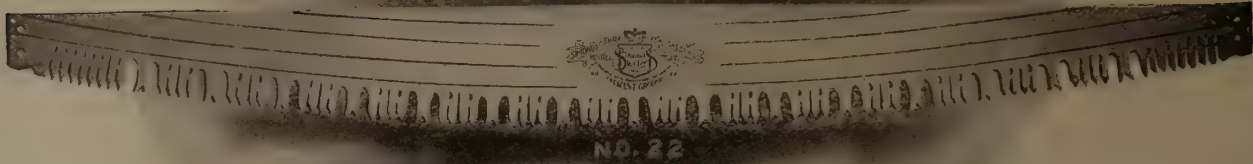
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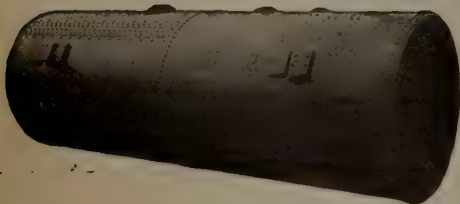
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Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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TORONTO — FEBRUARY 15, 1908 — MONTREAL

THE SUPPLY OF LUMBER.

Considering the long period of comparative inactivity which they have been called upon to endure for so many weeks now, it must be confessed that the lumber manufacturers and dealers have the lumber situation well in hand in this country. The story of the coming building season will be written largely by them, and it seems safe to assume that they will see that it is a season of sane expenditure. That it was a bankers' and not a general agricultural and industrial panic that has alarmed us of late must be conceded, but when the banks refused to extend their credit and called in their loans and money was locked up in vaults and socks, those businesses already on the verge of collapse paid the penalty for unstableness, while others, truly alarmed, stopped and took account of their belongings. In this class was the lumbering industry.

While no panic exists, or has existed, the business of the country will take some time yet to recover. It is claimed that at present the banks have more actual cash on hand than they have had at any one time for years past, while their hoarded currency is only beginning to come out cautiously in search of quarterly and annual dividends. By summer it is thought that cheap money will be again abundantly available.

The lumbering industry is peculiarly one which, on account of its magnitude, requires large borrowed capital. That capital has been greatly reduced for months past, yet the trade has gone cheerfully along, confident in its stability and power to ultimately win out. That hope is now being verified. The cheering information of mills starting up again, and of a re-awakening retail demand, are indicative of the strength that lies behind the industry. Each week is showing an improvement in the call for lumber, while just as surely is there also evidence given of a decrease in the available supply. Conditions in the bush in almost all parts of Canada have been far from favorable for cutting, and the supply of material that will next summer be available promises to be unusually small.

This is a matter for congratulation. The buyers and consumers of lumber—with some exceptions, of course—do not want the market broken or even unsettled. Those buyers not in the market now are not particularly interested in prices, and it has been no use trying to sell them anything. It has been a good thing, this combination of fortunate circumstances which has been the means of keeping the market stable, and if demand has been slow in reviving it must not be construed as auguring ill for the future welfare of the industry.

A PECULIAR LOGGING YEAR.

The snow of the past fortnight will doubtless be more welcome in the woods where lumbering operations are going forward than in the more settled portions where traffic and business has been suspended. Up to the present it would appear that the lumbermen need not have come to the conclusion that it would be wise to cut less lumber this winter. The weather man had apparently assumed the responsibility, and is only now permitting operators in the bush a free hand. But the season is already wearing old, and February in former years has not brought the first real winter's snow. As it is, complaints of inability to swing earlier into bush operations have not been particularly noticeable this winter. Had the lumber market been in better shape, prices high and the demand good, and at the same time nature been warring against a cut of sufficient size to supply the country's needs, there would doubtless have been a hue and cry long ere this. But, as it is, nature and the market have evidently conspired to care for the industry and everything appears sound.

Of course there is but poor comfort in these reflections for the lumberman, but it is not a difficult feat of memory to recall the slump of a few years ago, and the effect it had on many pioneers of the lumbering industry. Moreover, what would have been the effect if we had had such unfavorable logging weather in past years when the demand for lumber was strong? Things are certainly not so bad that they couldn't be a little worse. If we are to have a curtailed demand for lumber it is well to have a poor lumbering year to make the fact more digestible. If the usual number of men had been able to get into the woods and cut logs this winter there would simply have been a further and more marked prolongation of the depression. As it is the period of greatly curtailed production will have a tendency to more speedily bring the market back to normal conditions and assist in strengthening it in the near future.

THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL PROJECT.

The suggested building of the Georgian Bay Canal has been discussed in the press and by politicians pretty generally of late, and the result of the Government's surveys and estimates of cost have been illuminating.

From the standpoint of traffic from west to east, particularly of the movement of the grain, the project is of vast importance and furnishes a solution of a problem which year by year becomes more pressing. The Georgian Bay Canal should mean cheaper freight rates and better delivery of the products of western markets to foreign ports. But over and above that greater result the completion of such a canal would tap a territory in Northern Ontario in which the lumberman holds sway and afford him better facilities for marketing his product.

Particularly would this be the case if legislation should presently go into effect, as seems likely, limiting or prohibiting the export of pulpwood to the United States. More and more pulp and paper manufacturing would become one of the leading industries of Northern Ontario, and the European market for the product would speedily assume considerable proportions, for the export of which the Georgian Bay Canal would be almost an essential.

Between Ontario and Eastern Canada also a connection would be established by this canal which would serve as a medium of exchange for the natural products of these two widely separated territories. It is desirable that as much Canadian trade as possible should be handled in Canadian territory. At present too much of it is seeking American transportation facilities, oftentimes to arrive eventually at a European market.

From the standpoint of the maritime provinces the Georgian Bay Canal project has much to recommend it. It is claimed on rather problematical grounds, however, that a market would be afforded eastern coal as far west as Fort William. It seems more reasonable to assume, however, that eastern spruce and hemlock would find its way into Ontario with a readiness that the growing demand of the past summer for this material has presaged. To the lumbering industry of Canada the Georgian Bay Canal project is going to be of untold value.

CANADA'S FOREST AREA.

Three hundred million acres is the latest estimate of the forest area of Canada. This was given recently by Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, in the University of Toronto. Dr. Fernow was for years engaged in forestry work in the United States, and is regarded as one of the best authorities on forestry and timber on this continent. Dr. Fernow said: "If we look at this vast forest area from the manufacturer's point of view, from the standpoint of supplies for the arts and industries, of its commercial value, and study merely the geography and nature of the country in the light of the reports on the more or less outlying parts of the same, we will come to the conclusion that three hundred million acres, and perhaps less, will cover fully the commercially valuable timberland area, actual and potential, or not much more than one-half of the commercial forest area of the United States."

At one time eight hundred million acres was the generally accepted estimate of the timber land of Canada. Mr. R. H. Campbell, superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion Government, was not quite so pessimistic in a recent estimate. Speaking at a forestry convention held in Yarmouth, N.S., he calculated the forest area of the Dominion at about 535,000,000 acres, divided as follows:—

	Acres
British Columbia	182 million
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and unorganized territories	180 million
Ontario	40 million
Quebec	120 million
New Brunswick	7½ million
Nova Scotia	5 million

Look at it as we may, one thing seems clear, and that is that, on further knowledge, Canada's "inexhaustible" forests and forest areas are shrinking, and that this country does not possess the wealth that it was once thought that she did.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DUE TO DEFECTIVE TIES.

A lumberman, who has given this matter some attention, makes the suggestion that bad ties are responsible for many of the recent railway wrecks. Five years ago first class ties could be bought for twenty cents apiece; to-day the same ties would cost sixty cents apiece, while they are scarce even at that price. Five years ago railways demanded ties six inches thick with at least six inches face on the flat surface. To-day they still demand ties six inches thick, but many roads have reduced requirements so that a tie showing a three inch face will pass. This means that a much smaller piece of timber will suffice for a tie than was permissible five years ago. While ties have thus been growing smaller, rails and rolling stock have been growing very much heavier. The great increase in the price of ties, and their absolute scarcity at any price, has caused railways to lengthen the life of a tie as much as possible, and the lumberman quoted thinks that some of the many recent wrecks have been caused by the spikes being pulled from these poor ties by the swing of the heavy locomotives of to-day. Even where the disaster is laid to a broken rail it is impossible to say whether the rail broke before or after the spikes gave way. The railways are pursuing several different lines of effort to overcome this difficulty. In the first place they are working to perfect the steel tie. The tie itself is fairly successful except in the point of fastening it to the rail. Again railways are acquiring land and planting trees suitable for ties. The latest attempt is to find a cement tie to which the rail can be fastened. All this anxiety, this increased cost, and this searching for substitutes shows how acute the timber famine has really become.

SETTLERS GET PINE LUMBER.

By a measure introduced into the Ontario Legislature on the 11th inst. by Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, a change will be made in the Act respecting free grants to settlers on public lands. By it the Minister of Lands may open for settlement territory not valuable for its minerals or pine timber, but suitable for agricultural purposes. It cites that "all the pine trees, mines or minerals on

such lands shall be included in any location or sale under the Act, and the patent for such lands, when issued, shall include the pine trees, mines and minerals." The locatee will not, however, be entitled to dispose of pine, except for building or fencing, or in the course of clearing the land, until he has been six months in residence and has erected a house, and sown crops on six acres of the land. The grant of the timber will, of course, not be applicable to property under timber licenses, but the Act can be made operative as regards grants already made. Another of Mr. Cochrane's measures brings a similar provision into force in the district of Rainy River.

Timber on the forest reserves which has been damaged by fire, or has reached a mature growth, may, under the amendment, be sold by public tender.

GRAFT IN WESTERN TIMBERLANDS.

Much political gas is at present being generated at Ottawa with regard to alleged dishonest leasing of timberlands in Western Canada to political adherents of the Laurier Government. At the instigation of Mr. A. B. Ames, member for St. Antoine, Que., an investigation has been commenced which promises to prove most interesting to those least interested. The "plot" discovered by Mr. Ames is briefly as follows:

In the fall of 1903 the Department of the Interior advertised for tenders for a western timber berth of about seventy square miles area. Three tenders were received. One was put in by Mr. C. W. Fraser, K.C., of Ottawa, for \$1,000; a second was for \$6,420, put in by James Curry of the Saskatchewan Lumber Company, and a third tender, in the name of W. H. Nolan of Montreal, was submitted, offering \$7,000, or \$680 more than Mr. Curry's offer. The timber berth was awarded to the highest tenderer, who afterwards transferred the lease to the Imperial Pulp Company, of which Sir Daniel McMillan, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, is president. Mr. Ames, as soon as he saw the original papers, at once pounced on the fact that the handwriting on the first and third tenders was the same, and that Mr. Nolan's signature on the transfer of the lease to Sir Daniel McMillan was different from the signature attached to the tender for \$7,000.

The affair looked suspicious. Mr. Ames insisted on the original documents being brought down in the House. At first Sir Wilfrid Laurier objected, but finally consented to an investigation, which is now in progress.

GATHERING LUMBER STATISTICS.

The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture have commenced the work of collecting lumber statistics for 1907. Cards are being sent out to all the millmen of the country asking for the information necessary to make the report complete. They contain blank spaces for figures on the various kinds of lumber produced in the United States, and the average value of the products at the mill. On the reverse side are a number of questions designed to bring out other valuable information. The idea is a commendable one and might well be adopted by the Dominion Government, with a view to giving lumbermen and others information on the character and extent of one of this country's greatest industries.

DOES GREEN SPRUCE MAKE GOOD FLOORING.

The following question, submitted by a large and well-known lumber manufacturer, seems to us of more than passing importance, and we submit it to our readers in the hope that opinions will be freely expressed upon the matter for the benefit of the trade in general:

"Have you any information regarding the making of spruce lumber, green from the saw, into flooring and siding, novelty siding and clap-boards? Does it give satisfactory results?"

B.C. SHINGLE PRICES TAKE A DROP.

British Columbia cedar shingles have dropped 25 cents a thousand. Rates at the coast are now as follows: XXXX, \$2.55; XXX, \$2.40, and XX, \$1.55, f.o.b., Vancouver.

A Review—Past and Future

The winter season of 1906-07 in the woods was marked by unusual activity throughout Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. Weather conditions were favorable and the cut showed a decided increase over that of the previous year. The heavy snowfall hampered operations in Northern Quebec and the Northwest Provinces, and the number of railroad ties cut in the latter was less than the demand. In Nova Scotia, however, the contrary condition prevailed, while there labor was also scarce.

The spring of 1907 was backward, but the high water in the streams permitted exceptionally rapid progress to be made with the drives. Men were scarce for this employment and wages high. The season in the mill was favorable, the time lost in May being amply made up in the fall. Preparations made during the autumn months of 1907 for this winter's cut were on a much less extensive scale than in 1906, the high price of supplies, the falling off in demand in both home and foreign markets and, above all, the difficulty in financing operations being the causes of a curtailment in the cut.

The history of the general lumber trade during 1907 cannot be written in a single chapter of unbroken demand and unvarying prices as was the case in 1906. The early months of the year opened with a good call for lumber at firm prices and everything augured well for a twelvemonth of unprecedented prosperity. Building activity was early afoot, and only the inclement and tardy spring prevented a rush into costly structural undertakings. As it was, May had arrived before the weather permitted steady outdoor work. Throughout the summer months the cost of new buildings in Toronto and most of the large cities of Eastern Canada was unprecedentedly large. Toward fall, however, this activity suddenly ceased. "Tight money" became the primary topic of conversation, and a flurry or two in Wall street caused a sudden retrenchment of anything but the most ordinary and necessary undertakings. Lumber prices, however, were pretty thoroughly maintained during the entire season, despite the slackened demand, present list prices for all classes of material being practically what they were during the period of heaviest demand last summer.

Sawing operations in the Ottawa and St. John valleys came to an end for the year with the closing down of the larger mills at the beginning of December. Between 2,000 and 3,000 men were thereby released and as the gangs required for the camps were about 20 per cent. smaller than in the preceding year, many of these found it necessary to look for work elsewhere. All along the railway lines from Hull to Sault Ste. Marie is to be found a continuous line of saw mills and camps, where staffs were reduced from 40 to 50 per cent. The decrease in wages also was as much as 25 per cent. from those prevailing last year. Engagements have been made below Quebec and men brought up for the Eddy shanties on the Rouge river at \$20 and \$26 per month, a decrease of as much as \$10 from the prices of last fall.

The industry in Manitoba was interfered with greatly by the backward state of the crops all season, and the financial uncertainty. During the year 1907 the amount of building, both in towns and rural districts, did not reach the volume anticipated, while the action of the banks in not increasing and extending lines of credit also made collections bad. The result is that lumber stocks are heavier than usual and a pronounced curtailment has been made in the cut throughout the prairie provinces.

In British Columbia the season opened with a shortage of cars and bad transportation generally. The demand for western lumber and shingles was at no time during the summer extraordinarily large, and toward fall it became apparent that dull times for the lumbermen were in prospect. Prices were unsteady and a general reduction in output was decided upon, which appears to have since been pretty generally adhered to.

Regarding prospects for the coming season, the general opinion is one of optimism. No attempt is made to conceal the fact that an improvement on the demand of the past few months is desirable, but at the same time there is no mistaking the feeling of confidence with which the future

is being anticipated. In reply to inquiries sent out by the LUMBERMAN a few of the replies as to the business outlook have been as follows:

ONTARIO.

"Prices should be better."

"Trade probably about same as 1907, with higher prices ruling in the fall."

"There is very little lumber in the millmen's hands. Culls are sold up closely, and I believe prices will be maintained."

"We don't look for lower prices. A lower demand seems probable."

"Everybody with whom we have come in contact seems to maintain a good feeling and is looking for a rapid return of the demand for lumber. All of the cypress mills in Louisiana have shut down and nearly every hardwood mill in the States has done likewise, and when business does begin to start up, it is going to be a conundrum where the supply of lumber will come from, as we firmly believe that business will go off again all at a jump."

"Presidential year in United States is always unsettled. The anticipated shortage in production will likely tend to make values firm and prevent a slump. Buying will be later and millmen will have to carry stocks larger than in recent years."

"Expect market will be all right by spring. Prices for 1908 should be those prevailing in early part of 1907."

"With a notable reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. in the output of logs this winter, the increase in demand for pulpwood and the increase of use for all woods occasioned by increase in population on this continent, it seems inevitable that the future of the timbered areas and of results to proprietors must be assured."

"Think matters will brighten up generally soon, at least to some extent, but fear that the 'good' times will have to be waited for until after the Presidential election, owing to money shortage caused by trusts."

"Expect better conditions than during last quarter of 1907. Think old prices will rule."

"Think trade likely to want the snap it has had, but do not think quantities in stock to be excessive for a nominal demand."

EASTERN CANADA.

"We feel that the lumber and money market will open up fairly well a little later, but things are slow just now. We have made a few sales for 1908 stock already and hope for the better later."

"The logging in this province is curtailed to about half the general quantity for this winter and this, we think, should make a scarcity of lumber for this season. We look for a good demand and fair prices this coming summer and fall."

"The large wholesale operators have not got their usual bank accommodation this year and have not paid up as in past years for wintering stocks. This, however, promises to right itself within a month."

"Stocks in the English market, which is our market, are large, and until these are somewhat ordered we cannot look for much improvement. Owing to unfavorable weather conditions, high prices of supplies, high labor and tight money market, the output of this district the present season will not, we think, exceed half last year's production. This will have some effect in assisting conditions to right themselves."

"The entire situation in Canada is hopeful. The only weak spot in the American market, to which, during the past few years, a large quantity of spruce, pine and hemlock, also lath, has been shipped. Weather conditions have been thus far bad. Operators will not put out more than 50 per cent. of the quantity cut in 1907. After the middle of the season we anticipate a good demand at satisfactory prices."

WESTERN CANADA.

"Building has fallen very flat in this part of the country and will doubtless be slow for a year, although we feel confident that trade will improve from this time out for several years."

"In our opinion stocks are fairly heavy, with the purchasing power of both retail dealers, farmers and builders of all kinds greatly reduced."

"Do not look for a great volume of business for a few months at any rate."

"Careful action will be the policy of the retailers. Not much building will be done, except in certain prairie sections where crops were good. Upon the whole, we anticipate a quiet year in the trade."

OBITUARY.

GORDON BURLEIGH PATTEE.

By the death of Mr. Gordon Burleigh Pattee, which occurred in Ottawa on the 7th inst., that city has lost one of its pioneer lumbermen. Deceased was born near Lebanon, New Hampshire, in January, 1823. His father was an American and his mother of English birth. Mr. Pattee was engaged during practically his whole business life, as a manufacturer and dealer in timber and lumber. In partnership with the late Mr. W. G. Perley, he carried on a lumber business for some years, near West Canaan, N.H. In the year 1855 Messrs. Perley & Pattee came to Ottawa, acquired some timber limits and built large mills at the Chaudiere, on the site now occupied by Mr. J. R. Booth's saw mill, where they carried on business successfully for many years and won the esteem of the business men and citizens of Ottawa generally. Later on Mr. G. H. Perley and Mr. C. Berkeley Powell became members of the firm of Perley & Pattee, and the actual managers of it. A few years after the death of Mr. Perley, senior (which occurred in 1890). Mr. Pattee gave up active business and devoted himself to investing and looking after the large property which he had accumulated by his long years of active work and strict attention to business.

For many years Mr. Pattee was vice-president of the Reform Association of Ottawa and took a deep interest in political matters. On several occasions he was offered nomination for Parliament, but never could be induced to accept, even when his taking the field practically meant his election. He served, however, for two years in the Ottawa council as alderman for Victoria ward, and took a deep interest in all charitable work. He was one of the original promoters of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, the Standard Electric Company, and several other local business incorporations and was recognized as one of the shrewdest business men in Canada. Mr. Pattee was always popular with his working men, to whom he showed kindness and consideration and with all his acquaintances because of his uniform geniality and good humor.

A widow and four children survive. Of the latter the two daughters, Mrs. C. Berkeley Powell and Mrs. Fred. W. Carling, live in Ottawa, and the two sons, Henry and Lewis, in Riverside, California.

NELSON VAN EVERY.

Nelson Van Every, for the past 25 years foreman of Bowman & Company's planing mills, at Dundas, Ont., died at his home in that town last week. Deceased was in his 62nd year and was a well known citizen with a host of friends who will regret his demise. He was born in West Flamboro, at the old Van Every homestead, being a son of the late Hugh Van Every, one of the earliest of the U. E. Loyalist stock, who came over from New York State. The surviving brothers of the deceased are Glark, in Waterloo; Warren, of Toronto, a well known railway man, and three sisters, Mrs. Rusby, of Burlington; Mrs. Gilbert, of Hamilton, and Mrs. Youngston, of Victoria Harbor. He is survived by a widow and six daughters: Mrs. John Anderson, of Philadelphia; Mrs. George W. Rushton, of Cornwall; Mrs. Frank Tapp, of Cleveland; Mrs. Fred Wild, Mrs. John Spearing, and Miss Alta, at home, and two sons, Elihu and Ronald.

The late Mr. Van Every was a strong Conservative, and a prominent worker. He was a member of the C. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. and was recorder of the later society for over twelve years.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death, on December 26, last, at Stockton-on-Tees, England, of Mr. A. E. Jessop, of Revelstoke, B.C.

A. E. JESSOP.

Mr. Jessop has been for the past six years connected with the lumbering business in interior British Columbia, and for three years was secretary-treasurer of the Revelstoke Sawmills Company, Limited, but resigned in July last, owing to ill health. In the hope of bettering his health, Mr. Jessop left, with his wife, on December 5, for a six months' trip to England, but the voyage appears to have been too much for him. Mr. Jessop was a prominent Mason, and was well known to the lumbering fraternity of British Columbia.

SIXTY MILES OF LOGS.

The largest raft of logs ever towed out of Nova Scotia to Boston, recently arrived at the wharves of the New England Gas & Coke Company in Everett, Mass. It measured nearly 400 feet in length, 50 feet in width and 28 feet in depth. It contains over 7,000 logs which, if placed end to end, would stretch over 60 miles, the distance from Portsmouth to Boston. The raft floated with 10 feet of logs above water and 18 feet submerged.

Port Greville, where the raft was built, is at the head of the Bay of Fundy. It being the first attempt to raft such a vast number of logs so long a distance, the greatest precaution had to be taken to insure their holding together.

The raft was made up in 10 sections, averaging about 40 feet in length, each independent of the other, but all welded into a unit by a heavy iron chain running through the centre of the raft from bow to stern. Each section is fastened by wire binding cables running across the logs from stanchions placed at each side. In addition wire cables extend from maple girder ties placed on the top of the raft down through the logs, under the bottom layer and are brought up and made fast to the stanchions well above the water line. The inboard ends of the cables are fastened to tension devices on the girders so that whenever the cables loosen they can be brought up taut. Thus each section is doubly bound, horizontally and vertically. And through the centre runs the steel cable, which is fastened at each end of the raft by cap plates, the latter being provided with eyes to which the towing lines are attached. This method of construction allows the raft to be broken up section by section, within any impairment of the strength of those remaining.

Hitherto logs to be used for piling have been shipped to Boston by schooner, the loading and unloading, of which, require considerable time, but this method of rafting does away with much delay. To have transported 7,000 logs to Boston 15 schooners would have been needed.

The raft was towed from Port Greville by the ocean-going tug Underwriter, and the trip was made in nine days. The captain of the tug felt uneasy on two occasions, when storms threatened the safety of his tow. Once he was compelled to make harbor at Portland, but he arrived in Boston without any other damage than a slight twisting at one end of the raft.

DALHOUSIE, N.B., RISING FROM ITS ASHES.

The little town of Dalhousie, N.B., will shortly rise from the ashes in which it has been partially buried since the great fire of last year. In a few weeks the Dalhousie Lumber Company will place a hundred men at work to build two modern mills. A saw mill and rossing mill combined will be erected at the lower end of the town, near the old site at a probable cost of \$110,000, and will employ on an average 125 men. A new shingle mill will also be built, which will give employment to a large number of hands. The company expect to turn out forty to fifty million of shingles per year. One thousand men will be employed by the company in the woods and about two hundred in Dalhousie. The capital of the new company has been more than doubled. The officers for the ensuing year are: Board of Directors, James Manchester, St. John; W. T. Whitehead, Fredericton; Henry Hilyard, St. John; Messrs. Groffin and Underwood, New York. The local managers are A. H. Hilyard and H. A. Hilyard, Dalhousie.

NO EVIDENCE OF HARD TIMES.

In a letter to the CANADA LUMBERMAN, Mr. Thomas Pink, the well known manufacturer of lumbering and driving tools, of Pembroke, Ont., advises us that he is exceptionally busy in getting out orders, press of business prevents him thinking of hard times, which he would be inclined to think were imaginary only, if some people did not keep advertising the fact. Mr. Pink, further adds: "When you remind me of being one of the oldest manufacturers, it calls to my mind that I have been making lumbering tools since 1866, but the time has gone so fast that I really did not think I had been at it so long."

Regulations re Forest Reserves

(Recently Issued by the Federal Government.)

TRESPASS.

1. No person shall locate or settle upon any lands within a Dominion Forest Reserve hereinafter referred to as a Forest Reserve; and no person shall use or occupy any of such lands, except under the provisions of the Dominion Forest Reserves Act hereinafter referred to as the Reserves Act, or of these or any future regulations made thereunder.

2. Except as provided by the Reserves Act, no person shall enter or pass into, across or through any Forest Reserve without special permission from the Superintendent of Forestry or from the officer in charge of that Reserve.

3. Every person entering or passing into, across or through any part of a Forest Reserve shall when requested so to do by any Forest Ranger or any other officer having charge of or jurisdiction within such Reserve truthfully answer any enquiries made to him by such Ranger or officer, as to his name, his post office address, the duration or the proposed duration of his stay in the Reserve and the portion thereof he intends to visit or has visited; and shall give other information of a similar nature as such Ranger or officer may ask him for.

4. Any person contravening the foregoing provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of a trespass and may be removed from the Reserve by a Forest Ranger or any other officer having charge of such Reserve or jurisdiction therein, and such Forest Ranger or officer is justified in using force, but no more force than may be necessary to prevent any person from entering the Reserve or to remove him therefrom.

5. No person shall remove, deface, or destroy any notice posted in or near a Forest Reserve in regard to the prevention of forest fires, or any other matter relating to the administration of Forest Reserves, or any post, or other mark indicating the boundary of a Forest Reserve.

FIRES.

6. No person shall at any time set out or cause to be set out or started any fire in the open air in any Forest Reserve, except for the purpose of cooking, obtaining warmth, or for some industrial purpose permitted by the Minister of the Interior to be carried on; and every person who makes or starts a fire in the open air for cooking or camping purposes shall—

(a) Select a bare rock whereon to kindle such a fire wherever possible, and if there be no bare rock in the neighborhood, then a site on which there is the smallest quantity of vegetable matter, dead wood, branches, brushwood, dry leaves or resinous trees.

(b) Clear the place in which he is about to light the fire by removing all vegetable matter, dead trees, branches, brushwood and dry leaves from the soil within a radius of ten feet from the fires.

(c) Exercise and observe every possible precaution to prevent such fire from spreading, and carefully extinguish the same before quitting the place.

7. Any person who throws or drops any burning match, ashes from a pipe, lighted cigar or any other burning substance, or who discharges any firearms within a Forest Reserve, shall completely extinguish before leaving the spot the fire of such match, ashes of a pipe, cigar, wadding of the firearm, or other burning substance.

8. Every person cutting timber in a Forest Reserve and every person located in or traveling or passing through a Forest Reserve shall be required to comply with all the provisions of any Act or Regulations established by the Government of the Dominion, or of any Province or territory in which the Reserve is situated, for the protection of forests against fire, and any breach of such Act or regulations shall be held to be a breach of the regulations hereby established, and shall render the person making such breach liable to any penalty provided by the Reserves Act.

9. Any person who shall directly or indirectly, personally or through any servant, employe or agent, (a) kindle a fire or let it run at large on any land not his own property; (b) permit any fire to pass from his own land; (c) or allow any fire under his charge, custody or

control or under the charge, custody or control of any servant, employe or agent to run at large; with the result that such fire shall pass into any Forest Reserve, shall be liable, in addition to any penalty imposed by any provincial Act, to the penalty imposed by the Reserves Act for breach of these regulations.

10. Every person in charge of any drive of timber or survey or exploring party or of any other party in any Forest Reserve shall provide himself with a copy of these Regulations and shall see that the men under his charge are fully informed of the provisions thereof; and in case a breach of these regulations is committed by any of them he shall be liable to the penalty for such breach as if it had been committed by himself, unless he establishes that such breach was committed without his knowledge and contrary to his instruction; but such liability on the part of the person in charge of any such party shall not relieve any member of his party from personal liability for any such breach.

11. Every locomotive steam engine passing on a railroad through a Forest Reserve or through any part thereof shall, by the company or authority using the same be provided with and have in use all the most improved and efficient appliances to prevent the escape of fire from the furnace or ashpan or from the smokestack of such engine, and it shall be the duty of every engineer in charge of any such engine to use all necessary means and appliances to prevent the escape of fire from any such locomotive.

12. Every railway company operating a railroad by the power of steam in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta shall, where such railroad passes through a Forest Reserve, establish and maintain along the line thereof of such points and for such distances as may be decided by the Minister of the Interior to be necessary, on each side of such line of railroad and of such width not more than three hundred feet from the centre of the railroad as may be decided by the Minister, a good and sufficient fire guard to be made by ploughing the land to the extent of not less than fifteen feet in width on the side of the fire guard farthest from the railroad and by burning or otherwise freeing from inflammable material the spaces between such ploughing and such line of railroad: Provided, however, that no fire shall be started for the purpose of clearing such fire guard until three days' notice in writing has been given to the fire ranger in charge of the Forest Reserve.

13. Every railway company shall, at all times, keep such fire guards free from weeds and other inflammable material and in such condition as not to allow fire to spread therein and therefrom through coals, cinders or sparks falling from or emitted from locomotive steam engines.

PERMITS TO CUT TIMBER.

26. Permits for the cutting of timber in the Forest Reserves may be granted by the Superintendent of Forestry or by any other officer appointed for that purpose acting under his instructions, subject to the conditions hereinafter stated.

27. No timber except dry or fallen timber, shall be cut in the Moose Mountain, Turtle Mountain, Spruce Woods or Cypress Hills Forest Reserves until otherwise ordered by the Minister of the Interior.

28. The cutting of timber shall be permitted only within such areas as may be designated by the Officer in charge of the Reserve, and no permit shall authorize or be accepted as authorizing the cutting of timber outside of such areas.

29. Permits shall be granted only to actual settlers living within fifty miles of the nearest boundary of any Reserve, and except as hereinafter specifically provided any timber so granted shall be for the sole use of the permittee upon the land occupied by him as a farm.

(b) Permits shall expire on the first day of May next succeeding the date of issue and no person shall be entitled to more than one permit in one year of each class provided for by these regulations. Each permit shall designate the location in which the cutting is to be done and the quantities and classes of timber to be cut thereunder, and immediately after expiry shall be returned to the officer by whom it was issued with a sworn statement of the timber cut. In case of failure by a permittee to return his permit with a sworn statement, he shall not be granted another permit, provided, however, that if a permit has been inadvertently lost or destroyed, a sworn statement in form satisfactory to the Minister may be accepted in lieu thereof. The fee for a permit shall be twenty-five cents.

(c) Before the issue of a permit the fee and dues in connection therewith shall be paid in full.

30. Permits to cut dry wood up to twenty-five cords may be granted free of dues.

31. Permits to cut dry wood for sale or barter up to one hundred cords may be granted on payment of dues at the rate of twenty-five cents per cord.

32. Any bona-fide occupant of a homestead within fifty miles of the nearest boundary of any Forest Reserve who has the right to a permit to cut timber free of dues under the provisions of section twenty of the Regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion lands established by an Order in Council dated the first of July, 1898, as amended by subsequent Orders in Council, or who may acquire the right under the said regulations and amendments thereto, may be granted a permit to exercise such right within any Forest Reserve covered by the regulations hereby established, but the permittee must comply with the requirements of the regulations hereby established or of any amendment thereto.

33. Bona-fide settlers who have not a sufficient supply on their own farms may, upon payment of the dues hereinafter prescribed, be granted permits for the quantities of timber and in accordance with the provisions hereinafter stated:

Ten thousand feet board measure of building logs for lumber. No tree to be cut which is of less diameter than ten inches breast-high or at four and one-half feet from the ground. Dues to be charged at the following rates:

Poplar\$1.50 per thousand feet.

Other species\$3.00 per thousand feet.

Five hundred fence posts seven feet long, not to exceed five inches in diameter at the top:

Poplar and willow2 cents each.

Other species5 cents each.

Five hundred fence rails or roof poles, not to exceed six inches in diameter at the butt:

Poplar only2 cents each.

One thousand lineal feet of round building material, no log to exceed twelve inches in diameter at the butt:

.....1 cent per lineal foot.

Fifteen cords of fuel:

Poplar only\$1.00 per cord.

34. All cutting upon the Reserves shall be done under the control of the officer in charge thereof and the permittee shall be required to avoid all unnecessary waste or destruction of timber. All parts exceeding four inches in diameter of trees cut down shall be removed by the permittee. Any breach of this regulation by the permittee or failure to comply with the instructions of the officer in charge of the Reserve or of the forest ranger shall render the permit liable to cancellation and, in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior, the privilege of obtaining any further or other permit within a Forest Reserve may be withdrawn.

35. All timber cut within a Forest Reserve without the authority of a permit or outside of the areas within which cutting is allowed as hereinbefore provided shall be liable to seizure, whether in the possession of the person by whom it was cut or of any other person and whether it has or has not been removed from the Reserve; and a fine equivalent to at least double dues shall be collected on the whole quantity cut, whether partly covered by a permit or not, and the person by whom the timber was cut shall forfeit all right to obtain a permit within a Forest Reserve, in addition to any other penalty provided by the Reserves Act, or by these regulations.

(b) Any timber so seized and upon which the dues are not paid may be disposed of by public auction after proper advertisement, and, if no bid equal to the amount due the Government is received, may be disposed of by private sale.

(c) Any officer in charge of a Forest Reserve or any Forest Ranger appointed to act therein shall have authority to make seizures of timber as herein provided.

36. When in any of the foregoing regulations it is provided that the permission of the Superintendent of Forestry or of any Forest Ranger or other officer having charge of or jurisdiction within any

Forest Reserve, is necessary, it is understood that such permission shall be in writing over the signature of such Superintendent, Forest Ranger or other officer.

PENALTIES.

37. As provided by section 15 of the Reserves Act, any person violating any provision of these regulations shall, in addition to any civil liability thereby incurred, be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars, and in default of immediate payment of such penalty and of the cost of prosecution such person may be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding six months.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY AT MILLSIDE, B.C.

Although the cutting of lumber, by the Fraser River Saw Mills, Limited, of Millside, B.C., has been suspended for some time past, things are by no means quiet, or inactive, around the historic site of the old Ross-MacLaren plant. The thud of the pile-driver, the din of the hammer and riveter, and the noise of the cross-cut saw, all contribute their quota to the medley of sounds that bespeak considerable activity on the banks of the mighty Fraser.

Reconstruction is the order of the day, the rebuilding of the entire plant of the Fraser River Saw Mills, Limited, being in process. The entire mechanical equipment, which was only installed during 1906, but which has since been found too light for the demand put upon it, has been torn down and will be practically all disposed of; new machinery of a heavier order, and the latest in design, having been purchased. The initial step in the remodeling of the plant is the building of new foundations under the building. This is under way, at the time of writing the old floor being torn up, and the pile-driver at work inside the building.

The new machinery includes one new 11-inch band saw mill, two 9 1-2 inch band saw mills, of Allis-Chalmers manufacture; a new Wickes Bros. gang mill, and an entirely new complement of edgers, trimmers, slashers, live rolls and transmission system, also a new lath mill outfit. The power plant has been overhauled and one new single Corliss engine and one twin engine will be installed. Both are being supplied by the Allis-Chalmers Company. Steam for these will be produced from sixteen 72 inch x 18 foot Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited, boilers, having a total of 2,450 horse-power, nominal.

With this equipment it is expected that the mill will have a capacity of 300,000 feet per ten hours. To facilitate their cargo trade, the dock will be extended about 500 feet. They are also about to build a large new office building, store and post office.

The Fraser River Saw Mills, Limited, passed into new ownership a few months ago, the officials of the new company being: President, A. D. McRae, of Winnipeg; 1st vice-president, Peter Jansen, of Jansen, Neb.; 2nd vice-president, Lester W. David, of Seattle, Wash.; secretary, R. H. Brown, Millside, B.C., and treasurer, Frank Donnelly. The mill manager is Mr. W. S. Roger who, until the 1st of December last, when he came to Millside, B.C., had been for the previous twenty-five years connected with the Weyerhouser Company at Everett, Wash.

A LARGE WOOD-RIM WHEEL.

After an accident to a flywheel in a large European electric station, the superintendent designed and had constructed a flywheel of wood which has a diameter of over 35 feet and a rim width of 10 feet. The thickness of the rim is about 12 inches, and it is made up of 44 thicknesses of beech planks, with staggered joints. The boards were glued together and then bolted. The inside consists of a double wheel, the 24 spokes of which are fastened to two hubs. The spokes and hubs are of cast iron. The wheel is operated at 76 revolutions per minute, which corresponds to a peripheral speed at the rim of 139 feet per second or 94 miles per hour. This is said to constitute a record for wooden flywheels.—Power.

POOL AND HURST DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP.

Pool & Hurst, who have been doing a lumber, coal and contracting business at Glencoe, Ont., have dissolved partnership. Mr. T. K. Pool retires, while Mr. J. E. Hurst will continue the business.

Coast Lumbering Growth

The year just closed has witnessed most remarkable progress throughout the whole world, but nowhere more than in Canada's "Premier Province—British Columbia." The development of this province means in a large measure the development of her lumbering interests, and truly, in this respect has the year 1907 seen a wonderful advance over all previous years, as the following list will show. This list represents only those companies which have incorporated—there are others formed which have not incorporated:—

Alberni Mills & Turner Company, Limited, incorporated September 23rd, 1907. Capitalized at \$250,000. Shares, \$100.00 each. Present head office in Ballard, Wash. Mill to be built next year at Alberni, Vancouver Island, B.C.

Anderson Logging Company, Limited, incorporated June 4th, 1907. Capitalized at \$50,000. Shares, \$100.00. Interests located on the coast.

Adams River Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated June 25th, 1907. Capitalized at \$500,000. Shares, \$100.00. Among those interested are J. P. McGoldrick, Spokane, Wash., and Mr. Lammars, Stillwater, Minn.

British Columbia Timber & Forestry Chamber of Commerce, incorporated November 19th, 1907, under the Benevolent Societies' Act. Head office, Room 7, Jones Block, Vancouver. President, E. P. Bremner; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Judson F. Clark. Object: The betterment of timber and forestry conditions throughout the province.

British Columbia Cedar Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated July 20th, 1907. Capitalized at \$200,000. Shares, \$100.00.

Burley Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated January 25th, 1907. Capitalized at \$50,000. Shares \$100.00. Head office, New Westminster, B.C. W. S. Burley, manager.

British Canadian Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated February 4th, 1907. Capitalized at \$1,000,000. Shares \$1.00 each. Registered office, care of Geo. A. Morphy, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C.

British America Lumber & Trading Company, Limited, incorporated February 11th, 1907. Capitalized at \$100,000. Shares, \$100.00. Wholesalers of lumber. J. R. Owens, manager, 118 Hastings street, Vancouver.

B. C. Loggers' Association, incorporated April 25th, 1907, under the Benevolent Societies Act. President, Theo. Magnesen; Secretary, Joseph Buch. Object: The production and promotion of the logging interests of British Columbia.

B. C. Northern Land & Timber Company, Limited, incorporated May 10th, 1907. Capitalized at \$100,000. Shares, \$1.00. J. F. Stewart, managing director, Fairfield Building, Vancouver, B.C. Company inactive at present.

The Joseph Chew Lumber & Shingle Manufacturing Company, Limited, incorporated April 27th, 1907. Capitalized at \$100,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office and mill, False Creek, Vancouver. Joseph Chew, manager. Succeeding the shingle business previously carried by Joseph Chew.

Campbell River Booming Company, Limited, incorporated May 29th, 1907. Capitalized at \$50,000. Shares, \$1.00. Interests located on Campbell River, Vancouver Island, B.C.

The Coast Timber & Trading Company, Limited, incorporated July 9th, 1907. Capitalized at \$50,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office at Calgary, Alberta; B. C. office, in Vancouver. Daniel Webster Trotter, being attorney for the company in Vancouver.

Canadian American Timber Company, incorporated September 10th, 1907. Company to exist for fifty years from first day of May, 1907. Head office, Seattle, Wash.; B. C. office, Vancouver. Frank C. Raney being attorney for the company. Capitalized at \$30,000. Shares, \$100.00.

Campbell Shingle Company, Limited, incorporated November 11th, 1907. Capitalized at \$10,000. Shares \$100.00.

Columbia River Timber & Transportation Company, Limited, incorporated December 6th, 1907. Capitalized at \$50,000. Shares, \$100.00.

Chilliwack Manufacturing Company, Limited, incorporated Decem-

ber 9th, 1907. Capitalized at \$15,000. Shares, \$50.00. Lumber manufacturers at Chilliwack, B.C.

Eburne Shingle Company, Limited, incorporated June 29th, 1907. Capitalized at \$10,000. Shares, \$10.00. Mill located at Eburne, B.C. J. W. Mackay, general manager.

Funnell Logging Company, Limited, incorporated April 25th, 1907. Capitalized at \$10,000. Shares, \$100.00. Soon after incorporation this company's interests were sold to Messrs. Dempsey & Doherty, Vancouver.

Fullerton Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, incorporated May 18th, 1907. Capitalized at \$50,000. Shares, \$1.00. Wholesale dealers in lumber and shingles. Head office, 633 Hastings street, Vancouver.

Grand Trunk Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated January 30th, 1907. Capitalized at \$10,000. Shares, \$100.00. Messrs. Bird & Brydonjack, Vancouver, are solicitors for this company, the manager being J. M. Duncan, Port Essington, B.C.

Graham Island Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated May 22nd, 1907. Capitalized at \$30,000. Shares, \$100.00. Interests of this company are located on Graham Island, in the Queen Charlotte group, off the coast of B.C. B. F. Graham, Douglas Building, Los Angeles, Cal., is head of this company.

Gibbon's Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated May 11th, 1907. Capitalized at \$250,000. Shares, \$100.00. Mill at Pingston Creek, on the Arrow Lake. Rand Gibbons, Arrowhead, B.C., is manager.

Hill-Tout Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated February 9th, 1907. Capitalized at \$50,000. Shares, \$100.00. Mill located at Abbotsford, B.C.

E. H. Heaps & Company, Limited, incorporated June 11th, 1907. Capitalized at \$1,500,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office, Powell street, Vancouver. Succeeding the lumber manufacturing business of E. H. Heaps & Company.

Independent Shingle Company, Limited, incorporated March 25th, 1907. Capitalized at \$50,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office and plant, New Westminster, B.C. P. D. Roe, president; W. B. Welbon, manager. Succeeding the shingle manufacturing concern known as the Fraser River Lumber Company.

Island Logging Company, Limited, incorporated April 22nd, 1907. Capitalized at \$25,000. Shares, \$1.00. Interests on Salt Spring Island, in Gulf of Georgia, B.C. R. T. Elliott, Victoria, is solicitor for the company.

Imperial Shingle Company, Limited, incorporated June 18th, 1907. Capitalized at \$25,000. Shares, \$50.00. Mill on False Creek, Vancouver. President, R. J. Crawford; Manager, Z. Giberson.

Jordan River Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated May 31st, 1907. Capitalized at \$300,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office, Turnet-Beeton Wharf, Victoria. President and General Manager, Mr. I. D. Calhoun.

Kyugnot Sound Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated June 26th, 1907. Capitalized at \$100,000. Shares, \$10.00. The registered office of this company is in Victoria, B.C.

Leask Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated January 21st, 1907. Capitalized at \$75,000. Shares, \$10.00. Object: To acquire the lumber manufacturing plant at Goat River Canyon (Kitchener), B.C. Operated by Thos. W. Leask.

Lynn Valley Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated March 4th, 1907. Capitalized at \$25,000. Shares, \$1.00. Plant now owned and operated by J. M. Fromme, North Vancouver, B.C.

Lea Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated August 10th, 1907. Capitalized at \$50,000. Shares, \$100.00. Mill to be at Wigwan, B.C., near Revelstoke.

North Coast Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated November 6th, 1907. Capitalized at \$1,000,000. Shares, \$100.00.

Moresky Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated June 28th, 1907. Capitalized at \$500,000. Shares, \$100.00. N. A. Mellor, secretary, 34 1-2 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

McNair-Fraser Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated June 10th, 1907. Capitalized at \$200,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office, 440 Westminster avenue, Vancouver. President and General Manager, Jas. A. McNair, Vancouver.

Mott-Boulton Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated August 8th, 1907. Capitalized at \$10,000. Shares, \$100.00. Mill and head office at Elkmouth, B.C.

Merrill & Ring Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated July 5th, 1907. Capitalized at \$500,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office of company, 1011 Alaska Building, Seattle.

Northwest Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated February 7th, 1907. Capitalized at \$500,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office of company, 1011 Alaska office, 15 William Building, Vancouver. Later—This company has gone into liquidation.

The Northern Pioneer Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated May 11th, 1907. Capitalized at \$15,000. Shares, \$10.00. Head office, Atlin, B.C. Membership of firm includes G. D. Sinclair, Johnston Woods and Fred. A. Taylor, all of Atlin.

The North Arm Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated July 4th, 1907. Capitalized at \$200,000. Shares, \$100.00. Mill located on North arm of Fraser River, at Eburne, B.C. Head office, Empire Building, Vancouver. R. H. McKee, president and general manager.

The North American Shingle Company, Limited, incorporated September 3rd, 1907. Capitalized at \$25,000. Shares, \$10.00. The promoter of this company is W. J. Kerr, of New Westminster, B.C.

Nicola Valley Lumber Company, Limited, Crawford, B.C., incorporated September 16th, 1907. Capitalized at \$50,000. Shares, \$100.00. Saw mill operators at Nicola Valley, B.C.

Norman Plass Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated September 19th, 1907. Capitalized at \$250,000. Shares, \$100.00.

New Westminster Logging Company, Limited, incorporated October 14th, 1907. Capitalized at \$10,000. Shares, \$100.00. Acquired interests of John Hudson & Company, loggers.

Patrick Lumber Company Limited, incorporated January 23rd, 1907. Capitalized at \$200,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office, at Nelson, B.C. Mill on Slocan branch of C.P.R.

The Pacific Coast Lumber Mills, Limited, incorporated February 12th, 1907. Capitalized at \$600,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office, Georgia street, Vancouver. G. F. Gibson, manager. Succeeding the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, Limited.

Paterson Timber Company, Limited, incorporated February 19th, 1907. Capitalized at \$125,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office, Inns of Court Building, Vancouver. I. Frank Paterson, manager. Succeeding the Paterson Timber Company.

Prince Rupert's Timber & Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated July 12th, 1907. Capitalized at \$450,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office of Company, 48 Sparks street, Ottawa; B.C. office, 439 Richard street, Vancouver. E. H. Moore, manager.

Piper Trading & Lumber Company Limited, incorporated October 1st, 1907. Capitalized at \$60,000. Shares, \$100.00. Mill at Burnaby Lake, B.C. C. T. W. Piper, manager, Vancouver, B.C.

The Summerland Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated January 26th, 1907. Capitalized at \$150,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office, Summerland, B.C. J. M. Robinson, manager, Beach avenue, Summerland.

The Quesnelle Lake Timber Company, Limited, incorporated August 29th, 1907. Capitalized at \$75,000. Shares, \$5.00. To take over the interests named in an agreement between Elijah John Fader, of New Westminster, and Henry Lovekin Edmonds.

Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated April 27th, 1907. Capitalized at \$500,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office, Waldo, B.C. D. H. Telford, president; H. H. Ross, general manager. Succeeding Ross Bros. & Company, of Elkmouth, B.C.

The Rideau Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated May 20th, 1907. Capitalized at \$40,000. Shares, \$10.00. Head office, Waldo, B.C. J. O. Clothier, manager.

Roe & Abernethy, Limited, incorporated May 21st, 1907. Capitalized at \$350,000. Shares, \$100.00. Incorporated to take over the lumber interests of Perry D. Roe and Abernethy Bros. Head office, Port Moody, B.C. P. D. Roe, manager.

The S. C. Smith Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated January 21st, 1907. Capitalized at \$100,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office at Vernon, B.C. Succeeding the lumber manufacturing concern of S. C. Smith.

Port Douglas Lumber & Trading Company, Limited, Harrison River, B.C., incorporated December 9th, 1907. Capitalized at \$100,000. Shares, \$100.00.

Squamish Timber Company, Limited, incorporated March 21st, 1907. Capitalized at \$250,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office of company, 46 Flock Block, Vancouver.

Silverton Lumber & Power Company, Limited, incorporated April 20th, 1907. Capitalized at \$30,000. Shares, \$100.00.

Summit Lake Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated May 18th, 1907. Capitalized at \$100,000. Shares, \$100.00. O. L. Boynton, of Fernie, B.C., and associates are interested in this company.

The Sunset Timber & Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated July 22nd, 1907. Capitalized at \$300,000. Shares, \$100.00.

Squamish River Boom Company Limited, incorporated August 17th, 1907. Capitalized at \$10,000. Shares, \$100.00. Noah Adams, of Squamish, B.C., is interested.

Stacey & Garland, Limited, incorporated August 20th, 1907. Capitalized at \$300,000. Shares, \$5.00. Head office, 328 Granville street, Vancouver. These people took over the interests of the Edmonton Logging Company.

The Squamish Valley Shingle Bolt Company, Limited, incorporated August 20th, 1907. Capitalized at \$25,000. Shares, \$50.00. Head office, 1605 Georgia street, Vancouver.

Shuswap Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated September 19th, 1907. Capitalized at \$50,000. Shares, \$100.00.

Scott Cove Timber Company, Limited, incorporated September 20th, 1907. Capitalized at \$50,000. Shares, \$100.00. Office, 27 Imperial Block, Vancouver, President, U. K. Loose; Secretary, J. C. McCarth.

Saanich Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated October 15th, 1907. Capitalized at \$100,000. Shares, \$1.00. Messrs. M. Carlin and J. G. Billings, of Victoria (late of Golden & Nelson, B.C., respectively), are at the head of this concern.

Sim's Timber Company, Limited, incorporated December 9th, 1907. Capitalized at \$250,000. Shares, \$100.00. Office, Room I, Davis Chamber, Vancouver.

Thurlow Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated January 14th, 1907. Capitalized at \$25,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office, 2027 Granville street, south Vancouver. President, A. E. Coffin; Secretary, D. C. Little. Mill and limits on Thurlow Island, B.C.

The Terminal Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, incorporated July 26th, 1907. Capitalized at \$100,000. Shares, \$10.00. President, T. F. Paterson; Manager, W. Cooke. Succeeding Cooke & Tait Lumber Company, Vancouver.

Victoria Tie & Timber Company, Limited, incorporated March 12th, 1907. Capitalized at \$10,000. Shares, \$10.00. Solicitor of company is R. T. Elliott, Victoria. W. A. Ward, Victoria, B.C., is a member of this firm.

Vancouver Island Timber Company, Limited, incorporated May 17th, 1907. Capitalized at \$100,000. Shares, \$100.00. Manager, John Arbuthnot, Metropolitan Building, Government street, Victoria.

The Vancouver Island Logging & Mill Company, Limited, incorporated June 19th, 1907. Capitalized at \$100,000. Shares, \$10.00. H. Maurice Hills, Victoria, B.C., is solicitor for this company, to whose office communications may be addressed.

The Valley Timber Company, Limited, incorporated August 17th, 1907. Capitalized at \$25,000. Shares, \$50.00. Head office, 1605 Georgia street, Vancouver. G. F. Gibson, director.

The Westholme Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated January 18th, 1907. Capitalized at \$25,000. Shares, \$10.00. Succeeding the lumber manufacturing business of Frank Lloyd, Westholme, Vancouver B.C. Among those interested are Chas. D. McNab, of Cranbrook, and Island, B.C.

Wilson Logging & Timber Company, Limited, incorporated March 13th, 1907. Capitalized at \$50,000. Shares, \$100.00. Head office, 45 Davis Chambers, Vancouver. P. A. Wilson, manager.

The Watkins Logging & General Contract Company, Limited, incorporated October 3rd, 1907. Capitalized at \$100,000. Shares, \$1.00.

The Western Lumber Company, Limited, incorporated June 5th, 1907. Capitalized at \$50,000. Shares, \$10.00. Head office at Fernie, R. W. Wood, of Fernie.

Market Correspondence

ACTIVITY IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

Ottawa, Feb. 8, 1908.—A small quantity of the coming season's lumber cut has been contracted for by British buyers at last year's prices. A prominent manufacturer states that in some cases the 1907 figure has been exceeded and believes that holders of lumber may rely upon as high rates next summer as ever obtained. It is felt in Ottawa that much will depend upon the prices set by manufacturers of pine in this city as to the general market for pine the coming summer. Many agents have been making inquiries, but not enough contracts have been concluded to warrant a definite statement of prices or comparison with last year's rates. The unsettled state of the money market is largely responsible for this. One large dealer asserts that the financial stringency has practically tied up all lumber business in certain quarters and it is quite evident that the whole field is similarly affected.

The recent snows and cold weather have been of remarkable assistance in shanty operations and the work of hauling goes on satisfactorily. It is evident now that the smallest mill owner will be unable to produce as much lumber next summer as last owing to the smaller cut of logs, but half a dozen of the manufacturers have such a large supply of logs ahead as not to be affected by the curtailment of the winter operations. J. R. Booth is preparing his mill for a larger capacity for the 1908 cut. Owing to the extent of repairs now going on, no lumber has been sawed in the Booth mill this winter. Although repairs are made every winter it is necessary, about once in a decade to completely overhaul the plant and when this is done, as now, operations have to cease entirely. A year ago the Booth mill was operating to fill rush orders.

The estate of the late Robert Hurdman, whose cut last summer amounted to about four millions, sawn in R. & T. Ritchie's mill, are not operating in the woods this winter, but have some logs which will be cut next summer. When these are manufactured into lumber the operations of the firm will cease.

The reconstruction of James Davidson's lumber mill at Fort Coloungé, which was burnt in 1906, had the effect of increasing the lumber output last year to five million feet from one million the year before.

The Ottawa Valley members in the House of Commons are urging the federal government to moderate the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal. At Ottawa the plan is to pass the Chaudiere Falls by a canal north of Hull. The various works proposed would greatly increase the water power at the Chaudiere as well as at other points along the Ottawa River.

Some interesting information concerning the amount paid by lessees of Chaudiere water powers is contained in a return brought down to Parliament this week. Disputes having arisen between the original leases of the hydraulic lots and the government, the lessees on November 19, 1889, paid to the Crown the accrued rents due, amounting to the sum of \$64,685. The lessees at the same time surrendered the lots to the Crown and new leases were issued to W. G. Perley, et al, J. R. Booth, R. Blackburn, Margaret Petrie, A. H. Baldwin, Bank of Montreal, Milton Merrill, and the Bronson & Weston Lumber Company. Each of the leases has to run 21 years, from January 1, 1890, renewable at similar periods of 21 years forever. The annual rental was \$100 for each lot which amount to about 150 horse-power.

The lessees are:—

J. R. Booth—Lease of land, south westerly end of Union Bridge at Chaudiere Falls. Area 9,714 square feet. Rent \$150 per annum.

Colin Dewar—Lease of land of Victoria Island, Chaudiere, Ottawa. Area 2,244 square feet. Date July 15, 1891. Rent \$5 per annum. Duration good pleasure.

The Ottawa Electric Company—Land at Chaudiere Island, small reserve. Date of lease, January 11, 1898. Duration 20 years. Rent \$10 per annum.

The Bronson Company—Lease of a portion of Amelia Island, Ottawa. Area 7,500 square feet. Date October 9, 1900. Rent \$100 per annum.

The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company—Lease of portion of government reserve, Victoria Island, Ottawa. Area 1,947 square feet. Date December 22, 1903. Duration 10 years. Rent \$2 per annum.

MARITIME TRADE STILL SLOW.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 10, 1908.—Since last writing conditions bearing upon logging operations have changed materially. The change, which has been entirely in favor of the operator, came at an opportune moment, and it seems just now as if the threatened log famine will not materialize. During the last fortnight several heavy falls of snow have occurred in all parts of the province. The total fall so far in the upper St. John river sections amounts to from two to two and one-half feet. Operators are rushing the work of hauling to the brows and already large quantities of cedar and spruce have been piled along the banks of the brooks and streams.

Local conditions which have a bearing on the trade of the coming season evince some interesting features on the manufacturing as well as on the selling end. There is no doubt that several local concerns, both manufacturers and dealers, were caught last year when the bottom fell out of the lumber market, and it is equally sure that they will be on the safe side this year, if present indications are a standard by which to judge.

With the St. John river driven clean of logs last year and the present season's cut of logs from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. smaller than was the case last season, the mill owners figure that they will be in a position during 1908 to either saw their logs or hold them, and are quite prepared, in nearly every case, to do the latter if they cannot sell their product at a fair margin of profit.

The operations of local dealers are marked by extreme caution and transactions are such as will supply only immediate needs. At this season of the year it is usually possible, by sizing up the trend of the local market, to form some idea of what the season is apt to bring forth in the way of prices, but this year anything in the way of a forecast is little better than a guess; there is little or nothing doing and the dealers, like the manufacturers, are waiting and doing their best to avoid being tied up to any extent. It is quite certain that prices which would be quoted a prospective seller would not be of an attractive nature.

Any spruce lath which might go on the local market would not bring at present more than \$2.10 to \$2.20 per thousand (dutable) f.o.b., St. John, while one inch spruce boards, also dutiable, could not be disposed of at any greater figure than \$11 per thousand superficial feet, f.o.b., St. John.

An offering of the usual specifications of "English" deals might be disposed of at from \$12.50 to \$12.75 per thousand superficial feet, f.o.b., St. John.

TIMBER LOCATIONS WITHDRAWN.

The following Order-in-Council has appeared in the Ontario Gazette.

"Upon consideration of the memorandum of the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, the committee of Council advise that lots which have been located or sold and consequently withdrawn from timber license for anything but pine timber shall remain so withdrawn so far as timber other than pine is concerned, even if the sales or location shall be subsequently cancelled for non-performance of settlement duties or any other cause."

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS.

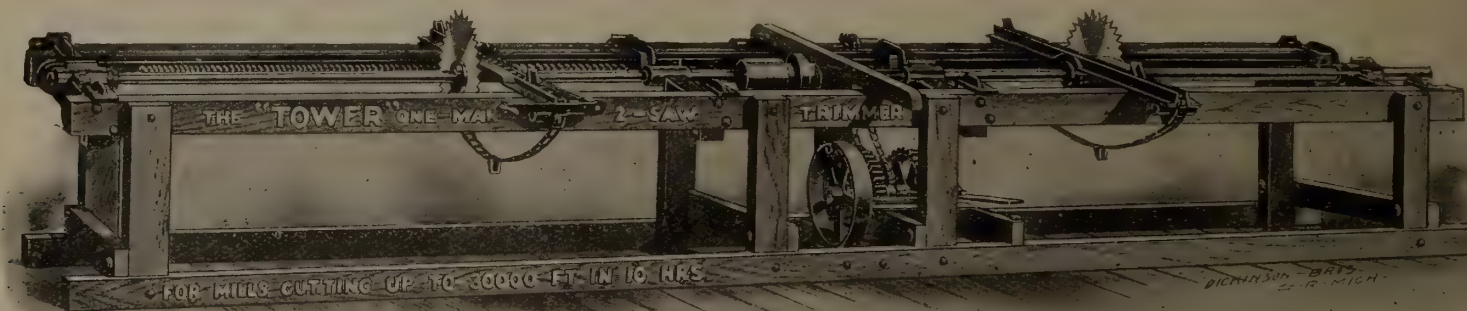
The Lumber Underwriters, 66 Broadway, New York, who assume no risks other than those of lumber and lumber working plants, write us that they are receiving very satisfactory support from the lumber trade at large. Their policy at reduced rates makes a positive, immediate saving. Their yearly statement shows a surplus at the beginning of 1908 of \$117,555.

"TOWER" ONE MAN TWO-SAW TRIMMER.

In selecting machinery, too often the only element that is taken into consideration is the price. The purchaser overlooks the fact that he is buying the machine for what it will do, and not because it is cheap. There is a vast difference between both the quality and the quantity of the work done by machines of the same description built by different manufacturers; and this should be constantly borne in mind by the buyer. The "Tower" one-man two-saw trimmer, the product of the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Michigan, is claimed by the manufacturers to do more work in a given time than any other trimmer in the same class on the market, and that with less fatigue to the operator. This is claimed because, with other trimmers, every time the saws are to be set to cut a different length the operator has to go clear to the end of the machine, while with the "Tower" one-man two-saw trimmer, he goes only to the end of the board.

To see what this means, let us take an illustration. This machine trims from 6 to 24 feet, both lengths inclusive, and the machine is 26 feet 6 inches long, over all. We will take an extreme case, and suppose the operator has just trimmed a 6-foot board and is about to trim an 8-foot one. With an ordinary trimmer, he would have to walk from one end of the 6-foot board to the end of the machine and back to the end of the 8-foot board—a distance of 19 feet 6 inches. With the "Tower one-man two-saw trimmer," he would move only 1 foot, turning the crank one complete revolution as he did so. This would bring the saws 2 feet farther apart, each saw moving 1 foot in opposite directions. Thus this trimmer saves steps. This implies less fatigue to the operator, and more work, because there is less lost time.

But this method of shifting has another great advantage. As it



"TOWER" ONE-MAN TWO-SAW TRIMMER.

10

always leaves the operator right at the end of the board, regardless of whether it is short or long, he can see instantly how to trim the lumber, and not only that, but how to trim it to the best advantage. This means a still further saving of time, and prevents wasting good lumber by cutting off too much.

It must not be assumed that the "Tower" one-man two-saw trimmer is a high-priced machine, as we are assured by those in a position to know that, quite the contrary is the case. In fact, it so happens that in this instance the maximum of convenience and efficiency are found in a machine of moderate cost. This trimmer is made in ten different sizes and styles.

Those wishing to raise the grade of their lumber and make it sell more readily would do well to write the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, Greenville, Michigan, for particulars concerning this machine.

SAW MAKING IN MONTREAL.

"In the St. Henry portion of the city," says a recent number of the Montreal "Witness," "are big works for the manufacture of saws, an industry that is making great strides under the direction of very able business men.

"These works were established in January, 1906, by one of the most famous saw manufacturing firms in the United States. The firm pur-

chased the three local saw-making companies, and built new works at St. Henri, where is now installed what is claimed to be the most complete and up-to-date saw and knife plant in Canada. Many skilled technical and executive men were brought from the company's American factories, and, although the plant has only been in operation about eighteen months, a large and constantly increasing trade is done with all parts of the Dominion, a considerable portion of it through distributing branches at Toronto and St. John, N. B.



PLANT OF SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY, MONTREAL.

"The steel that is used is manufactured in the company's own works at Chicago and is brought in untempered to the Montreal works. The output includes a complete line of saws—circular, band, gang and cross-cut—as well as every kind of machine knife. The largest band saws made in the works are sixty feet long and eighteen inches wide, but the usual run is forty-seven feet long and from ten to twelve inches wide. The cross-cut saws for the British Columbia trade are nine and a

half feet long. Very few of these are used in the eastern lumbering camps, the size most favored in these, being from five to six and a half feet long. The circular saws are made in all sizes up to seventy-two inches in diameter, which is about the largest used in this territory. The company's machinery includes a six hundred horse-power gas producer plant, which, it is stated, is the largest industrial producer plant in the Dominion.

"The company has land between three and four thousand feet long and a hundred feet wide behind its present works, and it expects to extend the factory over the whole of this within the next five years."

The plant referred to is that of the Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited, already well known among lumbermen.

A TREE OF MANY USES.

The Carnahuba Palm of Brazil, is said to be the world's most useful tree. A department store tree, you might call it, for it gives everything from medicine to cattle feed. Its roots make a very valuable drug, a blood purifier that is prescribed a good deal in the spring. Its timber takes a high polish and is in demand among cabinet makers for fine work. The sap becomes wine or vinegar, according to the way it is prepared and starch and sugar are also obtained from this sap. The fruit of the tree is a cattle food, the nut is a good coffee substitute, the pith makes corks.

WESTERN RETAIL LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The following circular letter has been sent to the members of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association and policyholders of the Retail Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Winnipeg, Jan. 29, 1908.

Gentlemen:—

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association will be held in the Commercial Travelers' Hall, corner of King and Bannatyne streets, Winnipeg, on Wednesday and Thursday the 19th and 20th of February, 1908, commencing on Wednesday the 19th, at 9 o'clock a.m., at which three interesting and instructive papers will be read.

The third annual meeting of the Retail Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held in the same place on Thursday the 20th, at which meeting all lumbermen who are interested, whether policyholders or not, are cordially invited to attend.

The date being during the bonspiel, the railway companies will grant tickets at bonspiel rates up to the 18th.

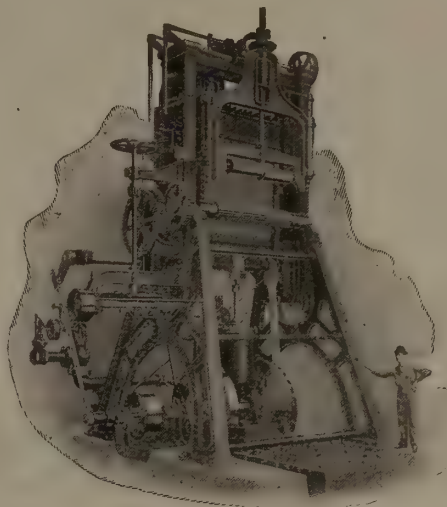
The annual "round-up" of the Western Hoo-Hoo will take place during the convention, in which function a large number of prairie lumbermen are expected to participate. The Vicegerent Snark of Central Canada has issued an order for the "black cats" to assemble.

During the Bonspiel Carnival there will be curling, hockey, skating, tobogganning, and other sports.

AFTER SOME BIG TIMBERS.

The purchasing agent for the Panama Canal is in the market for some big sticks of timber. It goes without saying that they will have to be bought on the Pacific coast, although the specifications call for yellow pine and Douglas fir. These are for dredgers. The dimensions of the big sticks are as follows: 236 x 36-60, 130 x 30-60, 124 x 24-60, 28 x 20-62, 28½ x 20-60, 17 x 19-24.

We Build Nine Different Types of Gangs and can meet your Requirements



Cut Illustrates our No. 4 or Steam Gang which does not require separate driving rig.

For those with limited space this machine is the ideal equipment.

Send for Catalogue

WICKES BROTHERS
Saginaw - Mich.

Lumber Insurance Company of New York

DIRECTORS:

B. W. Arnold, Albany, N. Y.
Of Arnold & Company, Albany, N. Y.
Alger, Smith & Company, Duluth, Minn.
Spanish River Lumber Co., Spanish River, Ontario
R. K. Albright, Buffalo, N. Y.
Vice-President Buffalo Bolt Company
S. M. Clement, Buffalo, N. Y.
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President Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.
William Hamlin, Buffalo, N. Y.
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Elias M. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
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Only Lumber Specializing Company regularly
Licensed by the Dominion Government

Deposit at Ottawa \$100,000 00 in Ontario Government Bonds
Capital and Surplus Paid in \$300,000

General Agent for the Dominion:

E. D. HARDY, 42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

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J. A. Christie & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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Attorney
J. J. McKelvey, New York, N. Y.
Attorney
R. H. McKelvey, New York, N. Y.
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Guy H. Moulthrop, Bay City, Mich.
President Moulthrop Lumber Company, John Island and
Little Current, Ontario
Henry J. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.
President International Traction Company
President Netherlands Tramways Company
Clark L. Ring, Saginaw, Mich.
Of Merrill & Ring, Duluth, Minn., and Seattle, Wash.
Dwight J. Turner, Toronto, Ontario
President Turner Lumber Company, Toronto, Midland
and South River, Ontario
Guy White, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Of White, Frost & White

Investors, Attention!

Timber investments the most profitable

Buy an interest in a company whose holdings of standing timber will exceed Thirteen hundred million (1,300,000,000) feet, and have an up-to-date, modern mill of large capacity and most advantageous location on the West Coast of the mainland of British Columbia. Buy Shares in the Aytoun Lumber Company, just organizing.

If interested write for prospectus

Address **J. C. FIELDS, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN**

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than Employment and Employees Wanted will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. Advertisements of Employment and Employees Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net.

Fourteen lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A FEW CARS OF cedar posts and shingles, pine lath, clear face and better red pine and a good quantity of white pine and spruce lumber. JOHN HARRISON & SONS Co., Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound, Ont. tf

FOR SALE.

TWO MILLION FEET HEMLOCK ON shore of Georgian Bay from 10 to 26 feet long. State highest price delivered in booms. Address, A. B. CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

FOR SALE

A QUANTITY OF HEMLOCK SLABS AT Falkenburg Station S. M. MOORE, Falkenburg, Ont. 4

FOR SALE

White Pine Bill Stuff

Any length to 40 ft. cut to order on short notice.

THE TORONTO JUNCTION LUMBER CO. TORONTO JUNCTION. Limited 5

FOR SALE

ALL LENGTHS OF CEDAR POLES AND posts. Apply Box 685, Peterboro, Ont. 10

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order. Write us. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near Cartier.) tf

SHINGLES FOR SALE

A QUANTITY OF PINE AND CEDAR shingles, also birch, hemlock and spruce lumber. PORTER & Co., Powassan, Ont.. 6

FOR SALE

SIX MILLION CANADA WHITE CEDAR Shingles well manufactured, put up in four qualities 4 x, 3 x, 2 x and 1 x. Will be manufactured during the coming season. Will contract for above quantity.

Also one million feet of Hemlock cut to order during the coming season. For particulars and prices apply to Box No. 571 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

FOR SALE.

I AM PREPARED TO DELIVER F.O.B. cars here 2,000,000 feet cedar logs cut to order into any size timbers from 4" x 4" to 12" x 12", and from 8 to 20 feet long; any time up to next May; 3,000 telegraph poles. Correspondence solicited. J. B. WINLAW, Winlaw, B. C. tf

FOR SALE

500 M ft. 4/4 Spruce Flooring or in the rough. 300 M ft. 8/4 Spruce. Also Pine and Hemlock, Hemlock and Cedar Squares, Fence Posts.

Planing, Re-sawing, Matching, etc., in transit. TAIT-CARSS LUMBER CO., Orillia, Ont. 6

FOR SALE

300 M. 4/4 Mill Run Birch. 100 M. 6/4 " " " 200 M. 8/4 " " " 60 M. Log run Basswood. 30 M. ft. 6/4 C. & B. Soft Elm. Will sell in grade or M.R. Prompt shipment, Bone dry. Inspection guaranteed. Write T. L. BAILLIE, North Bay, Ont. 7

FOR SALE

7 cars 1 x 7 & 1 x 8 Spruce, D.I.S. T. & G. No. 2 and better. 6 cars 1 1/2 x 4 ft. No. 1 Spruce Lath. 2 cars 3 x 4 Spruce No. 1 quality. 2 cars 1/2 Clear Spruce. 3 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles and Clears. 2 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles Clear Whites. GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. c

FOR SALE

Spruce 1", 2" or 3". No. 1 Spruce lath 4" x 1 1/2" x 3/8" Box 50, Bathurst Village, N.B. 7

FOR SALE

FEW CARS 2 1/2, 3 & 3 1/2 H. MAPLE; ALSO 1" Basswood, Soft Elm and Soft Maple. Nice stock, all dry. Apply Box 579 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—TWO CAR LOAD OF HEMLOCK sawn to order 12' to 28' R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO., Limited, Hamilton, Ontario. c

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto. tf

WANTED

WILL PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of lumber, cut or to be cut the coming season. Box 562, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

WANTED

500 M. FT. 4/4 BASSWOOD, LOG RUN, dead culls out. THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER CO., Limited, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont. 4

WANTED

300 ROUND HARD MAPLE LOGS, 22 inches and up diameter small end, 10/16' long. We will inspect and pay cash at point of shipment. Address Box 572, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 5

Wanted

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET WINTER cut Basswood. Sawing specification furnished upon request. Apply Box 555, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE EXPORT

ONE CAR MAPLE C. & B. CONTAINING 4,000 ft. 2 in thick 9 in. and up wide, remainder to be 1 1/2 in., 17 in up, also two or three cars of birch squares 4 x 4, 5 x 5, 27 in, long. W. GARDNER, 480 Givens St., Toronto, Ont. Phone COLLEGE 2233 4

WANTED

TO CONTRACT FOR TEN CARS OR LESS hard maple squares 1 1/4", 2" and 2 1/4" x 27" long, clear stock and bundled with wire. Shipment dry May to November 1908. Apply stating price and quantity to Box 560, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

WANTED

4 1/4 B. ASH, COM. AND CULL OR M. R.; also S. Elm, cut to order. Apply Box 580, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

WANT TO BUY

TWENTY CARS GENERAL YARD STOCK, F.O.B. Soo Line points in Saskatchewan. Address Lock Box 363, Weyburn, Sask. 5

WANTED

250 to 500 M Winter cut Bass 4/4 to 8/4, all grades. 250 to 500 M Common and Better Ash. 250 to 500 M Log run Soft Elm. Cash F. O. B. cars. Write Box 268, North Bay, Ontario. 7

HICKORY WANTED

FEW CAR LOADS OF CLEAN, FRESH butts, price F.O.B. shipping port. Box 578, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER BUSINESS FOR SALE

NO OPPOSITION IN GOOD TOWN OF 4000, Going Concern making good profits. A partner going west only reason for selling. Apply quick. Box 574, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

WANTED—CAPITAL TO SECURE GOVERNMENT TIMBER

A TIMBER CRUISER WITH OVER 20 years' experience in cruising and locating timber in B.C., wants to get in touch with parties desirous of securing timber in B.C. would take an interest in timber secured. Also several good limits for sale. Address, CRUISER, Box 194, Nelson, B.C. 4

MILL AND LUMBER BUSINESS FOR SALE

IN ORDER TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF the late T. L. Buller, of Ridgetown, his saw and planing mill, sash and door factory, lumber yard, etc., must be sold. everything is in first class shape, and it is a profitable business. Apply to DORA BULLER OR E. D. MITTON, Executors, Ridgetown, Ont. 6

For Sale

WILL SELL ONE OR SEVERAL WELL established lumber yards in new towns on Canadian Pacific Railway in the wheat belt of Saskatchewan, Canada. Address "OWNER", Care CANADA LUMBERMAN. 5

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

FOR SALE

VERY CHEAP, A LARGE REBUILT ENGINE 13 x 18. Fly Wheel 7' x 15" face. Can be seen at C. NORSEWORTHY & Co's. shop, St. Thomas, Ont. 5

FOR SALE

1 new 10" x 4 side Cowan moulder complete.
7 refitted sash stickers complete.
4 No. 3 Fox foot power mitre machines.
1 30" revolving bed double surface planer complete.
1 27" revolving bed double surface planer in good order.
1 26" refitted Cowan revolving bed double surfacer, broken roll.
3 24" refitted double surface planers.
2 24" surface planers in good condition.
1 24" new Cowan planer and matcher.
1 24" refitted double surface planer and matcher.
1 18" new, Little Giant planer and matcher.
1 18" refitted Little Giant planer and matcher.
1 13" lightening flooring machine complete.
1 24" nearly new buzz planer complete.
5 16" new buzz planers complete with countershafts.
14 12" new buzz planers complete with countershafts.
1 new Cowan post boring machine.
1 refitted horizontal boring machines.
2 new Cowan two spindle wood shapers.
2 new Robinson two spindle wood shapers.
2 refitted single spindle wood shapers.
2 new dimension saw tables.
1 nearly new combination saw table.
2 new No. 1 Crescent saw tables.
1 new No. 2 crescent saw table with boring attachment.
4 nearly new variety saw tables.
2 new iron frame swing saws.
2 new 36" pedestal band sawing machines.
2 new 20" pedestal band sawing machines.
1 54" refitted band resawing machine.
1 48" refitted band resawing machine.
2 40" refitted circular resawing machines.
1 36" American double drum sander complete.
1 32" nearly new disc sander with boring attachment.
1 new Cowan blind sash and door clamp.
1 rebuilt American automatic sawing machine.
1 nearly new 28" carriage for No. 1 Lane saw mill.
2 new upright swing shingle machines, 40" saws.
2 rebuilt upright swing shingle machines 40" saws.
1 new horizontal shingle machine 40" saw.
1 nearly new Canada Favorite shingle machine.
1 rebuilt Smallwood automatic shingle machine.
1 new shingle jointer 40" saw.
1 shingle jointer 36" wheel in good order.
1 rebuilt shingle jointer 42" wheel.
1 new No. 1 lath machine and bolter.
1 new No. 2 lath machines and bolters.
1 new lath machine and bolter wood frame.
9 new Fox wood trimmers. (4a. 5a. 6a. 6e).
1 new No. 1 saw filer with automatic attachment.
1 nearly new Cowan filing machine.

Send for a copy of our latest stock list of modern iron and woodworking machinery, engines, boilers, etc. c

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

FOR SALE

GREENWOOD HOOP CUTTER, CHEAP Box 4, Bothwell, Ont. 5

FOR SALE

COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE CIRCULAR SAW-mill, capacity 40M ft. per day. Extra good piling ground and yard on G.T. switch. Will sell as it stands or mill machinery separately. THE SNIDER LUMBER CO., Gravenhurst, Ont. 6

FOR SALE

Band and circular mill, run six seasons only. Located at Sarnia, Ont. Can be shipped by rail or water.

The main equipment is as follows:

2 72" x 16' tubular boilers, all fixtures.
2 66" x 16', 84 3/4" tubes, with stack and fixtures.
1 12" x 7" x 10" Worthington duplex pump.
1 22" x 42" slide valve engine.
1 20" x 24" slide valve engine.
1 Heavy log haul-up rig, with about 300' of chain.
2 Three-arm Garland log kickers.
1 Four-arm Kline log stop.
1 Three-arm Kline log stop.
2 Garland No. 2 steam niggers.
1 R. H., 52" Watrous three-block carriage, with fourth block on trailer.
1 8' x 12" Watrous R. H., bandmill.
1 10' x 42" shotgun feed.
20 10" x 30" iron live rolls.
4 10" x 30" iron live rolls.
4 10" x 30" iron chain driven rolls.
1 52" L. H., Watrous four-saw edger.
1 R. H., five-saw, 16' table sasher.
1 Heavy carriage cut-off saw for timbers.
1 L. H., three block 40" Garland circular carriage.
1 Kilgore air cushion buffer.
1 L. H. Stearns iron frame circular husk.
1 9" x 48" shotgun feed.
21 10" x 24" iron live rolls.
5 10" x 24" iron live rolls.
1 52" Munn four-saw edg r.
1 L. H., five-saw slab slasher.
2 Lumber trimmers.
21 6" wooden chain driven rolls in rear of gang.
1 Stearns five-saw L. H. lath machine.
1 Portable saw mill rig with wood frame husk and two-block carriage, 44" opening.
1 Adjustable length lath trimmer.
1 single length 4" lath trimmers and binders.
1 No. 4 Mitts & Merrill hog.
1 Rogers 27" automatic knife grinder.
1 Covell automatic circular saw sharpener.
1 Rich 12" lap grinder.
1 Pair Rich band saw stretching wheels.
1 Hooded band saw forge.
1 B. T. & B. automatic band saw sharpener with floor stands.
1 52" band saw filing clamp.
1 Rich moveable roll band saw stretcher.
1 10" x 13" x 5" anvil.
1 78" x 9 1/2" band saw hammering plate.
4 band saw brackets with rolls and nine floor rolls.
1 6" x 11" x 12" saw anvil.
1 12" shear.
1 Hart Emery Wheel Co. saw sharpener.
1 12" Rich band saw brazing clamp.
1 10" x 6" x 6 1/2" anvil.
1 27 1/2" K. W., 550 ft., 110 volt, multipolar generator with switchboard and instruments.
1 14" x 15" L. H., Myers automatic engine.
1 12" x 16" R. H., box bed slide valve engine.
1 10" x 16" Smalley R. H., engine driving dynamo.
1 Wooden frame rip saw, top 52" x 48".
1 Shingle mill haul-up rig.
1 Drag saw, belt drive.
1 Knee feed bolter.
1 Hall No. 6 shingle machine.
1 Double knot saw.
1 63" rotary saw.
1 Shingle band cut-off and rip saw.
1 Hart Emery wheel single saw sharpener.
1 Shingle belt elevator.
1 Blacksmith's outfit.
1 7" blacksmith's vise.
1 Lot brick.
1200 ft. 2 1/2" hose.
1 Steel roof for boiler house, including steel trusses.
1 Greenwood heading turner.
3 Wood frame shingle packers.
1 42" six-knife wheel jointer.
Large lot of band and circular saws.
A number of shovels and tools.

All shafting, pulleys boxes gears and belting used to drive the foregoing machinery; an exceptionally fine lot of riveted carrier chain for sawdust and refuse.
We invite the closest inspection of this material, knowing that it will prove satisfactory to the most critical buyer. The mill frame, roomy, heavy and well built, can be had with the mill machinery if desired.
We also have a large quantity of tee rail, tram cars, dump carts, tram timbers, etc., which, like the mill building, can be had with machinery, or will be sold separately.
Send for regular monthly stock lists of boilers, engines, saw mill and planing mill machinery.

WICKES BROTHERS,

Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.**WANTED**

LUMBER TRIMMER AND EDGER FOR mill of 10,000 to 15,000 ft. capacity, second hand, in good order. JOHN KAUFMANN, Cassel, Ontario. 7

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

WANTED POSITION AS MANAGER OF lumber business thorough experience from the stump to consumer, in every branch. Best of references. Box 345 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 4

POSITION WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED SAWYER FOR COMING season on band or circular, right or left handmill. Can give best of references. Apply Box 565, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

POSITION WANTED

BY EXPERIENCED BAND SAWFILER FOR coming season, on single or double cut saws. Best of references. Apply Box 573, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

POSITION WANTED

AS BANDSAW FILER AND HAMMERER, eighteen years' experience, can furnish best of references in United States and Canada. Apply E.S. GHALUT, Portage de la Nation, Que. 11

WANTED

POSITION AS LUMBER SALESMAN, WITH good firm. Ten years' experience on the road. Can sell lumber. Box 578, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 4

SITUATION WANTED

YOUNG MAN 24, WELL POSTED ON GRADING hardwoods, open for engagement. Good references. Address Box 564, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 5

WANTED

SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED LUMBER buyer and shipper of steady habits and understands the business thoroughly. Apply Box 575 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

POSITION WANTED

AS AUDITOR, SUPERINTENDENT OR General Manager for lumber company wanting to put in yards on G.T.P. between Saskatoon and the coast; American; Experienced. Address B-4, c/o CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

WANTED

BY AN EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT, situation as foreman in saw mill, familiar with double cut band mill. Good reference. Address to THOS. SISSONS, Thessalon, Ont. 10

POSITION WANTED

A BAND SAWYER OF CONSIDERABLE experience in saw milling wants position for coming season, accustomed to steam feed, double nigger, and of steady sober habits; Address Box 581, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 7

WANTED—EMPLOYEES**WANTED**

PARTY WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 TO TAKE half interest in a veneer and stove mill, manager preferred. Address Box 583, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

WANTED

AT ONCE, SHIPPER, TO TAKE CHARGE of piling and shipping of twenty-five million cut near Ottawa. Must be first-class and have good references. Address P.O. Box 363, Ottawa Ont. 6

MISCELLANEOUS**MACHINERY AGENCY.**

wanted in British Columbia. Engineering firm in Vancouver is open to communicate with manufacturers of logging engines, saw-mill machinery, aerial tramways and mining plants. Sole agencies wanted. Address "C.S.", c/o CANADA LUMBERMAN, Vancouver, B.C. 4

SAWING CONTRACT

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR CUTTING of lumber by the thousand in any quantity from one million to one hundred million feet. SOUTH RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Limited South River, Ont. 10

FOR SALE

VALUABLE PINE TIMBER LIMITS IN District of Algoma, all tributary to Georgian Bay. Also good modern band saw mill, with necessary dwellings, &c., situated near the mouth of Spanish River on Georgian Bay. The above will be sold in bulk or separately. Terms of payment very moderate to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to NIPISING LUMBER Co., Ltd. Hamilton, Ont. 11

WANTED

BY PARTY WHO HAS GOOD CONNECTION with the wholesale and retail lumber trade in Toronto lines to handle on commission. Best of references. Box 582, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

B. C. TIMBER AND TIMBER LANDS

I HAVE FOR SALE, SOME OF THE FINEST tracts of Timber in British Columbia, principally Spruce, Fir and Cedar, ranging from 2,000 to 140,000 acres, mostly on tide water, and easily logged. Prices from \$1.00 to \$9.00 per acre. State your wants: I will supply them. W. H. LEMBKE, P.O. Box 872, Vancouver, B.C. 6

FOR SALE**White Pine Canadian Timber Limit**

IN DISTRICT OF ALGOMA, ON THE Canadian Pacific Railway, and tributary to Georgian Bay. Virgin Pine of large size and superior quality. Estimates and price will be furnished by owners on application. Address Box 577, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

B. C. TIMBER WEALTH

The receipts from British Columbia timber for the month of December last were the largest for any one month in the history of the province. From all sources connected with timber, the province received \$234,451.07, making the figure for the first six months of the present fiscal year \$958,125.63, an increase of \$390,794.38 over the receipts for the same period of the fiscal year of 1907.

The receipts for December were nearly \$100,000 more than the receipts during the heaviest month of the fiscal year preceding, which was May last, when from timber the province realized \$140,060.35. Each of the last four months have surpassed that total. The heaviest prior to December being November, when the provincial treasury was enriched by \$191,883.01.

As usual, the heaviest source was the fees from timber licenses. The total amount from that source was \$224,871.

The following table shows the revenue from timber for the first six months of the last and the present fiscal year:

	1906-07.	1907-08.
July	\$110,280.58	\$ 73,019.76
Aug. . . .	75,104.24	129,933.14
Sept. . . .	64,581.72	165,609.60
Oct. . . .	73,722.24	163,229.05
Nov. . . .	130,344.28	191,883.01
Dec. . . .	113,298.19	134,451.07

\$567,331.25 \$958,125.63

The following summary shows the different sources of revenue from timber for the past two months:

Timber licenses — Nov., \$155,289.66; Dec., \$224,871.

Timber royalty—Nov., \$25,127.40; Dec., \$5,015.02.

Cordwood royalty — Nov., \$206,31; Dec., \$84.

Scaling fees — Nov., \$1,607.99; Dec., \$1,863.16.

Timber leases (rental) — Nov., \$8,675.65; Dec., \$2,039.90.

Timber license transfers—Nov., \$716; Dec., \$498.

Handloggers' licenses — Nov., \$260; Dec., \$80.

The aggregate sale of lumber for British Columbia during 1907 is estimated at 495,065,223 feet.

LUMBER EXPORTS FROM PACIFIC COAST.

During the year 1907 Washington shipped 1,092,849,022 feet of lumber, swelling the total lumber shipment from British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California to 1,510,290,122 feet. With the exception of 1906, last year's business in the lumber trade was the most successful. The San Francisco earthquake disaster occurred in 1906 and the demand for lumber in the California city swelled the totals for that year. While the actual figures show a decrease in 1907 of about 57,500,000 feet in shipments over the year of 1906, the total for the year of 1,510,290,122 represents an increase of 400,000,000 feet for the normal year immediately preceding the San Francisco disaster.

Australian trade increased 5,212,975 feet; Chile, Peru and Mexico increased lumber imports from the Pacific coast by 45,000,000 feet, while shipments to England gained 10,000,000 feet. The total gain for the foreign trade was 17,509,800 feet. The big gains were partially offset by losses in China, Japan, South Africa, Europe and South America.

The mills of Washington suffered the least by the fall-off of trade, notwithstanding the fact that they suffered a domestic loss of 49,120,943 feet. Oregon mills showed a net domestic loss of 25,044,442 feet, and a foreign loss of 11,875,266. British Columbia shipments show a decrease of 12,781,144 feet.

AGAINST EXTENSION OF TIMBER LICENSES.

At the tenth annual convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of Southeastern British Columbia, held at Moyie, an attempt to bring in a resolution to double the twenty-one year term of timber licenses was defeated. The opinion was expressed that no further legislation should be enacted until such time as the nature and extent of the forest reserves were accurately established.

A resolution was passed asking that the Provincial Government should immediately survey all available horticultural lands and should not sell except to bona-fide settlers. It has been announced by

Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General of British Columbia, that a survey of all Crown lands will shortly be made.

SUIT OVER TIMBER COMPANY

Alleging that the value of certain timber limits on Yeo Island, Georgian Bay, recently operated by the North Bruce Timber Company, were incorrectly valued when that company was formed, Messrs. Edward S. Piper, Henry Morgan, Geo. Burry, Archibald Speeds, all of Toronto, and Arthur D. Chisholm of Oakville, each of whom took \$12,000 in shares in the company, have brought action in the Non-Jury Assize, this city, to obtain the return of their money from Mr. Wm. Thompson, a mill owner of Chepstow, Bruce county, who was interested in the formation of the company. They say the limits were represented to them as being worth \$58,000, whereas they allege they were purchased for a sum of \$14,000, and a recent valuation disclosed that they are not worth more than \$10,000. The company recently went into liquidation. The defendant denied any fraud in the matter. Chief Justice Mabee is hearing the case.

B.C. LOG SCALER'S STATISTICS FOR 1908.

The grand total of logs scaled on the British Columbia coast during the year 1907 reaches 407,065,223 feet, the average scaling per month being 33,922,102 feet. The greatest measurement of logs scaled in one month of the year passed through the hands of Mr. Andrew Haslam, supervisor of log scalers, in July, when no less than 47,764,544 feet were measured by the Provincial Government officials. In January of last year there were scaled over 13,000,000 feet. For January, 1908, the total will probably reach 20,000,000 feet.



Current Trade Conditions

ONTARIO.

The latest estimates of the pine cut for the season received by the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines of the Ontario Legislature show a shrinkage of 35,000,000 feet. The estimate made earlier in the season was 710,000,000 feet, but this now has been reduced to 675,000,000 feet. With regard to railroad ties the estimates have been changed in a diametrically opposite manner. The Canadian Northern, the National Transcontinental and the Canadian Pacific Railways are all drawing upon Ontario now for their supply of ties, with the result that the estimated output has doubled. It is expected that 5,000,000 ties will be required of this province. The estimated cut of pulpwood is 216,000 cords.

During the past week or ten days sufficient snow has arrived to guarantee sleighing for the balance of the winter. In the woods a lighter fall would have been more welcome, particularly in view of the present thaw which, if prolonged and followed by more cold weather, may prove troublesome for skidding and hauling operations in the bush. As it is, work in the woods has been generally retarded. The smaller operators are more likely to feel the effect of this since they are anxious to work to the best advantage this season, in view of the unusual expense under which they are compelled to operate. They are taking out less than last year in the most instances, but as they keep cut up closely each season they feel constrained to make the best possible use of their time. The larger operators in many cases are not cut up so closely.

Although buying continues dull, there is a fair amount of business being transacted. Hemlock is fairly active and shows every indication of assuming somewhat of its old time vigor very shortly. Everything depends upon the amount of building that will be undertaken

during the early summer and as yet it is difficult to more than surmise what this will be. The falling off of American and British orders gives the general trade of Ontario a leaner appearance than it would otherwise wear, a condition which will probably not right itself very readily.

White pine is in fair demand, inquiries being more numerous than sales. Spruce is holding its own well. We understand that orders for eastern spruce are being picked up in greater volume in Ontario than the general trade would lead one to think. Hardwoods are featureless. Prices are stationary, but orders are few.

EASTERN CANADA.

Lumbermen, it is said, have about finished cutting on the Restigouche for the season, the cut amounting to between fifty and sixty million feet. Owing to the continued fine weather a little more was cut in that district than had been calculated upon. On the whole, however, the reduction in the general cut is being pretty well adhered to. Lumbermen who have planned carrying on their business this winter will welcome the recent snowstorms. In some sections considerable lumber has been cut and is lying in the forests. Teams are already at work hauling out this lumber, despite the continuance of storms.

No great awakening in demand is as yet in evidence, but prices are uniform and prospects point to a revival of trade in the spring. Shingle are in moderate demand with prices well maintained. Cedar extras are quoted at \$4.10 to \$4.20, and clears at \$3.60 to \$3.70. Offerings of the most desirable shingles are not large, and retail yards are not by any means overstocked. Lath vary in price. In most centres the production has been very much less than a year ago, and an advance is shortly looked for.

WESTERN CANADA.

The recently announced drop in the prices of lumber on the coast comes as the climax to a long period of uncertainty that has spelt slump for many weeks past. Rough lumber has dropped from \$2.50 to \$3 per thousand, clear \$2 and shingles 25 cents. What this will mean to the coast manufacturers only time can tell. The situation was undoubtedly forced by the banks clamoring for the reduction of overdrafts and insisting that stocks be reduced. The uncertainty also regarding the extent of next summer's operations and the fear that little lumber would be required has also conduced to bring about a drop in price.

Throughout the entire West the uncertainty regarding the lumber situation is marked and only a pronounced return of building activity can restore confidence. That preparations are already being made in many centres for spring building is becoming daily more noticeable in spite of the weakness of the lumber market. Silent mills are everywhere in evidence, and in many districts the log cut will not be more than 20 per cent. of that of last winter. To quote the words of one large dealer: "If the market were to open up as usual, in two months there would be scarcely a board in stock and it would be a considerable time before the new stock could be got in condition for shipment."

UNITED STATES.

Almost all the buying of white pine in the Chicago market is said to come from factories needing material for immediate use. Inquiries are numerous enough, but fail to result in orders. The country yard trade is extremely quiet. In hemlock an improved demand is noticeable, particularly for heavy construction timbers. Inquiries are coming in again regularly and the probability is that as soon as building operations become more active the demand for hemlock will be close to normal. At Buffalo all prices are said to be strong with a promise of remaining so until business revives again.

The hardwood trade continues

extremely light, factories alone keeping up the demand. Car building companies are carrying over heavy stocks from last year and need to order for special requirements only. At Buffalo there is no hardwood really off in price, though trade is very slow.

Shingles in the Chicago market are in but small demand. Red cedars are quoted at \$3.73 for clears and \$3.31 for stars. The Washington mills will not re-open until March 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is still a decided lack of animation in the lumber trade, nevertheless stocks of spruce are being slowly but surely diminished in Liverpool and Manchester. The Canadian pine deal market keeps firm and will continue to do so, as supplies in the Ottawa valley will be well looked after during the coming season at tip top prices.

It seems difficult for the English buyer to realise that the cut is being so generally curtailed in Canada, but he will probably be more open to conviction during the coming summer when the real effects of the curtailment are more noticeable.

ST. JOHN, N.B., 1907 EXPORTS.

	Canadian.	American.
Lumber ..	\$185,371.04	\$613,905.11
Lath	408,566.12	77,747.50
Shingles ..	51,120.59	73,910.39

\$645,057.75 \$765,561.00

Total, \$1,410,618.75.

McPHERSON & FULLERTON BROS.

Timber and Real Estate, Victoria, B.C.

27 miles Cedar and Spruce; will cruise twenty thousand to acre or better. Price \$2.50 per acre.

45 miles on Skeena, will cruise fifteen thousand feet to acre. Price \$1.25 per acre.

If you are interested in timber write us. Correspondence solicited.

We have for Sale BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES

Apply to

LESLIE & CRAWFORD
Vancouver, B.C.

DRY STOCK READY FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

2 cars 1 x 18 to 23" panel and No. 1 Poplar.
6 " 1" 1st and 2nds Poplar.
6 " 1" No. 1 common Poplar.
6 " 1" No. 2 " "
8 " 1" mill cull Poplar.
2 " 1 x 18 and wider panel and No. 1 Cottonwood.
15 " 5/4 No. 1 common Cottonwood.
5 " 1 x 13 to 17" box boards Cottonwood.

20 cars 1 x 8 to 12" box boards Cottonwood.
19 " 1 x 13 to 17 1st and 2nds "
21 " 1 x 13 to 17 No. 1 common "
20 " 1 x 6 to 12" 1st and 2nds "
15 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 1 common Cottonwood
20 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 2 "
15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red or white Oak.
24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red or white Oak.

AMERICAN LUMBER AND MANFG. CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Cedar Posts Wanted

WANTED—40,000 Cedar Fence Posts, 5 inches and up at Top, and 8 feet long, Peeled. Must be sound quality and straight.

Quote lowest price F. O. B. Cars, Terms Cash, less 2 per cent.

C. A. LARKIN

Toronto, Ont.

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Traders Bank Building

65 Yonge Street - TORONTO



Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

THE ENGLISH SPRUCE MARKET.

The opinion of British importers of Canadian spruce regarding the present position of that wood is rather frankly expressed in a communication to "The Timber Trades Journal," which is as follows:

"I have been greatly puzzled of late, in reading your remarks on 'The Position of the Spruce Market,' to account for the optimistic way in which you regard the future of prices of spruce. I can see no grounds for such optimism. Liverpool and Manchester having this year swallowed an enormous quantity of stuff are now very badly in need of a time for digestion and assimilation, and even should they get that, the lassitude consequent on a very full meal has to be taken into account. The Glasgow and Bristol Channel markets are quite indifferent about any further supplies for some time, and the Clyde has to face shipbuilding depression. Ireland, from Derry to Cork, is overstocked, Belfast especially so. The United States are certain not to be anxious buyers for some time to come, and it is admitted that shippers in Canada have very large stocks cut for the United States market lying on their hands, which will require absorbing before the new cut can be disposed of. Anyone with even a limited knowledge of the spruce trade knows how valueless are shippers' usual spring reports of idle mills, empty rivers and snowless winters, and that it is quite certain there will be something about the usual quantity to be disposed of this year. Yet in face of extreme sluggishness of market conditions on both this and the American side, we are told spruce is sure to go dearer, and shippers are trying to establish prices for this spring on a basis very nearly approaching those of 1907, when trade was certainly much brighter, and stocks on both

sides of the Atlantic less. It seems that the danger to importers here is that shippers may be strong enough to establish high prices for the first spring cargoes, and are very unlikely to be able to keep these prices for later shipments, when we shall be treated to a slump, and left to realise our early stuff as best we may. I am open to conviction, but it seems to me the spruce market is in a very unstable condition, and I am not a bit optimistic.

"Yours Sincerely,

"HIBERNIAN."

"January 21st, 1908."

LAURENTIDE PAPER COMPANY.

Directors of the Laurentide Pulp & Paper Company, Quebec, of which Sir William Van Horne is president, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 1-2 per cent., placing the stock on a 7 per cent. per annum basis, an increase of 1 per cent. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, after the payment of dividends on both preferred and common stock and the addition of \$20,000 to depreciation reserve, a balance of \$83,321 was carried forward.

The mills of this company are situated at Grand Mere, Quebec, on the St. Maurice river, and get their motive energy from a water power situated at that point. In addition to this water power — which is amply sufficient for the present needs of the company, being capable of developing 20,000 horsepower — the company hold in reserve another one of equal capacity in the immediate neighborhood.

The company own 1,800 square miles of timber limits, situated in close proximity to the mills on both sides of the St. Maurice river. As a result of their location the logs can be readily delivered at the mill by water.

A. F. Holden, Pres. J. M. Diver, Genl. Mgr
F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Ass't-Mgr

The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

TIMBER LUMBER AND LATH

Special Bills Cut to Order in
White Pine and Norway,
any length from 10' to 60'
long.

SARNIA, ONT.

Planing and Matching —IN TRANSIT—

S. POMEROY, Orillia
PLANING, MATCHING, RESAWING,
SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS
in Car Lots.
Factory near Station. Write for Prices.
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THE CANADA WOOD SPECIALTY Co., Limited,

MANUFACTURERS:
Lumber, Hardwood Flooring,
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,
Heading, Baskets, Etc. . .
Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders
Orillia, Ont.

ST. GABRIEL LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Pine and Spruce Lumber
Lath and Rosed Pulp Wood
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Mills on Joliette Branch C. P. Ry.

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co., Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of

Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
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J. D. SHIER LUMBER CO., LIMITED BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES

Pine, Hardwood and Hemlock Floorings and
Ceilings. Sash and Doors, Wood Turnings, Etc.
All Dressed Lumber Kiln Dried if desired. End
Matched Flooring a Specialty.

GOOD PINE SIDINGS A SPECIALTY

Planing, Matching, Resawing, etc. In Car Lots.

Manufacturer of—
Doors, Sash, Mouldings, Ceilings
End-Matched
and Bored **HARDWOOD FLOORING**
A SPECIALTY.

Lumber Kiln Dried in any Quantity

J. R. EATON - Orillia, Ont.
Correspondence Solicited. Phone No. 54

Haeberle Lumber Co. LUMBER and TIMBER

WHITE PINE, NORWAY YELLOW PINE, HEMLOCK
OAK MOULDINGS, DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
CEDAR POLES AND TIES.

Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE TIMBER

4 x 4 to 16 x 16—10 to 40 ft. long
3 x 18 to 20 x 20—10 to 32 ft. long

Soft Short Leaf Yellow finishing lumber

C. A. SPALDING & CO.
HAMMOND BLD. DETROIT, MICH.

AMOS J. COLSTON

Hochelaga Bank Building.

QUEBEC

Pine and Spruce Lumber, Dressed, Matched
or Rough. Pulpwood, Railway Ties,
Box Shooks, Hardwood Flooring, bought
and sold. Accountant, Auditor, Liquidator,
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**BELTING, MACHINERY,
AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES**
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**FILE AND RASP MANUFACTURERS
AND RE-CUTTERS**

A trial order solicited. Write for price list and
terms.

C. P. MORE, Proprietor

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1x4, 5&6x10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring

N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

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Great Care in the
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SPRUCE LUMBER AND LATH

Has Given Us a Long
List of Satisfied Customers.

*Send Us Your Orders
We Ship Promptly*

The Great West Lumber Co.

Box 218 Winnipeg, Man.
Mills at Greenbush, Sask.

THE NEWS

Larose & Berthiaume, sash and door manufacturers, Montreal, Que., are reported to have dissolved.

La Compagnie Manufacturiere du Village de D'Israeli, are the latest addition to the ranks of the Quebec lumber manufacturers.

A new lumber company, Copping Brothers, have registered at Boscobel, Que. The members of the concern are Norman, W. C., and J. W. F. Copping.

Another lumber yard is to be established at Caron, Sask., within the next two months, when the Stees property will be covered with forty carloads to start with. Mr. Stees, the promoter of the enterprise, is now at Fernie, the mill headquarters, where 5,000,000 feet are already cut.

D. Pottinger, general manager, Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, N.B., invites tenders up to February 18th for the construction of a hard pine trestle bridge at Sydney, N.S. Plans and specifications may be seen at office of chief engineer, Moncton, N.B., and at the station master's office, Sydney.

Ed. Robertson, foreman in one of Laking's camps, at Haliburton, Ont., met with an extremely painful accident a short time ago, his hand being badly crushed while he was helping to load some logs. We are pleased to hear that he is making good progress towards recovery.

The British Columbia Gazette contains notice of the incorporation of the Proctor Lumber Company, Limited, capitalized at \$250,000, the Bayard Timber Company, Limited, capitalized at the same amount, and the Queen Charlotte Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, capitalized at \$150,000.

The Empire Lumber Company were the principal losers in a disastrous fire at Latchford, Ont., which wrought damage to the extent of \$100,000. The fire originated in the King Edward Hotel and spread to other buildings, destroying in its course the Empire firm's large store and the timber in stock, together valued at \$50,000. We understand that this loss is fully covered by insurance.

M. L. Foley, inspector of ties for the G. T. P., returned to Victoria recently after a visit to Alberni. He was most enthusiastic upon the subject of Vancouver Island timber. He was looking up mill sites for a company which purpose erecting a number of mills on the island in the near future. He traveled over the projected E. & N. right of way as far as Cameron lake. The road will travel through millions of feet of virgin forest. In all probability this timber will be watered by rail at Alberni and Nanoose Bay.

The steamer Georgia, of the Canadian-Mexican line, had the distinction, as far as can be learned, of being the first large steamer to load at the port of Sidney, B.C., where she took on 350,000 feet of lumber from the Carlin mills at that place for Mexican ports. The lumber, which was loaded by McCabe & Hamilton, was put on board from scows in the lee of the islands, and the Georgia then proceeded to Victoria to take on board some general freight at the outer dock. At Vancouver, New Westminster, Ladysmith and Comox the steamer loaded cargoes and then proceeded to Salina Cruz.

An interesting case was settled at St. Paul, Minn., last week, when the Supreme Court found for the State in its suit against the Rat Portage Lumber Company to compel payment for state timber removed after the legal cutting limit. The principal plea advanced by the company for its failure to get the timber off the ground in time was its inability because of the elements. This the court partly admitted, but said that it was no excuse. The contention that the statute of limitations acted as a bar to the recovery by the state was denied by the court, which held that a person to whom a permit had been issued has a right to cut and remove timber only during the life of the permit; that after the expiration of the term of the permit, the logs cut but not removed were the property of the state, and the defendant having no right to remove this property was guilty in so doing.

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.

(Head Office, Springfield, Mass.)

Wholesale Lumber

"High Class Stock for High Class Trade"

LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS

Long Leaf Hard Pine Timbers and Kiln
Dried Stock.

Whitewood	Cottonwood	White Ash
Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak		
PINE	SPRUCE	HEMLOCK

Kiln Dried Hardwood Flooring

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES
SPRUCE LATH

Address all correspondence to our Canadian Representative,

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474 Green Ave., St. Henry,

Long Distance Telephone

Montreal, P. Q.

B. C. LOGGERS IN ANNUAL SESSION.

The British Columbia Loggers' Association, Incorporated, held their annual meeting on January 13th last, with a representative attendance of members.

The first business transacted was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—President, W. I. Paterson; Vice-President, J. A. Tomlinson; Secretary-Treasurer, J. MacQuillan; Directors, D. J. O'Brien, Gulf Lumber Company, Limited; Captain Theodore Magnesen; G. A. MacKinnon, Norton & MacKinnon; L. L. Dickerman, Columbia Lumber Company, Limited; George E. Davenport, Jervis Inlet Lumber Company, Limited; John Heaps, The Heaps Lumber Company, Limited; William Norton, Norton & MacKinnon; W. C. Kiltz, The Kiltz Logging Company, Limited; T. F. Paterson, The Paterson Lumber Company, Limited and Herbert Gilley.

Logging generally and its allied interests were discussed at considerable length, the consensus of apparent opinion being that the prospects of the industry and the timber situation at large were good, and that while there was always room for improvement in methods and so forth, the tendency all round was toward steady improvement. Speeches were made by Mr. John O'Brien, of the John O'Brien Logging Company, of Sechelt; Mr. W. C. Kiltz, of the Kiltz Logging Company, Limited; Dr. Davenport, of the Jervis Inlet Lumber Company, and others. All spoke in favorable tones of the future, and of the considerable influence for good in the development of the Province's timber resources that lay with the Association.

TO PROTECT FORESTS AND GAME.

There has been founded in St. John, N.B., a branch of the New Brunswick Fish, Forest and Game Protection Association, with F. H. Flewelling, president, Frank Rankine, vice-president, and D. C. Clinch, secretary-treasurer. T. H. Estabrooks is one of the board of directors. This association was started last year in Fredericton, and promises to become a valuable institution for the purpose indicated in its title.

Timber Limits For Sale

Spruce, Pine, Cedar, Hemlock
and other Timber Limits.

FINEST TIMBER SPLENDID LOCATION

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

CANADA MINERALS, Limited

411 McKinnon Building - Toronto

Long Lean Bacon

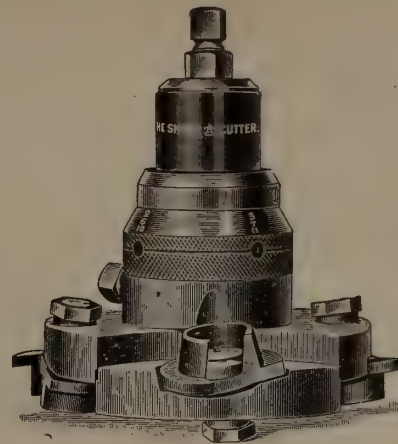
ALL AVERAGES

Extra Short Clears

Buy Now—from Us—and you will Buy Right.

ASK FOR PARTICULARS

The MONTREAL PACKING CO., Limited, MONTREAL



The Shimer Cutter Heads

show evidence of their superiority and usefulness when put into trial on any matcher or moulder. The finish of the tongue and groove outlines is convincingly good and the tools throughout, under careful examination, will be found most complete.

The Bits have the exact shape of pattern (in counterpart) permanently moulded into their contours—representing not only the greatest amount of service for edge wear, but the greatest amount of convenience and time-saving to the machine operator. When you adopt the Shimer Cutter Head you relinquish the hand fitting in practice with the common tools.

For particulars and prices,

—Address—

SAMUEL J. SHIMER AND SONS

Milton, Pennsylvania.

Write for particulars of the

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS'
7 x 10 I-4 Double Cylinder
Double Drum,
Logging Engine

This Engine has been designed to meet the demand for a combined yarding and road engine for light timber and road making and clearing land. It is narrow, compact and as light as is consistent with severe service.

Cable capacity of lower drum, about
2,000 feet of 7-8 inch wire rope

Geo. A. Walkem & Co.

Office: 441 Seymour St.

Warehouse: Dunlevy Ave.

Vancouver, - B. C.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS.	
1 inch No. 1 Pine cuts & better...	\$49 00 51 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts and better...	54 00 56 00
2 inch No. 1 Cuts and Better...	56 00 58 00
1 1/2 inch No. 2 Pine cuts and better...	46 00 47 00
2 inch No. 2 Pine Cuts and Better...	48 00 50 00
1 1/2 inch No. 3 Cuts and better...	42 00 44 00
2 inch No. 3 Cuts and Better...	44 00 46 00
1 inch Pine Dressing and better shorts...	28 00 30 00
1 x 4, 6 and 8 common...	27 00 28 00
1 x 10 common...	30 00 32 00
1 x 12 common...	34 00 36 00
2 x 10 common...	28 00 30 00
2 and 3 x 12 common...	34 00 36 00
1 x 10 inch box and common...	27 00 29 00
1 inch mill run sidings...	22 00 23 00
1 inch mill cull sidings...	21 00 22 00
1 inch dead cull sidings...	15 00 16 00
1 1/2 inch Flooring...	32 00 34 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET CAR LOTS.	
Ash White, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 2 in.	\$36 00 38 00
Ash Black, 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 2 in.	34 00 38 00
Ash Black, common and better...	28 00 32 00
Birch, common and better, 1 in.	24 00 25 00
Birch, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2 in.	26 00 27 00
Birch, 3 to 4 in.	30 00 32 00
Basswood, common and better, 1 in.	26 00 27 00
Basswood, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2 in.	28 00 30 00
Basswood, mill run...	22 00 23 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1 in.	25 00 26 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Pine, good sidings:		
1 in. x 7 in. and up	40 00	44 00
1 1/2 in. and up	40 00	46 00
2 in. x 7 in. and up	42 00	46 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8 & up	34 00	36 00
Pine good (trips)		
1 in.	35 00	38 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 in.	36 00	40 00
2 in.	40 00	45 00
Pine, good shorts:		
1 1/2 x 7 and up	37 00	40 00
1 in.	36 00	38 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 in.	40 00	43 00
2 in.	42 00	45 00
No. 1 to 9 A Sidings	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing siding	30 00	32 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	26 00	31 00
Pine No. 1 dressing shorts	20 00	25 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and bet		
ter 12' to 16'	27 00	30 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and bet		
ter 12' to 16'	23 00	26 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings	25 00	28 00
Pine s. c. strips	23 00	26 00
Pine, s. c. shorts	17 00	19 00
Pine, box boards	20 00	23 00

Q. EBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average,	48	55
First class Ottawa waney, 18 inch average, according to lineal..	70	75

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality	35	44
Shipping order		

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality	65	75
---	----	----

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality	70	75
30 to 35 feet	55	60

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality.	25	30
Average 16 inch	35	

BIRCH.

1 1/2 Inch	16	20
16 "	28	30
17 "	30	32
18 "	34	36

SARNIA, ONT.

UPPERS.	
1 in., 8" and up wide...	\$78 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2"	78 00
2 1/2 and 3"	86 00
4"	91 00
SELECTS.	
1 in., 8" and up wide...	69 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2"	68 00
2 1/2 and 3"	81 00
4"	86 00

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.	
1 x 6 and 8"	45 00
1 in., 8" and up wide...	55 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4"	57 00
2"	58 00

FINE COMMON.	
1 1/2, 3 and 4"	76 00 81 00

NO. 1 CUTS.	
1 in., 8" and up wide...	41 00
1 1/2 in.	50 00
2"	50 00
2 1/2 and 3"	54 00
4"	70 00
	75 00

NO. 2 CUTS.	
1 in., 6" and up wide...	24 00
1 1/2"	39 00
1 3/4"	39 00
2"	42 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4"	57 00 59 00

NO. 3 CUTS.	
1 in., 6" and up wide...	21 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4"	30 00
2"	30 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4"	40 00 45 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.	
6 ft	8 ft
2 x 4	19 00 22 00 24 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	22 50 22 50 24 00 24 00
2 x 10	26 50 23 00 26 00 24 00
2 x 12	23 00 24 00 27 00 26 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	
2 x 4-12	\$25 00
2 x 4-8-14-16	25 00
2 x 4-10-18-20	27 00
2 x 6	25 00
2 x 8	25 00
Common Boards	
4 inch	\$21 00
6 "	23 00
8 "	25 00
10 "	25 00
12 "	25 00

Lath	
No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	5 00
No. 2 "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

3 x 6 and 3 x 8	12 ft	14 and 16 ft
3 x 10	25 00	25 00
3 x 12	26 50	25 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	27 50	27 00
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 00	25 00
8 x 8	27 00	26 00
6 x 14 up to 32 ft	25 00	30 80

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	\$25 00
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	27 00
18, 20, 22 ft.	25 50
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	27 50
2 x 14 up to 32 ft	29 00
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	27 00
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	29 00
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	29 00
3 x 14, 4 x 14	29 00

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16,	
up to 32	\$30 80
10 x 20	32 80
8 x 20	34 30

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	30 50
B. C. Fir	40 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce.	24 50
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	23 50
B. C. Fir 16 ft., 12 in.	22 90
B. C. Fir 16 ft., 6 in.	21 90

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch.	\$28 50
" 2 "	25 00
" 3 "	23 00
" 4 "	21 50
" mixed widths	18 50

SHINGLES.

XXX B. C. a Cedar	\$8 45
X X B. C. Cedar	2 45
X X X Dimension	.65

LATH.

No. 1 White Pine	\$5 00
No. 1 B. C. Fir	4 50

HARDWOODS CAR LOTS, F. O. B. WINNIPEG

White Ash, C/and's, 1" to 2"	\$64.00 to \$67.00
Birch, " 1" to 2"	49.00 to 55.00
Basswood " 1" to 1 1/2"	45.00 to 50.00
Rock Elm " 1" to 1 1/2"	48.00 to 50.00
Hard Maple " 1" to 2"	47.00 to 55.90
Plain Red and White Oak C/ands, 1" to 2"	65.00 to 63.00
Quartered Red " 1" to 2"	74.00 to 79.00
" White " 1" to 2"	85.00 to 90.00

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE.

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers, 2, 1 1/2, 1 1/4 and 2	
1 in.	\$8 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	90 00
4 in.	95 00
Selects 1 in.	73 00
1 1/2 to 2 in.	72 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	85 00
4 in.	90 00
Fine common, 1 in.	57 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 in.	59 00
2 in.	61 00
3 in.	80 00
4 in.	85 00
Cut's up, No. 1, 1 in.	45 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 in.	54 00
No. 1 Cuts	58 00
No. 2, 1 in.	28 00
No. 2, 1 1/2, & 1 3/4 in.	43 00
No. 3, 1 1/2, and 1 3/4	32 00
No. 3, 1 1/2 & 2"	35 00
Dressing 1 1/2 in.	42 00
1 1/2 x 10 and 12	45 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch	\$93 00 to \$90 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch	78 00 85 00
Pine Common, 1 inch	58 00 60 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch	64 00 66 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch	44 00 50 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch	58 00 60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch	35 00 37 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch	48 00 52 00
Barn Boards, No. 1	37 00 47 00
No. 2	35 00 40 00
No. 3	32 00 34 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension	24 00
10 and 12 in. and under	23 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up	23 50
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up	18 00
All other random lengths, 9 in. and under, 10 ft. and up	21 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 1 s	20 00
Out Spruce boards, p. 1 s.	17 00
22 and 23 furring p. 1 s clipped and bundled	20 00
3/4" spruce laths	3 50
1 "	3 25

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES.

Extras	4 25
Clears	3 60
Second clears	2 40
Clear Whites	2 35
Extra 18 (Clear whites out)	1 20
Extra 18 (Clear whites in)	1 60

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES.

Red Cedar Extras, 16 in. 5 butts to 2 in.	4 50
" Burekas, 18 in. "	4 70
" Perfections, 9 butts to 1 1/2 in.	6 00

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633 Hastings St. - VANCOUVER, B. C.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

COAST LUMBER and SHINGLES - TIMBER LANDS

1908 ?

YES, we are optimists and have the utmost confidence in 1908. We have increased our facilities for supplying "QUALITY" SPRUCE of superior grade and the finest possible mill work. We are now in position to take care of either straight car business for FLOORING, CEILING, PARTITION, NOVELTY SIDING, NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES, LATH, etc., or thoroughly mixed cars of the above. Our facilities for this business are unequaled anywhere. If you wish small quantities of various varieties we can serve you as well as on straight car shipments.

We have built up our trade to its present large volume through uniformly fair treatment of customers and close attention to the quality of our products. We believe that "Quality is the best policy." Our customers believe it also. It means to them satisfied trade, larger profits, increased business, and the satisfaction of always handling the best of its kind. The time when any old thing would do has passed. Now people want things right. They feel with us that "Quality is the best policy." If you do not know the meaning of "FENDERSON QUALITY" you will do yourself a favor by trying "Quality Policy" and Stock.

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Sayabec, P. Q.

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SALMON LAKE, P. Q. RED RIVER P. Q.

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U. S. A.

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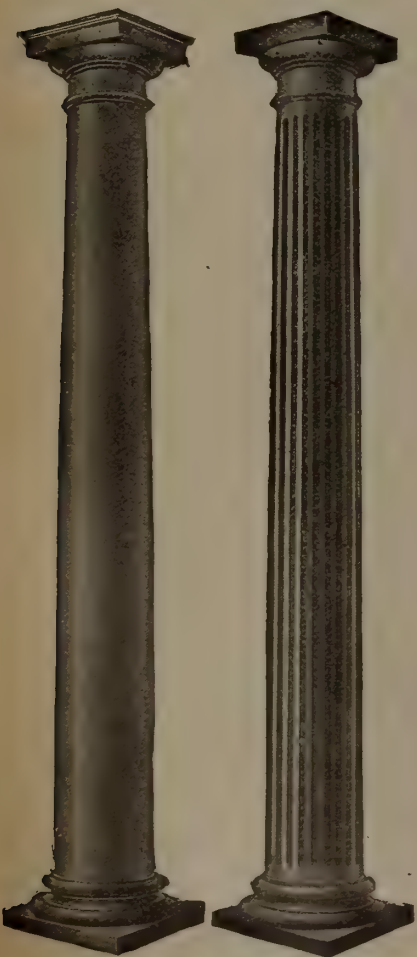


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OF
FACTORY WORK

OFFICE and MILL
VANCOUVER, B.C.



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kesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.; A. Fraser
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12,160 Acres Timber Lands for Sale

Said to contain 500,000,000 feet:
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And used by them for over
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names of people you know to
prove that it is the best vet-
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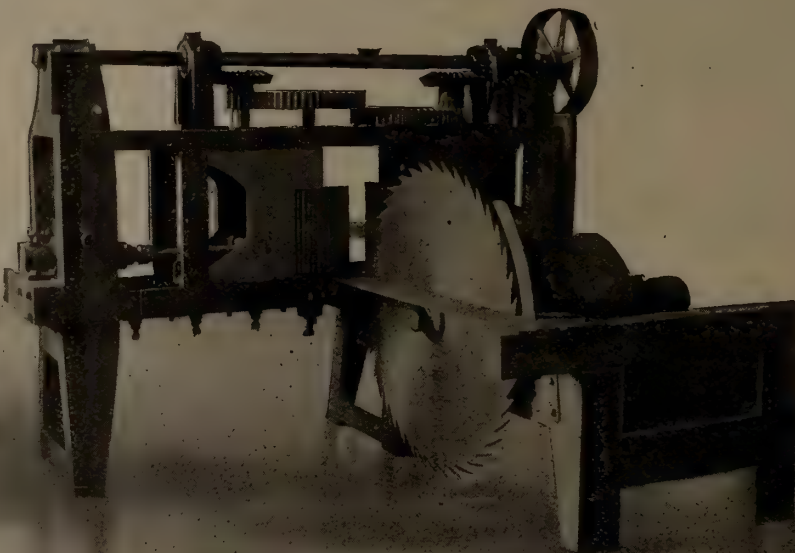
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Windsor, Ont.



RESAWING MACHINE

As can be seen by the engrav-
ing, the frame is cast in one
piece. The legs of cast iron are
cast in one piece with the saw
bench. This makes an extreme-
ly substantial machine.

The feed rolls 12" diameter are
driven by cut gears 16" in di-
ameter. The proportions of the
gears are such as to give a
powerful driving mechanism.

The arrangement to set the
stationary roll (not shown in the
cut) is very accurate, quick and
reliable. The clear distance
between the slides is 19".

The steam press is of im-
proved construction and has a
travel of 10".

The saw is 42" and saw arbor
bearing is set in slide so that
saw can be brought closer to the
rolls, as it wears.

The weight of the machine is
3,000 lbs.

THE SAVOIE-GUAY COMPANY

Makers of Saw Mill Machinery
PLESSISVILLE STATION, P. Q.

"DEFIANCE" Wood-Working Machinery

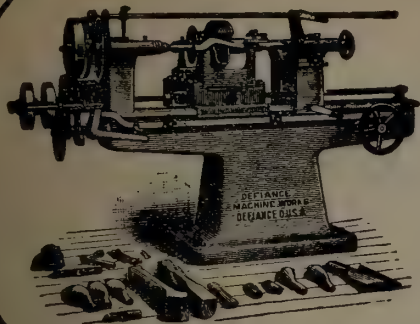
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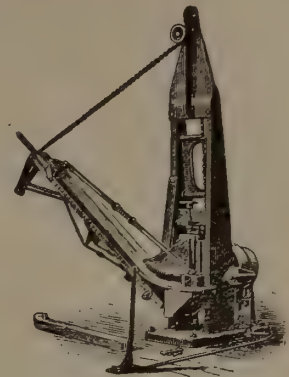
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**THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS,
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Commercial and Art Calendars

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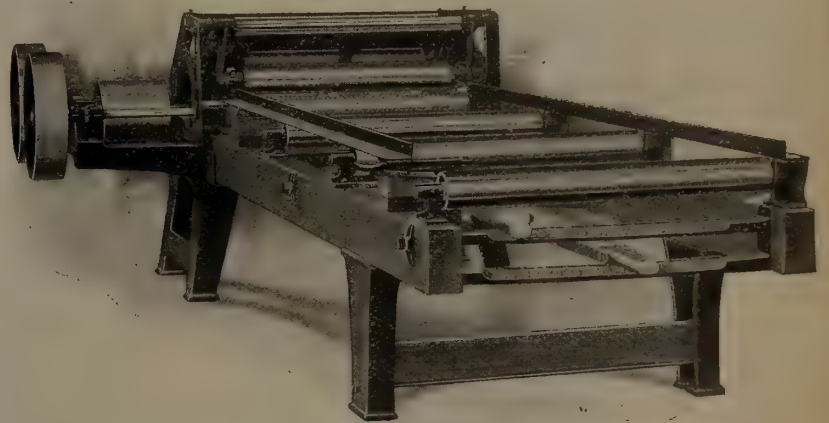
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50 TEMPERANCE STREET

THE "TOWER" LINE OF EDGERS

Note the following important features

1. The vital parts are carried by a substantial iron husk, resting firmly on the floor.
2. The arbor runs in three long bearings, the main pulley being between two of them.
3. The saws may be removed without disturbing the arbor, the whole operation being the acme of simplicity.
4. The adjustable guide is wonderfully simple and always works perfectly.
5. The index for setting the saws and holding them in place is adjustable, so that the boards may be cut scant, exact or plump, as may be desired.
6. The figures indicating the position of the saws are at the front end of the front table, and consequently close to the operator. This is especially important on dark days, or when the edger stands in a dark part of the mill.
7. The front pressure roll swings away from the operator, and so requires no lever to raise it, and prevents the lumber from "kicking" back, by reason of the tendency of the roll to bind when the board travels in the reverse direction. This construction further makes it feasible to use a smaller roll, which does not hide the saws as much as a larger roll would.
8. The manner of shifting the saws is in accord with the most modern and approved practice.
9. All parts are made to template and are therefore exactly alike. They are also lettered. Thus duplicate parts that will fit perfectly may be readily obtained.



No. 8 "Tower Extra" 36 Edger, New Model, with rear table omitted.

These Edgers are Made in
Thirty different sizes and styles.
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The largest manufacturer of blast grates, edgers and trimmers in the world



The "Alligator" Steam Warping Tug SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible
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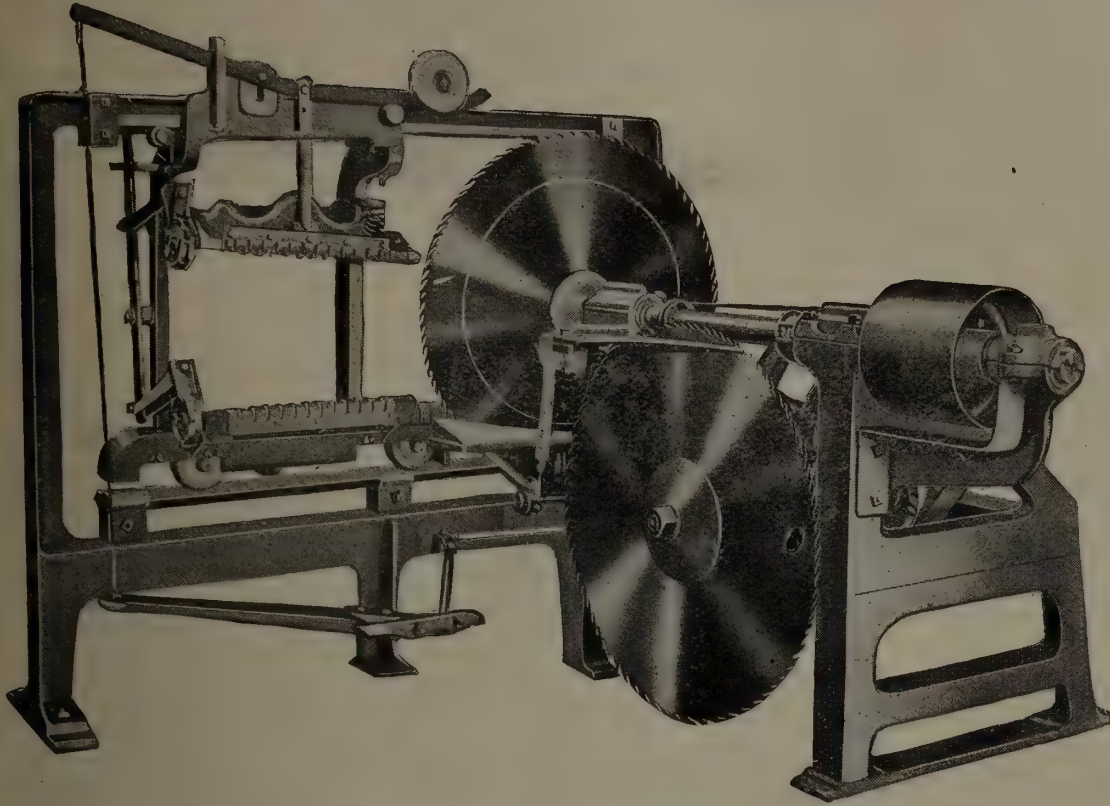
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IN this, our latest design of Shingle Machine, we have incorporated all the advantages contained in our wood frame "Simplex" and added several improvements.

The arbor has been made heavier and a third bearing added to support it outside the driving pulley. The method of putting lead in the saw arbor has been greatly improved. This is now done by swinging on a centre directly under the saw the whole frame which carries the arbor. Thus the alignment of the bearings is not in any way affected and there will be no danger of hot bearings after the lead has been changed. The change may be made while the machine is running and without stopping the carriage.

An improvement has also been made in the method of driving the edger. It is belted direct from a shaft running at right angles to the main arbor from which it is driven by means of a bevel friction. This makes a very neat compact drive and has proved satisfactory in the mill.

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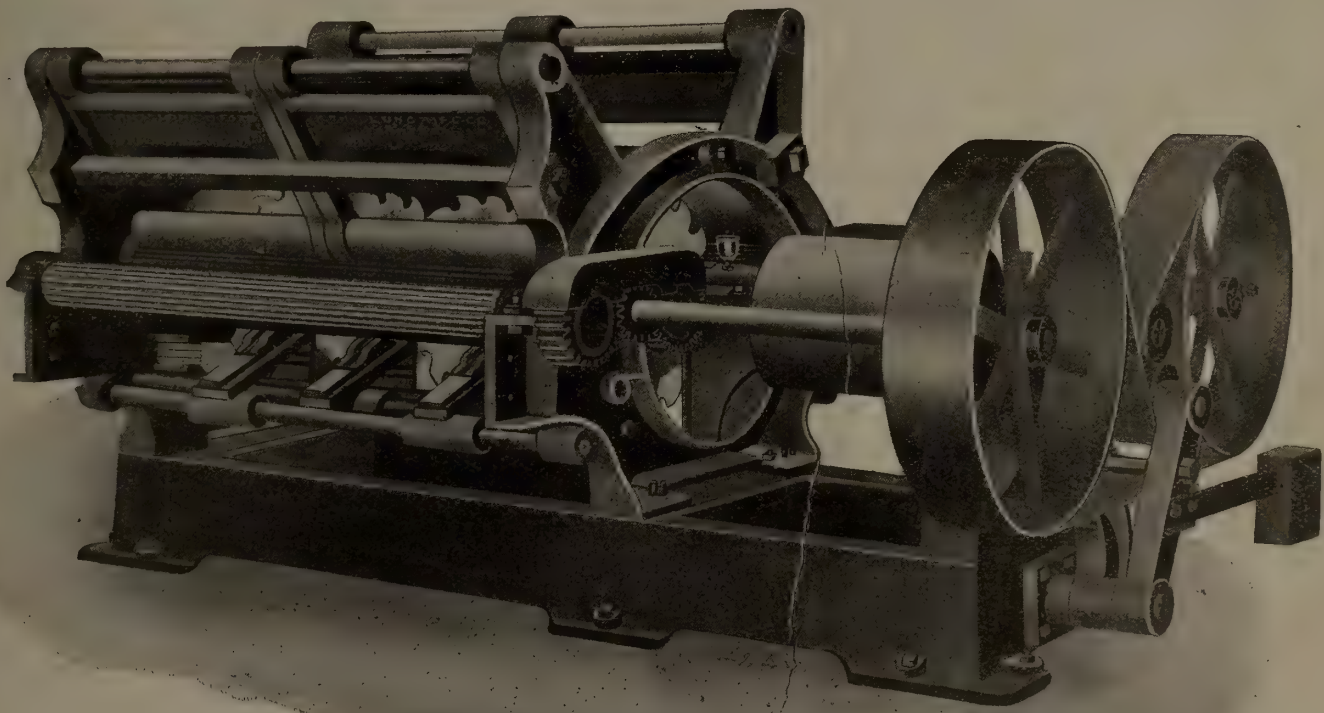
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Is the Standard

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*Only the Best
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*Our Chains Can
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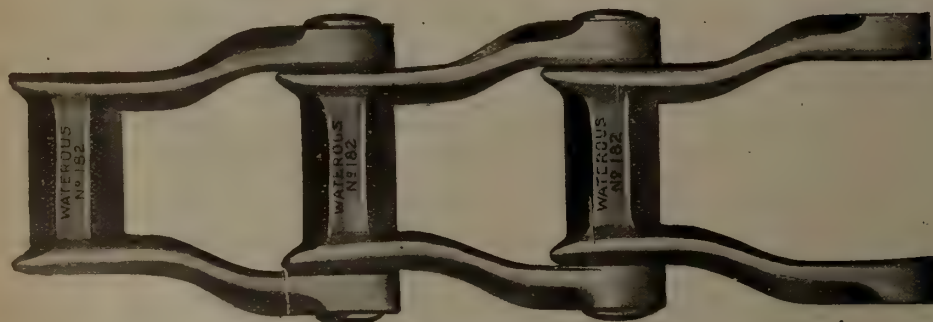
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Made in three sizes.



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These Chains may be used all Plain Links, all attachments or any portion of Plain and Attachment Links mixed.



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**SAW MILL MACHINERY,
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30,000 Shingles in 10 Hours Can be Cut by Our Improved Swing Shingle Machine

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THE OWEN SOUND IRON WORKS CO., LTD.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Saw Mill Machinery

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

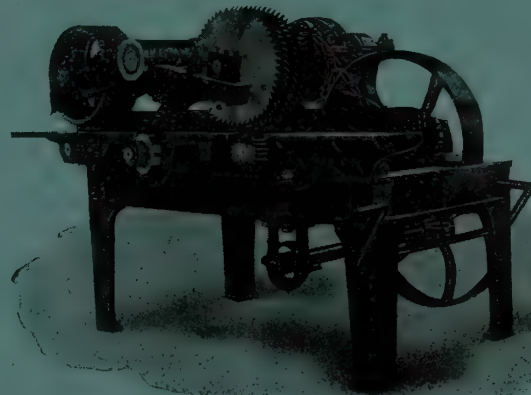
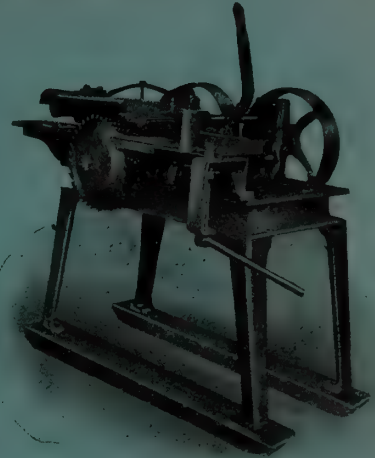
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OF DIFFERENT SIZES AND CAPACITIES MANUFACTURED BY

P. Payette & Company

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Booklet and all information cheerfully supplied upon request.

The Madison Williams Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of Up-to-date

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILL MACHINERY



Our No. 3 Saw Carriage with Improved Double Acting Set Works, Head Blocks and Log Seats made for either cast iron or steel as desired.

We manufacture a complete line of Saw, Shingle, and Lath Mill Machinery; in fact, everything to make an up to date Mill. Engineers furnished, also blue prints covering specifications.

The TRIUMPH TURBINE is unexcelled and is the greatest power developer on earth. The Leffel and Vulcan Turbines can not be beat on small streams. They will give more power to the quantity of water used than any other wheel on the market.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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PRICE LIST OF Stock Columns

8 inch	4 feet	\$2.25
8 "	5 "	2.40
8 "	6 "	2.50
8 "	8 "	3.10
8 "	9 "	3.50
8 "	10 "	3.75
10 "	4 "	3.00
10 "	5 "	3.25
10 "	6 "	3.40
10 "	8 "	4.20
10 "	9 "	4.75
10 "	10 "	5.00
12 "	4 "	5.00
12 "	5 "	5.50
12 "	6 "	5.75
12 "	8 "	6.75
12 "	9 "	7.50
12 "	10 "	8.00

As our plant is installed with a view to the turning out of columns in a wholesale way, either in stock sizes and designs or architect's details, dealers requiring large specifications shipped out quickly can entrust their orders to us with the certainty of getting absolute satisfaction as to despatch and workmanship.



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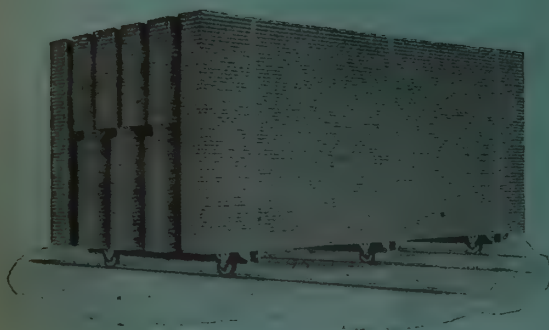
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METAL

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METAL

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High Speed,
Heavy Weight
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Cool Bearings

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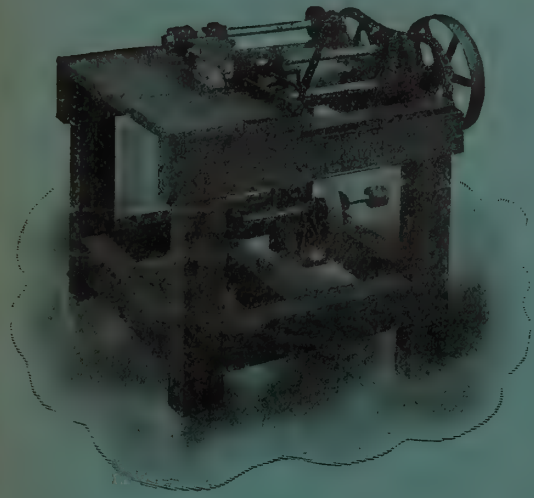
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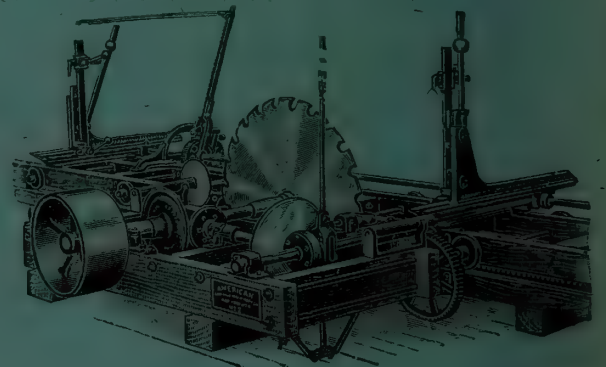
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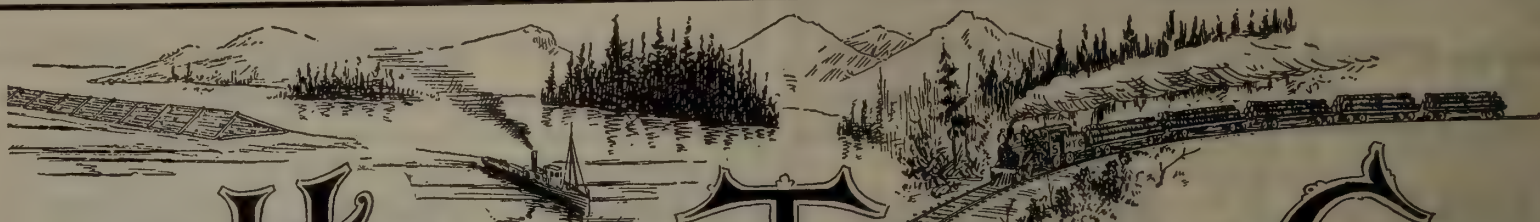
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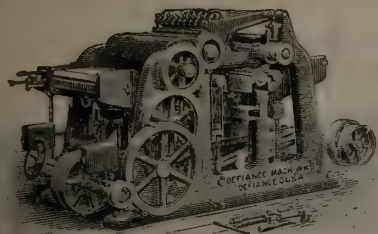
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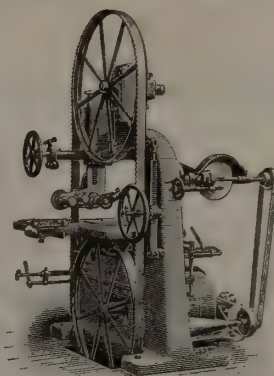
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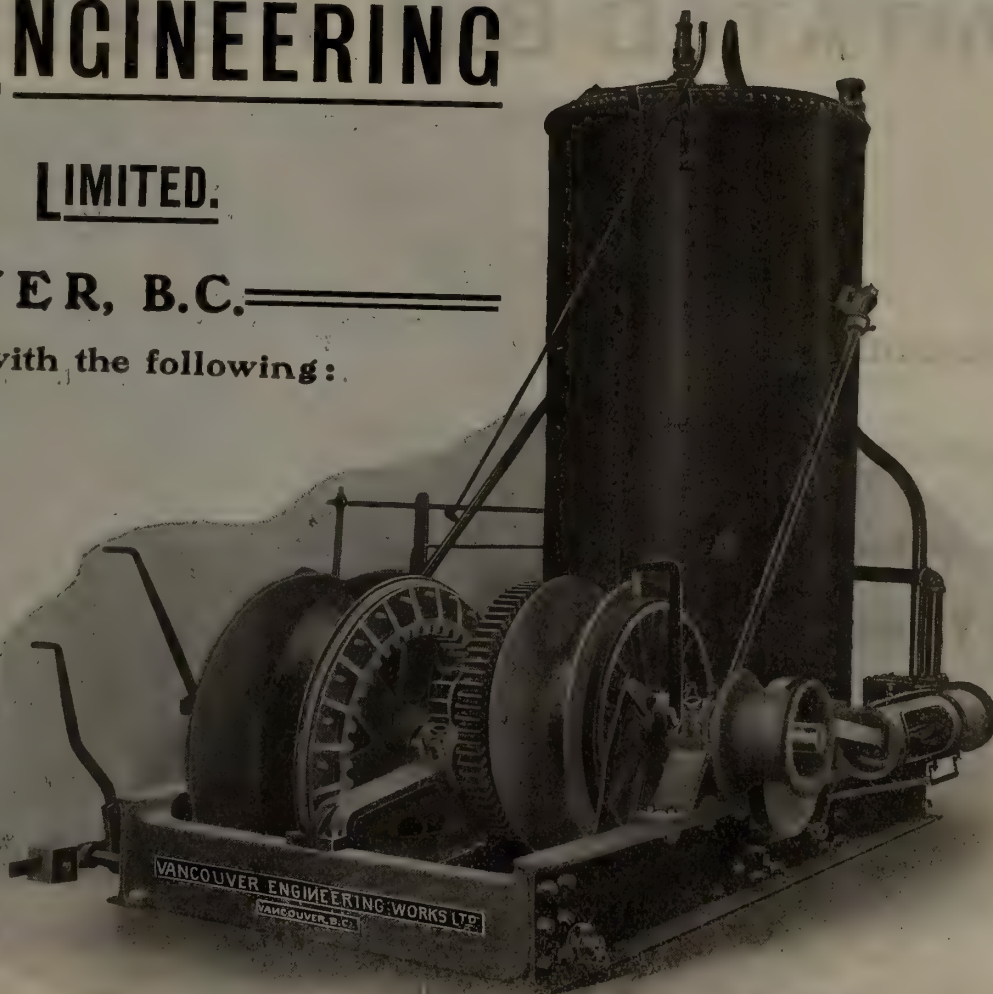
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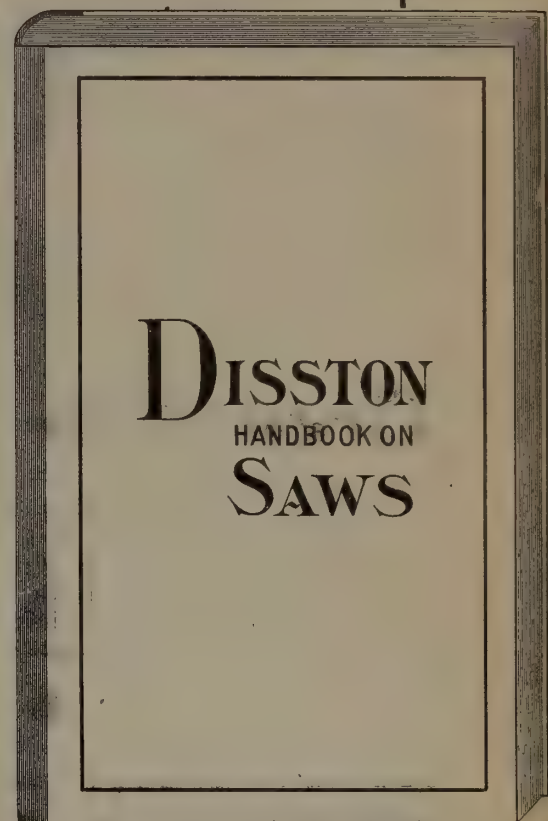
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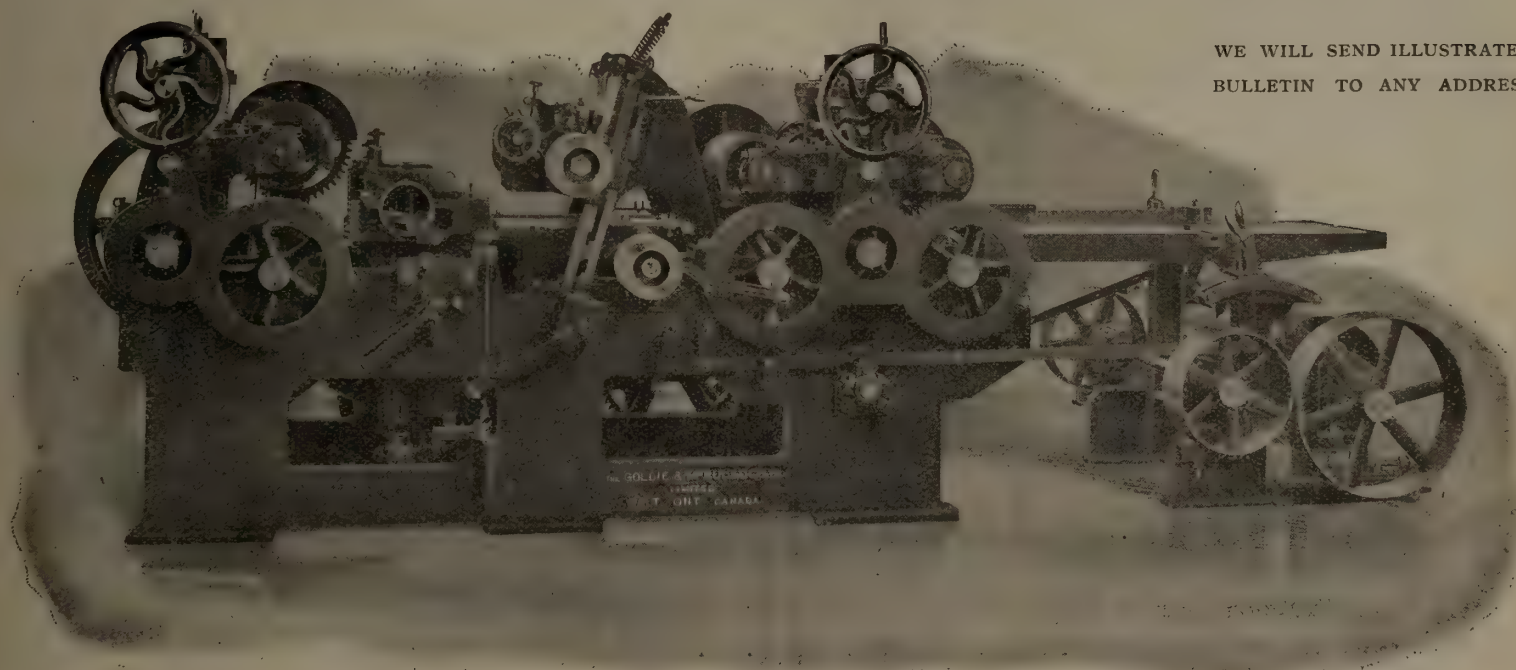
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOOD-WORKER is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, wood-working and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, wood-working factories, pulp mills, etc., the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOOD-WORKER is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements.

TORONTO — MARCH 1, 1908 — MONTREAL

"All Right, So Far!"

Once upon a time an Irishman fell from the roof of a twenty-storey building and rapidly headed downward. His native cheerfulness and hopefulness did not desert him, and as he passed each floor he was heard to shout, "All right, so far!"

While chapter and verse can not be quoted for the above, a very good lesson might be learned from the moral it contains—confidence in the present, disregard of the future. It is lack of that very confidence that has begotten so much of the trade lethargy which has served to depress the welfare of this country and the republic to the south of us. So long as the day was unclouded all went merrily. Speculators vied with one another in more or less foolhardy ventures. Business men thought only of expansion. The nation was vital with business energy. Enterprises came into being in a day and before the ink was dry upon the stockholders' parchment dividends were trebled and fortunes made. Year after year of abundant crops in the west, with magnetic power, drew men from Ontario and the east and thousands of acres of prairie were dotted with homesteads and the camp fires of civilization curled into the blue sky of the "last west." All was going merrily.

Last spring frost lingered late in the wheat fields. The grain grew slowly through weeks of dreary weather and was nipped by recurring frosts. "A total crop failure in the west!" some one cried. The newspapers caught up the refrain. From coast to coast a famine was heralded as the next of evils. Statistics were compiled and published, showing the enormous inevitable decrease in the wheat yield of 1907. Western business was saturated with anticipation of trouble and the entire country stopped its work to watch. Not even when the crop situation was assured did confidence return. The banks curtailed credit. Purchasing stopped, gradually at first, then almost completely. By November the hard times cry was heard in the land and by December trade was, comparatively speaking, at a standstill.

That the depression has been caused by a mere passing spasm of fear has been demonstrated amply by the suddenness with which trade is reviving. All over the country the "All right, so far!" is becoming audible, and soon we shall have "boom" times again. Even in Winnipeg the "city of cold feet," there is returning confidence. To quote the "Free Press" of that city of February 17:

"A remarkable stimulus to retail business was noted by many Win-

nipeg merchants on Saturday. It is claimed that it was one of the heaviest days for a year, and one merchant stated that the indications pointed to very active trade for the remainder of the winter."

It is now up to the railways and corporations to do their share toward restoring confidence. At a recent council meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association it was stated that the railways had ceased building cars and the Railway Committee was instructed to point out to the Railway Commission that the result would be a serious shortage in cars this fall, inasmuch as indications pointed to an early and brisk revival in trade. Such statements are not made at haphazard. At the same meeting Edward Gurney predicted that 1909 would be the biggest year Canada has yet seen, and Edward Gurney's opinion is held by every live business man in Canada to-day. A display of confidence during the next few weeks will do marvels in loosening the sinews of trade and dispelling the fear that is at the bottom of the present trade inactivity.

Money Easier—Trade Brighter.

The accumulation of money in the banks of the larger cities and the consequent easing tendency of the money market are going far toward making collections easier than they were, a state of things that is helping toward a revival in the general lumber trade. Though the demand for mill products is still considerably below normal for this month there has been a degree of increase that if continued augurs well for the future. More favorable conditions in the money market and easier collections in general have had their effect in enabling mill operators and wholesale dealers to recover the ground lost in the matter of credit during November and December and reinforcing their position in the business world. This is certainly encouraging, and it is generally felt that as the season advances operators and the trade at large will be able to take care of the future without further embarrassment.

Scarcely anyone expects that demand will swell to full volume this year. It takes time for recovery from a setback, however slight. Moreover, in the present instance there will be a lessened requirement for railroad and carbuilding material, less call from the large corporations consuming timber and lumber, and a more conservative attitude on the part of everyone. January and February, in years of normal activity in the wood consuming industries, are the months in which large consumers and wholesalers make contracts for their year's supplies. Such contracts are depended on by the large mills as the basis of their operations for months. This year, however, there has been a notable absence of large contracts, the principal demand, such as it is, being for yard stock, mostly in small and moderate sized orders for immediate delivery, with a considerable selling to industrial consumers, also in small and moderate sized orders and for immediate or early delivery. To use a much-worn phrase, it is a "hand-to-mouth" trade.

Three influences are contributing to this kind of buying. One is the evident determination of consumers to move forward cautiously by buying lumber only as they need it; another, the existing doubt as to the extent of demand throughout the year and its effect on prices; the third, a recognition of the fact that there being plenty of cars and a light traffic on the railroads, lumber can be delivered when wanted. All these conditions, while they continue to exist, will preclude the placing of large contracts for delivery over a prolonged period.

The fact that the demand has steadily increased since the beginning of the year, with a particularly noticeable improvement during February, shows that such a thing as complete stagnation in the lumber trade of this country is not possible. The demand will begin in earnest with the spring building trade, but it will for a time be confined to actual wants and will be for immediate delivery. The farmers' trade will be more than usually important in the year's demand on account of the lessened call for stock from the larger corporations. Later in the season the railroads will again be in the market and by the autumn months the trade will show all its old-time vigor.

It is said that there are some dealers who are selling more lumber than they care to tell about. Perhaps it is because they are ashamed of the prices they are asking.

More Building Means Cheaper Money.

Throughout the entire country there was no great reason for self-congratulation regarding the returns for new building in January. Nevertheless, the exhibit is not so bad as it might appear, and at the present moment there is much more work coming into view than is indicated by the current run of building permits. Many investors who shrank from putting money into real estate improvements by reason of the high prices of labor and materials prior to the recent period of depression are now investigating the situation with a view to presently embarking on their undertakings. A constantly increasing amount of estimating and figuring is being done, and from all accounts a very considerable amount of work is going to be in hand with the coming of spring. Particularly in the West is the opening up of building activity noticeable. In Calgary at the present time there is work under construction to the value of over \$900,000. Prince Albert and Vancouver are almost equally notable examples, and all over the Dominion there is an awakening interest in structural undertakings that bodes well for the future.

Money must become cheaper, however, and until it can be had for real estate investments at 6 per cent. and under there is reason to expect that speculative building will be detrimentally affected. That rate will be reached before many months, in all likelihood, and perhaps even sooner than is generally expected.

Less Capital for Luxury.

The restoration of confidence in the banks, and the free circulation once more of the country's currency, have given a wholly different aspect to the economic conditions from that which was prevalent in November and December. The money stringency stopped the movement of wheat, corn and cotton from the farmers to markets. It stopped the wheels of factories everywhere. It closed many mines, brought building operations to a standstill, and threw hundreds of thousands of men out of work. It crowded the steerage of east-bound steamers with scores of thousands of workmen who chose to return with their savings to their native lands until the demand for labor should call them back here again. But the country is fundamentally prosperous, and in most sections there is evident a gradual resumption of activity and a great deal of confidence as respects the future. Quite apart from the transient currency panic, there has set in a widespread process of what is called liquidation. Loans have been called in and credits are undergoing readjustment upon a hard-time basis. * * * It will be a period for the practice of thrift and the homely economic virtues, in order that resources, both private and public, may be used for the best possible results. There will be a very sharp reduction in luxurious expenditure and a corresponding increase in the amount of new capital that can be devoted to business undertakings.—From "The Progress of the World," in the "American Review of Reviews" for February.

One Way of Getting an Order.

The "Edinburgh Scotsman" tells a story about a commercial traveller (probably a lumber salesman) who recently resorted to an ingenious device to capture an order. It seems that for some time he had been making untiring efforts to "get his foot in" with a certain provincial tradesman whose orders are extensive and frequent. Time after time he called, but without success.

At last, one day as he entered the shop he found a big, loutish fellow engaged in a heated altercation with the proprietor. The commercial stood back and waited for the trouble to blow over, but instead it rapidly increased. When the lout was threatening the storekeeper with a "punch on 'is 'ead," the traveller interfered, and adroitly brought the stream of personalities to bear upon himself. Then there was a row and a scuffle, the lout was landed in the gutter, and in the glow of victory an order was asked for and obtained.

Business relations have been maintained to this day, but it is doubtful if this would be the case if the tradesman knew that the plucky contest, which ended in the "chucking out" of his persecutor, was a "put up" job, and merely a business ruse on the part of the traveller.

Green Spruce Does not Make Good Flooring.

In reply to the question raised in our issue of February 15 as to the advisability of manufacturing green spruce into flooring, siding, etc., answers have been received from two authorities on the subject as follows:

Ottawa, Can., February 24, 1908.

Editor, CANADA LUMBERMAN,

Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Referring to the query in your issue of the 15th inst., "Does green spruce make good flooring?" I would unhesitatingly say that no green lumber, or for that matter no lumber that is not bone dry, makes good flooring, clapboards, etc. I think one of the chief objections of the carpenters would be in matching, as no doubt from the time the logs were sawn into lumber and matched for flooring, some portion of the stock would have had a better chance to dry out, and consequently it would not all shrink the same amount, and of course there would be no end of trouble matching it together.

Another objection would be in discoloring. I find that spruce, dressed and matched, to be stored in our sheds has to be perfectly dry, otherwise it blackens on the dressed face, although take the same lumber in the rough and it could remain stocked down for years, providing you keep it free from rain and dampness, and it would turn out as white as when it was first sawn.

Another objection would be the twisting, that is if it was put down for a floor where there was any chance of it drying out quickly, I don't think it could be nailed so that it would stop in place.

Hoping this may be of benefit to some manufacturer, I remain,

Yours truly,

R. G. DINSMORE.

Deseronto, February 24, 1908.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Dear Sir,—Replying to query of "Lumber Manufacturer" in your last issue as to whether satisfactory results can be had in making spruce green from the saw into flooring, siding, etc., I should say decidedly not. In the first place, it is almost impossible to make a good job of matching and dressing spruce green from the saw; in the second place, if put into a building in that condition, it will shrink five per cent or more; a piece four inches wide will shrink from one-quarter to one-half inch during the process of seasoning; and if matched while green and allowed to season before being used, it will not go together properly. If it were hemlock that was referred to my answer would be a little different.

Yours truly,

JNO. MCGREGOR.

Annual Meeting Canadian Forestry Association.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held in Montreal on the 12th and 13th inst., and the prospects are good for a most interesting and well attended convention. Some of the contributors to the program are: Monsignor J. U. K. Laflamme, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Laval University, Quebec, "How Some Farmers Use the Wood on Their Lands"; E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Quebec, "Compulsory Timber Reserves on Settlers' Lands"; A. H. D. Ross, Lecturer on Forestry at the University of Toronto, "The Dominion Forest Survey," and C. G. Piche, Forester of the Province of Quebec, "Forestry in the Province of Quebec."

As a large number using the French language are interested in this meeting some of the papers and proceedings will be in that language.

On one of the evenings of the meeting an illustrated lecture will be given by Professor Filibert Roth, of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Michigan. Professor Roth is one of the best known foresters on the American continent, and is well equipped for the lecture platform.

A PESSIMIST

is a man who turns out the light to see how dark it is.

Lumber to The Front.

As an old time lumberman it is quite interesting to me to note the increasing interest which the general public has in lumber and lumber conditions, writes Jesse D. Crary, editor of the "Lumber Trade Journal." Although this has been one of the great industries of the country ever since it was discovered, yet it is probable that it has attracted less attention than any other of importance.

In times of great public concern the daily press has always given the opinion of Mr. So-and-so, banker, Mr. So-and-so, the drygoods king, and others, but, for some reason or other, the opinion of the lumberman has never been thought worth recording. We read among the list of passengers bound for Europe, Mr. Smith, the banker, Mr. Jones, the drygoods man, Mr. Robinson, the hardware merchant, and a lot of others. Among the "others" you would find the lumbermen.

In literature, until very recently, no one ever thought of marrying the rich lumberman's daughter to the hero, or the rich lumberman to the heroine. But all that is changing. The lumberman is getting to be in the public eye. And why? Simply because he is coming into his own. His importance in the commercial world is, at least, being recognized.

The lumber trade as a whole, at the present time, is bearing its proportionate part of the business depression, but is not worrying about it, because the trade can see nothing but good times ahead and good value for its stocks. The time for cheap lumber is gone forever, and I have no

That Export Duty on Pulpwood.

At a meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, held in that city on January 31st last, the question of the proposed export duty on pulp wood came up for discussion. Mr. J. F. Guay gave a brief resume of his arguments in support of a duty. He thought that the imposition of such a duty would result in the preservation to Canada of one of its chief assets. He mentioned the fact that United States parties now controlled one-seventh of the limits territory in the Province of Quebec, and said that the duty might have for effect the manufacture of the pulp now exported into its eventual product in the Dominion.

Mr. H. M. Price, in reply to Mr. Guay, said that the only thing he was sorry for was that the Americans did not own more than one-seventh of the timber limits of the Province, as it would be all for the good of the country. There was a great deal of misconception in regard to the pulp question. Taking the lands available in this Province into consideration, there was sufficient to supply the United States, at the present rate, for 500 years to come. Then the reforestation of the area cut down was very rapid. The supply was practically inexhaustible. If would be a minus policy to put such an export duty into operation, and no one would suffer more than the habitant. Further, according to statistics, Canada had increased at a much greater rate than the United States, in the manufacture of pulp and paper. The consumption of pulp wood was only four per cent. of the total consumption of wood in the United States. It was wiser, he thought to consider that the future



Sturgeon Lake Lumber Company's Ice Road Lumber Train.

hesitation in saying that I believe that the present prices are as low for lumber as they ever will be in this country. This prediction is grounded on the firmest sort of foundation.

The lumberman stands unique in the business world. He realizes that to-day he is cutting his only crop. No living lumberman will ever reap the crop which is sown now. He is living on his capital, and is bound that, this being true, he will get a fair margin of return or else he will keep his capital intact. In other words, the lumbermen, as a class, have got beyond the point where they must sacrifice their timber. This has not always been so. Millions and millions of feet of lumber have been sold in this country, where a lumberman did not get as much for an acre of stumpage, as many of us spend for a cigar.

To-day he is going to get his price or he will close his mill. It needs no concerted action, no trust or combination, to make him do this. He realizes that he has in his stumpage something which is growing more valuable every single day.

Hog Raising a Side Issue.

Hog raising as a side issue to the manufacture of paper is an experiment which the Great Northern Paper Company is to try. The first consignment of hogs will be turned loose on an island in a Northern Maine lake, and the animals will be allowed to run wild, feeding on the roots, forest vegetation and nuts.

of Canada was assured and be satisfied to proceed slowly, but surely.

Messrs. A. G. Auger and P. Paradis also spoke on the same lines, the latter in particular, going fully into the subject and quoting figures in profusion to prove a misfortune, not alone in Canada, but for the Province of Quebec in particular. He intimated that a Royal Commission was to be appointed to study the whole question.

The Northern Express.

Every day at noon there pulls into Prince Albert, Sask., the Northern express with 160,000 feet of lumber and 7,000 feet of lath. This engine is built for running on ice roads and the lumber is loaded on large sleighs which run in ice grooves prepared at considerable trouble. So far the Sturgeon Lake Lumber Company have brought in about three million feet of lumber from their mill, 32 miles north of Prince Albert. The Northern express is the only railroad engine of its kind in Canada, and is being examined with much interest by western lumbermen.

Saw Mill For Sale.

Tenders will be received by the assignee, J. D. Hall, up to March 10 for the purchase of the new Telford saw mill at False Creek, Vancouver. The mill is said to be very favorably situated and has a capacity of 40,000 feet per day.

Lumbermen's Association Meet

An event of considerable interest to the lumber trade is the annual gathering of the Lumbermen's Association of Ontario. When our lumber kings get together to discuss the protection of the forests from fire, car staking, reciprocal demurrage, inter-switching, etc., there is "something doing" every minute.

The meeting at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on the 27th ult., was preceded by the usual luncheon, at which Dr. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of Toronto University, was the distinguished guest. Hon. W. A. Charlton, the president of the Association, presided, the attendance including the following:

Hon. W. A. Charlton, J. & W. A. Charlton, Toronto; William Smith, J. B. Smith & Sons, Toronto; J. B. Miller, Parry Sound Lumber Company, Toronto; W. B. Tindall, Secretary Ontario Lumbermen's Association; W. B. MacLean, Conger Lumber Company, Toronto; R. Laidlaw, R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto; F. Burton, J. L. Burton & Son, Barrie; Dwight J. Turner, Turner Lumber Company, Toronto;



HON. W. A. CHARLTON,
President Lumbermen's Association of Ontario.

A. McCall, Simcoe; W. C. Laidlaw, R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto; C. J. Barclay, Brougham; Fred. Waldie, Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, Toronto; J. Playfair, Playfair & White, Midland; John Donogh, John Donogh Lumber Company, Toronto; Thos. Charlton, of J. & T. Charlton, North Tonawanda; A. E. Cates, Ontario Lumber Company, Toronto; Geo. Bruce, Ontario Lumber Company, Toronto; E. W. Rathbun, The Rathbun Company, Deseronto; J. M. Prentiss, J. & W. A. Charlton, Toronto; Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of Faculty of Forestry, Toronto University; John Walsh, manager transportation department, Canadian Manufacturers' Association; T. S. Young, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Letters of regret were read from Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Minister of Crown Lands, and others.

When "The King" had been honored, Mr. Wm. Smith proposed the toast of "The Dominion and Ontario Parliaments," to which Col. Rathbun responded. He had few good words to say, however, for the Ontario Government's administration of Crown lands, and particularly in respect to the settlers' location policy. The Province of Quebec, in his opinion, was proceeding along the right lines. If a settler does not comply with the regulations, the lot reverts to the licensee.

Mr. W. B. MacLean proposed the toast of "The Faculty of Forestry, of Toronto University," to which Dr. Fernow responded in a very happy manner.

DR. FERNOW'S INTERESTING ADDRESS.

I did not know this was the way I was to earn my living—by a literary effort. I would rather sing a song, climb a tree or chop a tree than make an after-dinner speech. But I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting you, as there is no one body of men in the Province of Ontario I am more anxious to meet, and not only to meet, but to know, than the lumbermen of Ontario. And to show this is not merely figure of speech, I can give you at least five good good reasons why it is only natural for me to wish such a thing. Firstly, for the same reason that brings you all together to-day. I, also, claim to be a lumberman, although there may be some here ready to argue that is not so. But I, too, have lumbered, not only in this country but in the old country as well. I want you to understand, although the public do not yet seem to appreciate it, that a forester, in addition to being a lumberman, is also something else, but first of all he is a lumberman. We are all of us in the business of supplying the public with forest or wood products. The forester is also in that business. The lumberman only seeks to supply the public from what the forest produces at the present time. The forester seeks to reproduce the crop as well. The difference may be more clearly brought to your realization in this way. The lumberman is a berry picker, who merely goes out and picks the berries, while the forester cares for the berries and also picks. This is one good reason why I wish to be associated with you.

Then, too, I am in the manufacturing business and interested in knowing the men who manufacture. Just now I am among the manufacturing lumbermen, and it is my special business to educate the lumbermen of the future. Do I hear some one sneering at the idea of my educating manufacturing lumbermen? There is some reason for sneering at the idea of trying to educate lumbermen in the woods or in the practical work of the woods, but while not impossible, it is sometimes difficult. Usually the men who sneer at the idea are those so-called practical lumbermen who do not seem to know that everything they do is based on a theory. The act of walking is based on the theory that when we take a step we will not fall. Many times these men are full of theory for which there is no basis. Lack of experience or lack of knowledge is a difficulty which can be outgrown, and I believe that men who have been taught systematically to observe conditions and to get education in a systematic way, are more likely to secure experience more rapidly in outgrowing these difficulties. I believe some things can be learned within academic halls that may be applied in the woods. Some men can go through the woods all their lives without observing facts under their very nose. I have heard old lumbermen remark that they had never observed that pine reproduced from seedlings. I tell them they have always been looking for logs and the tiny seeds on the ground have never appealed to them, did not make any impression on the grey matter of their brain. Then give our budding foresters a chance when they come out, allow them to go into your camps, not only to loaf around, but to learn how to lumber.

I want your good wishes. Receive these young men into your camps with their new fangled ideas and perhaps you can get some good from their new ideas, while they are learning much from you. I have worked for years to bring to perfection these ideas on forestry. One of the largest employing companies in the United States employ one of my students, give him a good salary and two assistants and started him with \$3,000 to work on, so they must think there is something in it. The Pennsylvania Railway have to buy ties, and on my advice have bought timber lands for a supply of ties and to preserve the young timber for a future supply of ties. A paper and pulp company, holding 300,000 acres, employed one of my students, rather doubtfully at first as to the wisdom of so doing, but that was ten years ago, so that we have experience. A concern, cutting about seventy million feet a year, employed one of my students, placed him in charge of camps cutting about twenty millions, but not by any means giving him carte blanche to do as he pleased. By his suggestions, and pointing out here and there where little wastes were made, in a cut of about sixteen million feet, they saved \$25,000, or 1 1-2 per cent. of the total cut was saved. How was this saving made? Simply by an inspection service. He also prepared a map for them and put it up in papier mache so that they could really see the hills, dales and rivers, and see the real location of each one of their camps, and plan for future cutting, etc. He could advise them where advisable to cut clean and leave nothing, and where to cut in a more conservative manner. Nothing new, but simply done in a systematic manner. This is what I want you to realize and see reasons for giving a chance to our young men when they come out.

I want your good will. I came here at the invitation of the University of Toronto to educate coming lumbermen, but it would be of no use to educate men to a profession that was not going to be put to practice. They have nothing to do with the coming generations, although they may be patriotic citizens. The Government is really the only one concerned, who has a real interest in a future timber supply, and now is the time to act. I am fairly familiar with the condition of your timber supply in Canada, and it is on its last legs if you will take history for it, and what you must do is to get the Government committed to a conservative policy.

The business of the annual meeting was then reached. The minutes of the last meeting and correspondence were read by the Secretary, Mr. W. B. Tindall, after which came the President's address, as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—

Before proceeding to deal with business matters in which we are interested, allow me to refer to the death of one of our most prominent and distinguished members, a man who was respected and beloved by all who knew him, Mr. John Waldie, president of the Victoria Harbour Lumber Company. He died after a short illness in June last, and, on behalf of the members of this Association, your Secretary and myself sent a letter of sympathy to his bereaved family and, with other members of the Association, we attended the funeral at Burlington, where, far away from the

land where first he saw the light of day, his remains were laid in their last resting place.

Our last annual meeting was a year ago to-day. My predecessor, in addressing you, called attention to the advance in prices during the past few years caused by the greatly increased cost of everything used in the production of lumber, and he predicted that some classes of lumber would go still higher. The business of last year proved his conclusions to be correct. Prices have been high, and notwithstanding the very pinched condition of the money market which has prevailed in this and other countries for many months, the prices of lumber do not seem to be disturbed, except possibly in one or two lines. The unhealthy conditions of money matters would no doubt have affected prices but for other counteracting influences:

First.—The cost of production has not been reduced, notwithstanding that the price of labor came down about 15 per cent. in November last, about the middle of the log-cutting season. Hay and oats were much higher in price than usual and I think you will probably all agree with me that the cost of cutting and watering logs this winter is as high, if not higher, than ever before.

Second.—The stock of unsold lumber on hand at the mills and in all city and country yards is very very much less than for several years.

Third.—The quantity of lumber which will be produced this year is much less than last year, both in Canada and the United States. From reliable information as to the production of lumber last year, and estimates of quantities to be produced this year, my conclusions are as follows:

In Ontario—Pine and other lumber, 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. less this year than last, although railway ties will be more than double. Some localities will produce more hemlock than last year, but other places much less.

In Quebec and other Eastern Provinces, the production of spruce lumber, 50 per cent. to 70 per cent. less.

I have not been able to procure reliable information as to the probable quantity which the Western Provinces will produce this year.

In the Northern States.—Pine production, 30 per cent. less. Hemlock, 25 per cent. less.

In seven Southern States the reports from 266 mills shows the production of yellow pine 275 million feet less.

We all know that business during the winter months has been quiet and demand small, but there are signs of renewed activity in the lumber trade, and of easy conditions in the money market for legitimate business. I have learned of two contracts having been made this month for sale and delivery of this year's cut of lumber at prices equal to last year, and, for reasons I have given you, it is my opinion that last year's prices for nearly every class of lumber will be fully sustained. I have endeavored to give you my views upon the lumber supply and market in as condensed a form as possible and not to fill up this statement with a cart load of figures and quantities, but the conclusions arrived at are the result of careful calculations.

I will now direct your attention to a matter which, in my opinion, is of very great importance, not only to the lumbermen, but to every citizen of this province. I refer to the preservation of our forest wealth by protection from fire.

Up to about 1857 the North Hastings, Muskoka, Parry Sound and Haliburton country was a beautiful green forest. Now there is not one township in ten not wholly or partly burnt.

In 1857 the surveyors, running a line from Lake Nipissing to Lake Superior, reported only one small burnt area, in the Wahnapiatae district.

Nearly the whole north shore and Manitoulin Island was virgin forest up to 1864, when a fire started at the mouth of the Serpent river in a slashing and burnt over more than 1,000 square miles of timber. I wish to say here that Indians are never the cause of forest fires.

In 1871 a fire started near French river and ran through the Sudbury country west to the Mississagi district, burning over 2,000 square miles of timber lands.

In 1896 a fire started near Biscotasing by a spark from an engine and burnt over 2,000 square miles of timber country. A surveyor told me that he saw the fire start, and if he had been able to get two or three pails of water he could have put it out.

Over a thousand square miles have been burnt along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific prospective route since their surveyors went in; 500 miles of this is in the Kenogami region, about the finest country north of the height of land, and timbered with fine spruce forest; most of the other 500 miles is north of Lake Nipigon in the District of Thunder Bay. I might mention many other forest fires, but will not take up your time now.

A large percentage of our loss in timber wealth since Confederation has been by fire. For the past 20 years I have been urging the Government to establish more efficient means of protection against fire, and I think we should take it up more earnestly than ever before. Every practical lumberman knows that the pine lands in this province will reforest with pine as naturally as grass will grow, if only protected from fire. This can be done with great success by the employment of a sufficient number of good men as fire rangers. The rate of wages fixed by the Government and paid heretofore, as you know, has been \$2 per day for the fire ranging season from May 1st to September 30th, and the ranger bears his own expenses for shelter and provisions in the woods. Where fire rangers are watching on licensed timber lands the Government pays half and the licensee half. In the condition of the labor market for the past few years this will not procure the best men for the work. I have paid considerably more and furnished shelter and provisions for the rangers, and have proved the wisdom of so doing. I know of four instances where fire has started in our limits (twice from lightning) and in each case was discovered by the rangers and extinguished before any considerable damage had been done. If these men had not been there and carefully watching, no telling what amount of

destruction would have been the result. The value of timber destroyed in any one of these large fires I have mentioned would have paid the wages of an army of fire rangers for half a century. I am dwelling upon this subject at such length because of its very great importance, in not only preserving a sufficient supply of timber for future need, but in that way maintaining our abundant supply of water power. I am sure we are all glad that the Toronto University has established a Forestry Branch and that so distinguished a gentleman as Dr. B. E. Fernow, Professor of Forestry, is Dean of the Faculty.

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines has recently introduced a bill, No. 44, entitled "An Act to amend the Act to Preserve the Forests from Destruction by Fire." But this bill only provides that where fire rangers are appointed to enforce the law during the construction of a railway, he may appoint as many as he sees fit, to act not only during the construction but after the construction.

I think this question of fire protection should be discussed at this meeting.

A few years ago I tabulated all available information as to the quantity of timber growing in Canada and the United States, as well as the quantity consumed, and I found that the annual consumption, both in the United States and Canada, was a fraction over two (2) per cent. of the supply. In that condition, it was easy to calculate how we might have a perpetual supply, as healthy timber well protected would increase by growth more than 2 per cent. annually. I have not had time at my disposal to make a similar calculation of the situation now, but fear that on account of destruction by fire and storm and waste in cutting and manufacturing, the situation has changed for the worse, but it is not too late even now to regain a position of safety.

Perhaps you may wish to discuss other Crown land and timber matters, namely, settlers locating on timber lands under various conditions, the hemlock bark question, and other matters which may occur to you.

Two bills are introduced by the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines—No. 47, to Amend the Rainy River Free Grants and Homesteads Act, and No. 48, to Amend the Free Grants and Homesteads Act. These bills provide for the locating of agricultural lands, giving the settler all timber and minerals, but so far as pine trees are concerned, shall not apply to lands under license.

There are transportation questions which engaged your attention last year, not yet settled, namely, staking cars, reciprocal demurrage, interswitching, and uniform bills of lading free from special conditions. These were taken up by your committee, associated with Mr. John Walsh, transportation manager for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Walsh is here and will explain to you the present condition of each one of these matters.

I have occasionally heard it said that this Lumbermen's Association is a combine, and perhaps it would not be out of place for me to say that since I became a member of the first Ontario Lumbermen's Association, over twenty years ago, and which was changed into the present form in 1898, nothing in the nature of a combine has ever been even spoken of by any member, so far as I am aware.

I have the feeling that this address is becoming too lengthy, otherwise I would refer to some other matters. Let me say to you in closing that every man should be benefitted by attending a meeting like this, and the way to get the most out of such a meeting is to put the most good into it that you possibly can.

The Secretary's financial statement followed and showed the Association to have gained considerable ground during the year. The following statistical statement was also submitted by the Secretary:

STATISTICAL REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit the following information for your consideration:

PRODUCTION.

The territory of our Association in Northwestern Ontario embraces all mills on Georgian Bay, Northern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway to Callendar, Canadian Northern Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, North Bay to Kenora.

I am unable to give you the production of the territory above on account of not having received reports from some of the mills, but, as regards the province, the Government reports from 1906 give the production of saw logs and square timber as follows:

WHITE PINE.

1906—711,976,683 feet B.M.

1907—780,000,000 feet B.M. (no report, estimated). Increase, 70,023,323 ft.

1908—600,000,000 feet B.M. Decrease, 180,000,000 feet.

OTHER WOODS.

1906—75,453,474 feet B.M.

1907—85,000,000 feet B.M. (estimated). Increase, 9,546,526 feet.

1908—55,000,000 feet B.M. (estimated). Decrease, 30,000,000 feet.

The above are the best estimates I can make from information available; basing the condition of available supply for next year, and the relation it bears to last year, on the assumption that replies received are applicable to the whole district, it leads me to the conclusion that next year's supply of white pine will show a decrease from this year of 24 per cent.; and hemlock and other woods a decrease of 35 per cent. Of the stocks on hand January 1st, 1908:

As regards white pine, 64 per cent. is shown as being sold for winter and spring delivery, and 25 per cent. of hemlock.

Regarding question 4 of the circular letter, as to present prices being maintained, the answer in almost every case is yes, most particularly as regards the upper grades running to thick and wide stocks, and box and mill and dead culls. If any weakening at all, it is in narrow stocks, widths below 6 inches. From reports in

British Columbia's Forests

The extent of British Columbia's timber area is given as 182,000,000 acres, the most of any single province in the Dominion. The growth is much more dense than in other portions of the Dominion, the average yield per acre along the coast being about 45,000 feet, while in the interior it would probably run from 20,000 to 25,000 feet.

At present there are about 200 mills in the province ranging from the one-saw portable affair to large plants equipped with every modern saw mill device. Roughly speaking, the capital invested in the industry would be \$10,000,000, with a monthly pay roll well over the \$1,000,000 mark.

In dealing with the various forms of timber growth common to the province, Douglas fir (or Oregon pine, as it is sometimes termed) ranks first in importance. This tree has been known to attain a height of three hundred feet, ranging from six to eight feet in diameter at the butt, its only rival in size being the Redwood of California.

Fir forms about sixty per cent. of the marketable timber, and although confined to no particular belt, attains its greatest sizes in the valleys of those rivers emptying into the Gulf of Georgia, and on the eastern part of Vancouver Island—the latter being the most densely wooded area in British Columbia.

The age of a full-grown fir averages about five hundred years, but specimens six and even seven hundred years old are not rare. In the early stages of the tree's growth the foliage is very thick, branches spreading out from the trunk in all directions; these gradually disappear, however, until nothing remains but a few stunted limbs at the top, the lower portions being comparatively free from knots. The bark growth is heavy, of a reddish appearance, and extensively used for tanning purposes.

The commercial value of this wood is too well known to merit extensive mention. For general all-round purposes it has no equal, especially in heavy construction work, owing to its ability to withstand enormous strains; and in this respect is equal if not superior to oak, which wood it is rapidly displacing, especially in the building of cars. Tests have recently been made by railway engineers on several of the large systems, with a view to comparing the relative strength of the two woods, and in most instances their reports have been favorable to fir, particularly where long timbers are required. In one instance ten pieces of each wood were selected and a lift made until they broke, with the result that the fir withstood some six hundred pounds greater strain than oak, conclusively proving its superiority in this regard, not to mention its advantage in lightness. Fir is also well adapted for house construction, being used in every portion of the building. Mention should also be made of the excellent spars and masts procured from this tree.

Next in commercial importance, as well as size, comes the red cedar. Although indigenous to all parts of the province, this tree does not thrive as well in the interior as along the coast, where it attains an enormous growth, almost equal to that of the fir, especially at the butt, which has a tendency to spread and is generally hollow. The interior, or mountain cedar, as it is often termed, is much closer grained and considered superior in grade to the coast product.

Cedar is noted for its lightness and the ease with which it can be worked, rendering it in great demand for all classes of interior finish and factory work. In the manufacture of shingles, however, this wood excels, the British Columbia shingle enjoying a reputation second to none on the continent. Owing to its lasting qualities underground, cedar is much used for fence posts and foundations.

Hemlock grows in abundance along the coast, but is not so common in the interior, except where the rainfall is heavy. Hitherto, owing to the great prejudice existing against it, the product of this tree has not been extensively used. For a great many purposes, however, it is equally as serviceable as fir (which it closely resembles), and is beginning to be more generally called for, chiefly as a substitute for the latter wood.

Spruce, in several varieties, grows in all parts of the province, but its principal habitat lies along the coast. To the south it is found

interspersed among the other trees, but farther north the greater portion of the timber consists almost entirely of this wood. In the interior the valley of the Columbia river also contains large tracts of first-class spruce. When manufactured into lumber, it is extensively used for house construction purposes, the commoner grades being worked up into box material, for which they are admirably adapted owing to the extreme lightness of the wood and the fact that it is almost odorless.

Neither hemlock nor spruce attain such large proportions as fir or cedar, their average height ranging from seventy-five to one hundred feet.

The above-mentioned form the bulk of the timber of the province, but do not by any means complete the list. Yellow cedar (or yellow cypress) belongs to the same family as red cedar, its dimensions and appearance being similar to the former. It grows chiefly along the northern coast and on islands adjacent thereto. For interior finish this cedar is unequalled. It is also said to be impervious to the attacks of the teredo, and lasts well underground. Oak occurs in small quantities on the southern end of Vancouver Island, but the trees are stunted and of little value as lumber. Alder and poplar are common all over the southern part of the province, where they thrive best in low-lying ground and along the banks of streams. Owing to the softness of these woods they have not so far been considered worthy of attention from a manufacturing standpoint. There are several varieties of maple, the principal being what is known as "broad leaf," on account of its large, spreading leaves, making it an excellent shade tree. Owing to the curly appearance of the wood when cut, it is also in great demand for panel work. White pine of a very fine quality also occurs in small quantities.

The greatest activities in the manufacture of lumber are naturally centered around those points where proper transportation can be had for marketing the products, and yet not too far distant from the bases of timber supply. For this reason nearly all the large concerns are located at the coast, where they have the advantage of both rail and water connection, combined with their proximity to the larger timber areas. But it must not be implied from the above that the industry is confined to this portion of the province alone—mills are established all through the interior, principally along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches. The Northwest Provinces are the chief market for the output of these interior mills, and the heavy demand from this source during the last few years has resulted in a marked development of the lumber business throughout this district, where the manufacturer is in a more favored position in catering to the wants of the prairie market, especially as regards freight rates.

No less noticeable, however, has been the development in the older established centres on the coast, the demand being far in excess of what the mills were able to handle, notwithstanding the fact that over three million dollars have been invested during the last twelve months in the installation of new plants and additions to those already doing business.

The principal markets of the British Columbia mills in disposing of their timber are the Northwest Provinces and Manitoba, which use at least forty per cent. of the output on the coast, and practically the entire cut of the mountain mills, or about sixty per cent. of all the lumber produced in the province. In fact, these markets are the key to the industry, as with the exception of the local trade they are the only source which absorbs the common grades, unsaleable in other directions.

Owing to our disadvantage in the matter of freight rates and the strong competition from the southern pine districts, the Eastern Canadian trade is not very extensive, except in shingles and heavy timbers, but gives great promise for the future.

The foreign business (by which is meant the cargo trade) ranks next in importance, the principal markets being the United Kingdom, west coast of South America, the Orient and Australia, although shipments find their way to all parts of the globe and enjoy a high reputation wherever sold. This branch of the trade is carried on extensively by several of the coast mills, who make a specialty of catering to it almost exclusively. Up to the present the bulk of the foreign business has been handled by sailing vessels, and this has been something of a drawback owing to the length of time required in delivery; but steam freighters are now becoming more numerous, and their freight rates rea-

sonable enough to permit of the lumber being shipped in this way, thus obviating the necessity of having to rely on the slower and uncertain means of transportation afforded by "sailers." One hundred million feet may be taken as a fair estimate of the cargo business done during 1906.

The balance of the cut, about 120,000,000 feet, is represented by the demands of the local market, and with the gradual development of the province the major portion of the output will eventually be absorbed for home consumption.

So far nothing has been done towards utilizing the tremendous amount of material now wasted in the production of lumber, the greater part of it being either burnt or thrown away as refuse. This waste, representing as it does millions of feet every year, could all be used to advantage in the production of any number of marketable commodities. In other lumber centres, with the vision of an ever-diminishing supply in the raw product before them, they have learned its true value and are seeking to make the most of their opportunities while they last.

Take the production of wood alcohol, for instance. This is a flourishing industry in itself in places, and yet there is not a single plant in operation in this province. The same remarks apply to turpentine, which some of our woods contain a good percentage of.

Another opportunity for the utilization of our lumber by-products is presented in the manufacture of all classes of woodenware and furniture, for in this way a vast quantity of first-class short material, now consigned to the fire or woodpile, could be worked up into saleable articles of every description. Just what to do with this short lumber is one of the most aggravating problems which the millman has to contend with. The local market alone would justify the establishment of such a plant, to say nothing of its possibilities in other directions. A glance at the factories on the Ottawa river—Hull in particular—will show what can be accomplished in this line.

Sawdust, once considered of no use whatever, except as fuel, is now manufactured into imitation marble and sold at a price in excess of the lumber, in the manufacture of which it was created. Several plants of this kind are in operation elsewhere, and pay high dividends.

In fact, there is no portion of the log which cannot be put to some profitable use. A large portion of our small timber, now considered worthless, is capable of being utilized—poplar, for instance, a tree said to be highly adapted for the manufacture of excelsior packing.

The great fault out here in British Columbia is that we have an overabundance of timber wealth, and these apparently small items are lost sight of. It has been stated on good authority that the amount of material thrown away or burnt up as refuse during the last quarter of a century, in the United States alone, if available to-day, could be worked up into saleable commodities valued at five hundred million dollars. This goes to show what the apparently small leaks mean. British Columbia is considered one of the world's great gold-producing areas, but the amount of material annually wasted in the production of lumber will more than counterbalance the value of the gold mining during the same period.

Mention should also be made of the great possibilities for the manufacture of pulp. Both fir and spruce, especially the latter, are admirably adapted for the production of this article, and as these woods are found in all parts of the province, the supply of raw material is unlimited, especially along the coast and on Vancouver Island. In the southern part fir is the predominating wood, but farther north the growth of spruce is most abundant—and on account of the nearness of the timber to waterways the problem of transportation is in a great measure simplified.

It is not likely that the industry will assume very large proportions in the interior for some considerable time, owing to its disadvantage in the matter of transportation.

Although active operations have not as yet been commenced, the province bids fair to eventually become the chief centre for the manufacture of this article. The available supply of raw material is being rapidly depleted in the Eastern American States, and even now they are forced to secure the bulk of their wood supply from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. When these sources are exhausted the paper manufacturer must look elsewhere, and British Columbia will be his only resort.

The principal markets which could be supplied are Japan and Australia, both of which countries are large pulp buyers. This trade is now controlled by the British and American mills, but there is no reason why concerns established here could not compete for the business. The cost of labor may be higher, but the British Columbia manufacturer would have the advantage of cheaper power, as there are numerous sites along the coast where excellent water power is available. The time and money represented in transportation across the continent would also be saved, a lever which would go a long way towards enabling him to control these markets. Several companies have been formed and timber limits acquired in anticipation of these conditions.

Preserve the Forests.

"To protect the welfare of the unborn citizen—that is the mission of the forester, which makes him a world patriot," said Dr. Fernow in an address upon reforestation, delivered on February 24th last, to the members of the Toronto Canadian Club.

Dr. Fernow very convincingly showed the necessity there is for prompt action in order to conserve the forest wealth of Canada for future generations. "Are you aware," he asked, "that Canada is destined to have ten times her population in less time than it takes to grow a saw-log? Are you aware that our neighbors to the south have only thirty years' supply of timber in their forests, and that one result of the removal of United States restrictions in regard to Canadian wood products will result in an enormous increase of activity in Canadian lumbering operations?"

Addressing himself to the means to be employed in dealing with the problem, he continued:—"One essential condition is to keep the fire out. The present method of fire ranging only looks to the protection of the existing sawlogs, and does not look to the preservation of the young growth, which is the more valuable timber to the nation. The present method is the way which kills the goose that lays the golden egg." The future of the timber wealth of Canada, he said, depended upon the policy adopted by the eastern Provinces.

At present the cutting is done with the sole aim of making immediate profits, and very little attention is paid to caring for the young trees. Ontario is the Province most deeply concerned, for she has more virgin timber than any other.

Usually a Government's policy in regard to timber lands was "a waiting one, with a tendency to hang back," and not much success could be looked for until the moral sense of the community was educated to appreciate that it was a sin to destroy valuable property wantonly.

If present license holders were to have their privileges curtailed or cancelled, it was only right that the Government should pay them compensation.

In the United States, where land-grabbing is a fine art, the nation had reserved one hundred and fifty million acres for reforestation, and is going to spend millions in the repurchase of Eastern lands for reforestation purposes.

"One great difference I observe between Canada and the United States," said Dr. Fernow, "is that whereas there the people lead the Government, here the Government lead the people. There the people take the initiative, here it is the Government." This he did not think was entirely a wise and admirable state of public feeling in Canada. He urged the people to be more alive to the need of protecting the forests and enable Canada to dominate the timber markets of the world, suggesting that the Government be urged to extend its reservation policy to include all undisposed of limits; that it organize a reforestation department and substitute the ephemeral fire ranger for the permanent forester; that all Crown Lands suitable for forestry purposes be segregated; and that all present license holders be given notice that after a certain date new regulations must be observed on the limits, as a condition of the privileges enjoyed by them.

The following preparation is said to be an excellent preventative of dry rot: Melt 12 ounces of resin in an iron pot and add 3 gallons of fish oil and 1 pound of flour of sulphur. When all has been thoroughly mixed, color to suit with any earthy color—ochre, Spanish brown, etc. Have the wood warm and apply the paint while it is hot. Give two coats.

Nova Scotia's Timber Wealth

The following table shows the names of the counties of Nova Scotia, the "acknowledged" acreage of forest lands and the value of the product:—

Country.	Acreage.	Value.
Annapolis	166,000	\$212,000
Antigonish	100,000	70,000
Cape Breton	159,000	79,000
Colchester	251,000	267,000
Cumberland	226,000	818,000
Digby	120,000	197,000
Guysboro	181,000	120,000
Halifax	264,000	236,000
Hants	236,000	189,000
Inverness	291,000	153,000
Kings	73,000	168,000
Lunenburg	212,000	245,000
Pictou	155,000	161,000
Richmond	120,000	38,000
Shelbourne and Queens	107,000	290,000
Victoria	111,000	59,000
Yarmouth	65,000	100,000

Total.....2,800,000 \$3,409,000

The following is a summary of the classes of products in value:—

Hemlock logs	\$ 237,814
Oak	15,207
Pine	144,907
Spruce	1,272,653
Other	168,956
Tanbark	12,803
Fence posts	52,873
Firewood	1,094,217
Piling	128,181
Railway ties	60,783
Staves	37,124
Pulp wood	48,320

As the cutting of large timber and lumber for export purposes is being reduced, the attention of the public is being more and more drawn to Nova Scotia as a source for the supply of pulp wood. The soil and the moist and equable climate are favorable to rapid growth of spruce. As an example of the pulp wood capabilities of the Atlantic shore territory, a strip of territory has been cruised from the Mersey River to the Clyde. The section 8 miles west and 20 miles back to the head waters of Broad River will yield 225,000 cords. The second section, 11 miles west, along the shore and north by West Brook, a distance of 20 miles, will cut 175,000 cords. The third section, west of Granite Village stream, into Sable River, and including the Tom Tigney, a distance along the shore of 6 miles and 25 miles north to West River, will yield 500,000 cords. The fourth section, west to the Jordan River, 9 miles and 25 miles to head of that river, will yield 400,000 cords. The fifth district, west of the Jordan to the Shelbourne, 7 miles, to the head waters, 15 miles, will yield 250,000 cords. The sixth district, west of Shelbourne River to the Clyde, 15 miles, and north 25 miles to the head waters, will cut 750,000 cords.

Thus, 1,200 square miles will cut 2,300,000 cords. It is usual to estimate an acre of fair land to produce 10 cords of wood. Estimating the burnt over portions of granted land as equal to the producing portions of ungranted lands, there are for 2,800,000 acres, a present growth of 28,000,000 cords of pulp wood. As the growth of this wood from 5 inches to 8 inches requires about 12 years, it is reasonable calculation that Nova Scotia could supply 2,333,000 cords per annum forever, if the fires were kept out of the forests.

Against this the present annual local demands are:—

	Cords.
Sissiboo pulp mills	6,000
Mill Village pulp mills	5,000
New Germany pulp mills	3,000
St. Croix paper pulp mills	500
Milton paper and pulp	8,000

Total.....22,500

While the figures relating to the present extent of pulp wood growth are only approximate, it must be evident that if the growth be conserved by protection from fires, by judicious cutting and by replanting, the annual wood crop of this Province will compete with the great mineral output, for the foremost place as an employer of labor, and a producer of wealth.

While pulp wood is found in every county in the Province, the localities in which it is chiefly cut, are Queens, Shelbourne, Digby and Hants. Large quantities are cut in Cape Breton for export.

The mining sections of Cape Breton, Pictou and Cumberland are making continually larger drafts in timber lands for pit props, while the railways are demanding each year larger quantities for ties. The demand has doubled the price within the past eighteen years. Both the demand and price are likely to increase in the future, so that the owner of a productive timber property is likely to make money by holding it and protecting it against fire.

Insurance for Lumbermen and Woodworkers.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Burnett, Ormsby & Clapp, Limited, a well-known firm of insurance brokers, having offices at Toronto, Montreal and New York. These gentlemen have for a number of years made a specialty of handling the insurance on manufacturing plants, special attention being paid to woodworking establishments. The business which was commenced in a small way about ten years ago, has now grown to such dimensions that offices are maintained in three cities, Toronto, Montreal and New York, as well as the original office in Woodstock, Ont., the staff at the various offices now numbering over twenty-five individuals, besides the three principals. The firm, besides having a very large connection with insurance offices all over the world, including London Lloyds themselves, control the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company, and through their re-insurance arrangements are in a position to write very large lines in their own office. A staff of competent inspectors is kept at the service of their clients, and every effort is made to keep down the fire loss by careful attention, the result of this system being evidenced by the fact that, while woodworkers are not looked upon favorably by most companies, the average losses on those controlled by this firm during the last eight years amount to less than half the usual average on such risks, and in many cases the premiums have been materially reduced.

We would recommend any of our readers who are interested in the important question of fire insurance to communicate with Messrs. Burnett, Ormsby & Clapp.

Annual meeting of A. J. Burton Saw Company.

The fourth annual meeting of the A. J. Burton Saw Company, Limited was held in the company's office, Vancouver, on February 17th last. The directors declared a 20 per cent Stock Dividend to shareholders, the annual report showing that the company had made very rapid progress during the past year. A large amount of new machinery had been installed to meet the increased demand, and the plant itself enlarged to accommodate the added equipment. All the officers of the company were re-elected, as follows:—President, E. W. MacLean; Manager, A. J. Burton, and Secretary-Treasury, Geo. J. Palmer.

These gentlemen, together with C. D. Rand, and Dr. W. E. Emmons, form the board of directors.

Lumbermen's Association of Ontario.

(Continued from Page 17.)

United States press, the same condition prevails there. It has been urged that the competition of yellow pine will affect the price of hemlock, but it is hard to understand why it should to any great extent in the face of 266 mills showing a decrease of 273,844,000 feet, and the closing down of 135 mills.

It may be of interest to note that the receipts of lumber in the Chicago market from the year 1901 show an increase in receipts of 491,878,000 feet.

Another item of interest is that from reports received available stock in the Buffalo and Tonawanda markets at close of navigation show a decrease of 23,000,000 feet, principally in the grades of No. 3 cuts, common and dressing, and box and culls of all kinds.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. TINDALL,
Secretary.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Board of Management and Officers for 1907 were continued for another year, with the exception that Mr. James Playfair takes a seat on the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Waldie. The personnel of the Board is: President, Hon. W. A. Charlton; 1st Vice-President, W. J. Smith; 2nd Vice-President, W. B. MacLean; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Tindall; Board of Management, James Playfair, J. Donogh, W. C. Laidlaw, E. W. Rathbun, J. B. Miller, W. D. Lummis, W. P. Bull.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

Mr. Walsh, manager of the Transportation Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was then requested to outline the position in respect to car staking, demurrage, etc. The car staking question, he said, was still in status quo, as our Railway Commission would not make a ruling until a decision had been reached at Washington. Reciprocal demurrage was also in an unsettled condition, the Railway Commission having the matter before them. Another question was a uniform bill of lading. The Railway Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association had asked permission from the Commission to file a bill of lading, but this permission had not yet been granted. Mr. Walsh contended that there is no reason why the railways should not assume the responsibility for the goods through to destination. In respect to inter-switching, the chief traffic officer of the Board had recommended a reduction of fifty per cent., but the railways had not given a reply in regard to it.

After considerable discussion, which unanimously condemned the interswitching charges, Mr. Robert Laidlaw moved that a strong protest be entered against the policy of the railways in collecting such charges, and that lumber manufacturers not at competitive points should be given the same rates as industries located at competitive points. The motion was seconded by Mr. Barclay and carried unanimously.

SETTLERS VERSUS LUMBERMEN.

The President asked the opinion of the meeting in respect to the bill now before the House calculated to give the settler still greater privileges on licensed lands.

Mr. Burton said the matter was becoming very serious. Hundreds of instances could be cited where bogus settlers had stripped the land of the timber and "jumped." He thought the Government should make the regulations more stringent as to settlement. The percentage of agricultural land should be at least 60 per cent. before allowing it to be withdrawn. Bona fide settlers were wanted, but not timber thieves.

Mr. Miller pointed out that, even when the lots are abandoned by the bogus settler, they do not now revert to the licensee, although he continues to pay ground rent for them. The Government seemingly did not recognize any value in timber except pine. A motion was adopted that the Board of Management arrange for a deputation to interview the Government on the subject and also to consider ways and means of finding a more profitable market for hemlock bark.

On motion of Mr. Bull, Dr. Fernow was made an honorary member of the Association. This concluded the business of the meeting.

To mark tools, first cover the article to be marked with a thin coating of tallow or beeswax; then with a sharp instrument write the name in the tallow. Clear with a feather; fill the place written—the letters—with nitric acid; let it remain from one to ten minutes, then dip in water and rub off, and the marks will be etched in the steel or iron.

B. C. Lumbermen Urge Claims on Government.

A delegation of some 50 lumbermen recently waited on the Executive of the British Columbia Legislature to present their views on behalf of the lumbering industry. Dr. Judson Clark, secretary of the B. C. Timber and Forestry Chamber of Commerce who, as spokesman of the delegation, presented their claims as follows:—

1. That the present yearly licenses be made renewable until the timber held thereunder is logged off.
2. That the present annual rental shall not exceed during the whole term of the license, \$140 west of the Cascades, and \$115 east of the Cascades.
3. That in the case of default of payment of a license fee on the due date, not less than 12 months be allowed to renew the license; that a notice of 60 days be given before the license is cancelled; that interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum be charged on overdue accounts; and that this provision be made retroactive in the case of all lapses occurring since the passing of the Order-in-Council reserving vacant lands.
4. That all licenses bear a permanent number.
5. That on surveys of timber licenses being made and such surveys proving that the licenses overlap each other, a proportionate reduction of license fee be made in order that the license holder will not be called upon to pay more than a proper proportion of the annual license fee for the ground he holds under his license.
6. The attention of the Government is called to the fact that when claims are surveyed there will undoubtedly be found many small areas of merchantable timber lying between and adjoining claims, which in the best interests of all concerned should be logged at the same time as the limits, which they adjoin, and that statutory provision should be made covering the point.
7. That provision be made permitting the taking up of small areas of Crown timber by operators for immediate operation.
8. That inasmuch as there is a constant uncertainty amongst operators, as to the amount of royalty to be paid in future for timber, and because of the fact that there is already a difference in royalty paid on different holdings we believe it to be in the interest of the Government to fix said royalty at 50 cents per M during a term of years, and that the said royalty should at no time exceed the amount in force on timber held under lease.

Wooden Buildings.

Cement and steel and brick and stone are not yet used in sufficient quantities to encourage lumber users to predict the time when the forests will not be called upon to furnish the principal materials used in building operations. Notwithstanding the remarkable increase in the use of cement and other fireproof materials, the last reports of the building operations in forty-nine of the leading cities of the United States, as compiled by the Geological Survey of that country, show that for the year 1907 fifty-nine per cent. were of wooden construction. Even if the remaining forty-one per cent. of the buildings were built of brick, stone and concrete, vast quantities of wood are consumed both in the construction and in the finish, though in the latter form metal is taking the place of wood to a very large extent.

These figures also take no cognizance of the fact that large quantities of lumber are used for the construction of dwellings, stores and other buildings in small cities and towns. In these wood is usually the predominating building material, and it is safe to say that if the statistics had included figures for all places of all sizes the percentage of wooden construction would have been very much greater.

In the number of wooden buildings New York city is shown to be at the bottom of the list, though it leads with \$18,075 as the average cost of its buildings. This average cost for the forty-nine cities reported on is placed at \$2,035, this being an increase of over \$300 during the past three years.

Paper manufactured from the fibre of trees began to be a commercial product in 1867, but did not assume great importance until 1890.

Western Retail Lumbermen's Association Hold Annual Meeting.

On Wednesday and Thursday, February 19th and 20th last, there was held in Winnipeg, the annual convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association.

D. E. Sprague, the retiring president, reviewed the work of the Association during the past year, and referred to several proposed changes to meet new conditions. At the time that the honorary members withdrew from membership, the Association passed a resolution to the effect that all persons in companies having a regularly established lumber yard would upon application receive membership. The manufacturers were at that time selling to non-association yards and they had continued to do so ever since, notwithstanding the evidence before the commission at Ottawa last winter. He therefore recommended that the only conditions imposed should be: "(1) The establishment of a yard sufficiently stocked and equipped to comply with the regulation of the Association in that respect; (2) the execution and delivery to the secretary of the requisite application for membership; (3) the payment of the regular entrance fee and dues."

At present said Mr. Sprague, "there did not appear to be any good reason why a man who was willing to risk his money in the retail lumber business should not be able to secure membership. The directors' policy had always been to provide a healthy competition in all localities, and he was convinced that if the policy he suggested were adopted there would not be any more dealers than there were at present. The membership list at present contained the names of all the retail dealers in their territory. The names of those who are not members were marked with an asterisk, with a foot note stating that they were "legitimate dealers." The idea was to give manufacturers a complete list of all those engaged in the retail business, to any of whom they were entitled to sell. This was done from the most disinterested motives, and nothing could be fairer to the manufacturers or retail dealers outside the Association membership. This very generous act of theirs had been misconstrued and misrepresented in certain quarters, the interpretation being that issuing a list in the form mentioned was a deep laid scheme to prejudice the independent dealer, and that it was notice to the manufacturers not to sell to him. This contention was absurd. If they had desired to place the independent yards at any disadvantage, so far as their relations with the manufacturers were concerned, they would have left their names off the list altogether, and not have given them prominence as "legitimate dealers," while they knew the manufacturers made no distinction between them and Association yards in the matter of sales.

The select committee at Ottawa last winter sought to establish the point that retail dealers who were not members of one or other of the retail associations could not buy lumber from manufacturers. This phase of the lumber situation in the West appeared to have been established to the satisfaction of certain members of the select committee in spite of the testimony of more than one manufacturer that they did not discriminate in selling lumber between Association members and independent dealers. Other witnesses testified that there were dealers and companies operating line yards, who were not members of any association, and who secured their lumber from the coast and mountain mills as freely as the Association dealers could.

The officers of the Association elected for the coming year were: B. Housser, of Portage la Prairie, president; T. B. Patton, Regina, vice-president.

At the meeting of the Retail Lumberman's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held on the second day of the convention, the following officers were elected: J. A. Thomson, president; A. K. Godfrey, treasurer and vice-president; A. M. Stewart, secretary. The statement for the past year showed that an increase of \$225,000 in insurance had taken place during the year, and that the reserve fund was strengthened by the sum of \$5,000. The fire losses for the year amounted to \$555.85. It was decided to increase the maximum risk from \$2,000 to \$5,000.

Mr. E. A. Barnett, who some time ago entered the firm of Campbell & Carman, this city, and who has since represented that firm on the road, has resumed his former position as manager of the Gold Medal Lumber Company.

Canadian Capital for Mexican Timber.

Our attention has been directed by Mr. Doods of the Doods-Cook Lumber Company, this city, to the growing importance of Mexican timber exports and the advisability of Canadian capital securing interest in timber and agricultural lands in that country. Mr. Dodds has secured an option on a tract of 130,000 acres a short distance south of Palomeres, on the Tehuantepec National Railroad. The land is well drained and rich, being capable of producing grain, roots, hay and all kinds of tropical fruits and nuts, with about half the labor required in northern cultivation.

In general there is on this tract a heavy stand of high mixed timber of such density as to prevent the presence of thick undergrowth and thereby reduce the risk. The percentages of hard and soft timber are about equal, there being a greater number of hardwood trees, while the soft woods attain a greater height. The woods of the tropics have not yet been extensively used, but their strength and durability have been amply tested. Recently also the needs of civilization have compelled a more careful investigation into the value of these woods and at present actual tests are proving them to be as valuable as the timber of North America, while having a much higher percentage of clear lumber. Every want in the lumber trade, Mr. Dodds thinks, can be supplied, and sawn lumber of high grade can be delivered at New York and Britain cheaper than from any other part of the globe. The soft woods are of fine texture, resembling pine and, while not possessing the durability of the tropical hardwood, can be used for the same purpose as the soft woods of the North.

No one familiar with the lumber trade of the United States and Great Britain will hesitate to admit that there should be a profitable market for Mexican hardwood, while the local demand is continually on the increase. The three railroads adjacent to and serving this district, the Tehuantepec National, the Vera Cruz & Pacific and the Pan-American import nearly all their material for car construction, ties, bridges, etc., which material should naturally be procured locally. The income from tie timber alone in Boca del Monte would net a substantial dividend on the necessary investment for purchasing this land and railroad and saw mill equipment, as there is an unlimited market for ties delivered at the railroad for \$1.25 to \$2.00 each, according to the quality of the timber. These railroads consume at least three to four million feet per year and the officials of the first two have already signified their willingness to purchase Boca del Monte products as soon as they are available. Besides the returns from timber, the revenue from the cultivation of the banana, rubber and cocoa trees furnishes a prolific source of revenue.

Boca del Monte possesses the best railroad route for the opening up of millions of acres of rich agricultural and timber lands, while electricity can be developed at the numerous rapids and waterfalls in both the Sarabia and Coazacoalcos rivers for the supplying of power in abundance for railroad, saw mill, ice plant, or any other desired purpose or industry. Moreover, the products of the sail can be delivered at the Gulf of Mexico, where there are large steamship lines in direct communication with the most prominent ports of the world, or it can be delivered by water at San Lucrecia and make connection with the railroad transportation to any station on the continent of America, as this is the junction of the Vera Cruz and the Tehuantepec National.

Mr. Dodds would be pleased to hear from anyone interested in this subject with a view to encouraging the investment of Canadian capital in a promising undertaking.

A Sea Breeze.

That striking painting "A Sea Breeze" has been utilized by Messrs. R. Macfarlane & Company, lumber dealers, Montreal, in producing one of the most striking New Year souvenirs that we have had the pleasure of receiving. The reproduction of the painting forms a panel 10 by 20 inches and is quite large enough to lose none of the beauty of the original. As a work of art and a tribute to the enterprise of Messrs. R. Macfarlane & Company it would be difficult to suggest anything more appropriate.

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Valley Lumber Outlook.

Ottawa, Feb. 24, 1908.—The lumber manufacturers of this district expect a demand for medium grades of pine, the coming season, sufficient to raise prices. The money depression in the United States is regarded as an influence which will keep the finer sorts from advancing in a similar way. Early next month will witness some contracts concluded and speculation for the season's trade will then be made on a better basis. Shipping is quiet and was somewhat hampered during the month by the heavy storms. Although lath is plentiful, the price is not weakening. The output will be as usual in 1908, as all the lath wood of the mills will be manufactured, so that lath stands a change of taking a drop. Local builders would welcome such a turn as the present rates of \$3.50 and \$4.00 for white pine, are looked upon as excessive. Despite a quietness in trade all the upper grade shingles are practically out of the market and the prospects of present prices being maintained are good. Lumbermen, however, anticipate congestion in the lower grades.

J. R. Booth has brought down about 2,000 cars of logs by rail. They are lying on the ice to be manufactured at the earliest convenience. He will have another fortnight's hauling of logs in the shanties and about that time preparations for the drive will begin. The outlook is that river men will be secured this season for an average of \$30 per month or about \$10 less than last year. There is a big demand for railway ties, of which the Booth establishment turns out 100,000 a year. These are all used on the Grand Trunk Railway System. Owing to shortage of power or anchor ice, the Booth pulp mill had to close temporarily on some occasions recently, and often not more than half of the 14 grinders were running. Last week following a thaw the Chaudiere fell lower than it had been all winter and power users on both sides had to resort to steam and electric plants.

The construction of a new dam across the Ottawa River, just above the Chaudiere, which is the outcome of the recent settlement of disputes among the power owners, has been taken up with a view to building the dam next summer, if the water is low enough. To-morrow Mr. George H. Millen, joint manager of the E. B. Eddy Company, and William Kennedy, C. E., representing Quebec interests with Mr. William H. Baldwin, hydraulic engineer of the Ottawa Electric Company, and J. B. McRae, C. E., representing Ontario interests, will leave for the Northwest for the purpose of gathering information that will assist in arriving at plans for the Chaudiere improvement. The estimated cost of the structure is around \$150,000. It will be of steel and concrete, located just below the present dam, and extending from shore to shore. The dam will be of great service in obviating the heretofore uncontrollable leakage. It is estimated that the increased power of the dam will be equivalent to 35 per cent.

An injunction has been served on Messrs. Shearer, Brown and Wills, of Montreal, to prevent them from building piers in the Lievre River, near their mills at Buckingham until they have obtained permission from the proper authorities. The objection has been raised by Mr. George Bothwell, a large shipper of the district who claims that the proposed piers will obstruct navigation. The plans for the works were deposited some time ago with the Minister of Public Works, and show that the piers were intended to be used for tying booms for the storage of logs.

Building operations in the city promise to be brisk, according to permits taken out at the City Hall. Though building is at a standstill during the winter months, permits totaling \$40,000 have been taken out since the beginning of the year. Almost all are for residences. The average cost of which is placed at about \$2,000.

The Red Deer Lumber Company's general sales offices have been removed from Barrows, Sask., to suite 306, Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, with Mr. A. R. Cavanagh, sales superintendent, in charge. The capacity of this company's mills is now forty million feet of spruce lumber annually.

News of Maritime Trade.

St. John, N. B., February 22nd, 1908.

Conditions in the lumber woods have changed materially since last mentioned; there have been several fairly heavy falls of snow and conditions for the getting of logs are much more favorable at the head waters of the St. John and along its branches. In some sections the total depth of snow is from three to three and one half feet.

In the more southern portions of the Province there is still very little snow and the loggers and portable mill people are suffering. Of course, the latter section is, from a lumbering standpoint, of little importance compared with the up-river districts.

The indications of a quiet summer in manufacturing circles in this vicinity are very pronounced. The local mill owners usually begin about the 1st of February, to overhaul and repair their plants. This year, nothing of the kind has yet been begun. Only two of the local mills are sawing; none of the others have shown any sign of life whatever.

There are some rumours to the effect that local manufacturers will endeavour to curtail the wages of their mill crews during the coming summer. Last year an increase of wages, amounting to about ten per cent., went into effect. It is probable that, if any cut is attempted, the amount would be the same as last year's increase.

The attention of local manufacturers, whose output goes all or in part to the American markets, is naturally turned in that direction at this particular time, with the idea of forming a conjecture as to what the future will bring forth in the way of demand and prices. While practically all of the higher grades of cedar shingles, all the lath and all the boards which are manufactured at this port, go on the Boston or New York markets, only such deals as are manufactured from logs, which have been cut on the American side, are shipped to the States. The quantity of logs cut on the American side for local manufacturers, is naturally a good standard by which to judge the output of "American" lumber during the ensuing season at the mills on the St. John River and at St. John.

The usual quantity of a winter's cut of "American" logs ranges from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet. This year the quantity contracted for did not total more than between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 feet.

The quantity of "American" lumber manufactured at local mills during last year, was about as heavy as usual, but the sluggishness of trade during 1907 had a decided effect toward curtailment.

There is little doing locally in the way of trade in "American" lumber. Practically nothing is going forward, and, with a very few exceptions, the schooners which engage in the freighting of lumber to the Eastern States are laid up at this port.

Local stocks of "American" long lumber are very light; there is less than half a million feet of spruce deals, perhaps 100,000 superficial feet of spruce scantling and 150,000 feet of non-dutiable, one-inch spruce boards. Of dutiable one-inch spruce boards the stocks at the local yards are fairly heavy; between 500,000 and 550,000 superficial feet would cover the quantity.

Advertising Pays.

There is no advertising like newspaper advertising. The merchant who tries the bill board or the fancy dodger, if he tests the matter thoroughly and conclusively, will find that the newspaper advertisement is the very best that there is. The big advertisers confine themselves exclusively to the newspapers. No merchant ever increased his business by bill poster advertising. A few weeks ago there was a strike in Butte, and for some days no newspaper appeared on the streets of that city. There was nothing for the advertisers to do but to resort to the bill board and the street bill. The result was that business fell off there, from twenty to fifty per cent. The decline was attributed solely to the fact that they had no newspaper to act as advertising mediums.—Calgary Albertan.

A useful wall calendar from the Waterous Engine Works, Brantford, has reached us.

Percentage Basis in Millwork and Contracting.

We continue to hear quite a lot about what is called the percentage basis in planing mill work and contracting work generally, and along with the reports of work being done this way, there is occasionally a word to the effect that it is the coming thing, and that the chances are decidedly in favor of much of the building work of the future being done on what is termed the percentage basis. What we would like to know, and to have specific information on is, what people generally regard as a fair percentage, says the "Woodworker." The general plan, as we understand it, is for the contractor or planing mill to figure on doing any given job of building, using the best practical efforts to keep the cost down to a reasonable basis, then charge in addition to the actual cost of the material and work, a certain percentage as profit for the contractor or planing mill. It will be recalled that some such basis of figuring as this entered into the proposition that was up some time ago to have the Panama Canal dug by contract.

Evidently the magnitude of the job should have something to do with the percentage charged. We would like to get straightened out on these things, if this method is to become popular and general. To figure work on a percentage basis presents certain advantages, and probably, on the other hand, an equal number of disadvantages. In case of fire or some occasion where it becomes decidedly important to have estimates for rebuilding immediately, the percentage basis readily furnishes a short cut to letting the contract and getting the work started. All the contractor needs to do is to get a rough estimate of the probable cost, then make agreements as to the percentage he is to be paid above the actual cost, after which he can get busy, and frequently have the work pretty well under way by the time it would take him and other contractors to get at their competitive bids through figuring all items in detail. On the other hand, of course, it puts the man who gets the work done into a position where he gets to know exactly what the planing mill will make in the form of profits, and practically eliminates the chance for big profits on the job.

These is, of course, some recompense in that, while curtailing the chance for big profits, this percentage basis practically eliminates the chance for loss. In other words, it puts the planing mill work and contracting on what might be termed a more positive basis, like loaning money out at a certain per cent.; you know beforehand what your returns will be, and at the same time you know that you cannot make what might be termed excessive profits. However, what we are after at the present time, is not so much a pro and con discussion of the possible merits of the percentage basis system, as to seek information on just what percentage is considered about right on jobs of given size, and other essential details, to make clear the idea of doing planing mill and contracting work on the percentage basis.

No. 312 Band Resaws.

A handsome example of the taste and expense that is lavished on trade catalogues is furnished by the Cordesman-Rechtin Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, who have forwarded us a booklet descriptive of their No. 312 Band Resaw. Strongly bound, clearly printed and copiously illustrated, the book is a tribute to the progressiveness of the firm whose goods it advertises.

Cooperage Stock in Good Demand.

In a recent communication regarding prices of cooperage stock the Sutherland-Innes Company, of Chatham, write.

"The year 1908 has opened with a very strong demand for cooperage stock of all kinds, both for present use and for future shipment. The financial stringency does not seem to have affected the consumers of cooperage stock to any great extent, and they seem to be laying for about the usual amount of business. A number of heavy contracts have already been placed with the manufacturers, and the consumers are covering up their requirement for the year.

"During the last week, there has been good sleighing throughout most parts of Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Ontario, so that the mills are getting a fair supply of logs, wherever the manufacturers have the money to pay for the goods. It looks as if there will be a heavier cut of all kinds of stock than during the year 1907 in the northern part of the country. The south, so far, has not been very much in the way of lumbering, and the output there is bound to be restricted, not only on account of the difficulty of getting in the timber, but also on account of the difficulty of getting money to pay for the timber.

"Prices are much higher, on an average, than they were one year ago for contracting for future shipment, and the tendency is rather upward than otherwise, but this may be affected some by the good sleighing.

"Another month will tell pretty well what stock there is in at the mills, and about the 1st of March will fix prices for some time to come.

"To sum up the situation at the present time, it looks as if good prices for all kinds of stock are going to be maintained throughout the year, but the output will not be more than the demand, providing there is no decrease in the demand, as compared with 1907, so that the manufacturers are looking forward to a good year's business in 1908."

Old Don Paper Mills to Resume Operations.

It is said that the old Don Valley Paper Mills, known as the historic Taylor Paper Mills back in the seventies, are to start up again. Robert Davies, of Todmorden, Ont., bought in the property last year at auction sale, and has decided to start up the old mills and again produce paper. Mr. Davies has had an expert from the United States go over the entire plant and install new machinery throughout. It is intended to start up in the spring. The reason for the closing down of the old mills was the poor shipping facilities. The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway has come down through the Don Valley into Toronto, and has run a spur line to the mills. This will obviate the long haul for raw material and the finished product, which was the greatest trouble in the past.

It is said that C. W. Thompson, who had a lease of the old mills prior to the sale, is also arranging for a mill property in the Don Valley.

Gathering in Timberlands.

Some idea of the operations of the International Paper Company, otherwise known as the "paper trust," may be had from a statement recently made in the Wall Street Journal in connection with the application of that company to list for quotation a million dollars additional of consolidated mortgage convertible 5 per cent. bonds. According to this, the company owned at the beginning of the present year, in fee

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Also New and Re-laying rails from 12 to 60 lbs. with Fastenings.

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simple, in the United States and Canada 1,115,000 acres of timber land and the stumpage on 2,950,000 additional acres, making a total holding of 4,105,000 acres. Here was an increase of 1,255,000 acres as compared with its timber possessions in November, 1906. Five years ago the company gave its timber lands a book value of \$1.50 per acre, which was apparently a very low figure; but even at a valuation now of only \$3 per acre its timber investments total more than \$12,000,000.

Pulp Logs Rising in Price.

A considerable rise has taken place in the price of pulp logs lately. The forest owner, however, had expected still higher prices. As it is, the increase will make a difference in the cost of a ton of moist mechanical about 80 cents, and about \$2.40 per ton of dry cellulose.

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8 " 1" mill cull Poplar.
2 " 1 x 18 and wider panel and No. 1 Cottonwood.
15 " 5/4 No. 1 common Cottonwood.
5 " 1 x 13 to 17" box boards Cottonwood.

20 cars 1 x 8 to 12" box boards Cottonwood.
19 " 1 x 13 to 17 1st and 2nds " "
21 " 1 x 13 to 17 No. 1 common " "
20 " 1 x 6 to 12" 1st and 2nds " "
15 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 1 common Cottonwood
20 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 2 " "
15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red or white Oak.
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Advertisements other than Employment and Employees Wanted will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of Employment and Employees Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

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I AM PREPARED TO DELIVER F.O.B. cars here 2,000,000 feet cedar logs cut to order into any size timbers from 4" x 4" to 12" x 12", and from 8' to 20 feet long, any time up to next May; 3,000 telegraph poles. Correspondence solicited. J. B. WINLAW, Winlaw, B. C. 11

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300 M. 4/4 Mill Run Birch. 100 M. 6/4 " " " 200 M. 8/4 " " " 60 M. Log run Basswood. 30 M. ft. 6/4 C. & B. Soft Elm. Will sell in grade or M.R. Prompt shipment, Bone dry. Inspection guaranteed. Write T. L. BAILLIE, North Bay, Ont. 7

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7 cars 1 x 7 & 1 x 8 Spruce, D.I.S. T. & G. No. 2 and better. 6 cars 1 1/2 x 3 ft. No. 1 Spruce Lath. 2 cars 3 x 4 Spruce No. 1 quality. 2 cars 1" Clear Spruce. 3 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles and Clears. 2 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles Clear Whites. GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. c

FOR SALE

Spruce 1", 2" or 3". No. 1 Spruce lath 4" x 1 1/2" x 3/8" Box 50, Bathurst Village, N.B. 7

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—5/8", 1", 5/4", 6/4" CULL SOFT Elm, 1" cull, Basswood 6/4 Basswood C & B, 1" 6/4, 2" Black Ash. R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ontario. c

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto. 11

WANTED

WILL PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of lumber, cut or to be cut the coming season. Box 562, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

WANTED

300 ROUND HARD MAPLE LOGS, 2' inches and up diameter small end, 10/162 long. We will inspect and pay cash at point of shipment. Address Box 572, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 5

Wanted

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET WINTER cut Basswood. Sawing specification furnished upon request. Apply Box 555, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

WANTED

TO CONTRACT FOR TEN CARS OR LESS hard maple squares 1 1/4", 2" and 2 1/4" x 27" long, clear stock and bundled with wire. Shipment dry May to November 1908. Apply stating price and quantity to Box 560, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

WANTED

4/4 B. ASH, COM. AND CULL OR M. R. also S. Elm, cut to order. Apply Box 580, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 4

WANT TO BUY

TWENTY CARS GENERAL YARD STOCK, F.O.B. Soo Line points in Saskatchewan. Address Lock Box 363, Weyburn, Sask. 5

WANTED

250 to 500 M Winter cut Bass 4/4 to 8/4, all grades. 250 to 500 M Common and Better Ash. 250 to 500 M Log run Soft Elm. Cash F.O.B. cars. Write Box 268, North Bay, Ontario. 7

HICKORY WANTED

FEW CAR LOADS OF CLEAN, FRESH butts, price F.O.B. shipping port. Box 578, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

DOWELS WANTED

LARGE ENGLISH IMPORTERS WISH TO be put in direct communication with manufacturers. Apply Box 584, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED

LUMBER TRIMMER AND EDGER FOR mill of 10,000 to 15,000 ft. capacity, second hand, in good order. JOHN KAUFMANN, Cansel, Ontario. 7

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

FOR SALE

Band and circular mill, run six seasons only. Located at Sarnia, Ont. Can be shipped by rail or water. The main equipment is as follows: 2 7/8" x 16" tubular boilers, all fixtures. 2 66" x 16", 84 3/4" tubes, with stack and fixtures. 1 12" x 7" x 10" Worthington duplex pump. 1 22" x 42" slide valve engine. 1 12" x 24" slide valve engine. 1 Heavy log haul-up rig, with about 300' of chain. 2 Three-arm Garland log kickers. 1 Four-arm Kline log stop. 1 Three-arm Kline log stop. 2 Garland No. 2 steam niggers. 1 R. H., 52" Watrous three-block carriage, with fourth block on trailer. 1 8' x 12" Watrous R. H., bandmill. 1 10" x 42" shotgun feed. 20 10" x 30" iron live rolls. 4 10" x 30" iron live rolls. 8 10" x 30" iron chain drive rolls. 1 52" L. H., Watrous four-saw edger. 1 R. H., five-saw, 16" table sasher. 1 Heavy carriage cut-off saw for timbers. 1 L. H., three block 40" Garland circular carriage. 1 Kilgore air cushion buffer. 1 L. H. Stearns iron frame circular husk. 1 9" x 48" shotgun feed. 21 10" x 24" iron live rolls. 5 10" x 24" iron live rolls. 1 52" Munn four-saw edger. 2 L. H., five-saw slab slasher. 2 Lumber trimmers. 12 6" wooden chain driven rolls in rear of gang. 1 Stearns five-saw L. H. lath machine. 1 Portable saw mill rig with wood frame husk and two-block carriage, 44" opening. 1 Adjustable length lath trimmer. 2 single length 4" lath trimmers and binders. 1 No. 4 Mitts & Merrill hog. 1 Rogers 27" automatic knife grinder. 1 Covell automatic circular saw sharpener. 1 Rich 12" lap grinder. 1 Pair Rich band saw stretching wheels. 1 Hooded band saw forge. 1 B. T. & B. automatic band saw sharpener with floor stands. 1 52" band saw filing clamp. 1 Rich moveable roll band saw stretcher. 1 10" x 13" x 5" anvil. 1 70" x 9 1/2" band saw hammering plate. 4 band saw brackets with rolls and nine floor rolls. 1 6" x 11" x 12" saw anvil. 1 12" shear. 1 Hart Emery Wheel Co. saw sharpener. 1 12" Rich band saw brazing clamp. 1 10" x 6" x 6 1/2" anvil. 1 27 1/2" K. W., 550 lb., 110 volt, multipolar generator with switchboard and instruments. 1 14" x 15" L. H., Myers automatic engine. 1 12" x 16" R. H., box bed slide valve engine. 1 10" x 16" Smalley R. H., engine driving dynamo. 1 Wooden frame rip saw, top 52" x 48". 1 Shingle mill haul-up rig. 1 Drag saw, belt drive. 1 Knee feed bolter. 1 Hall No. 6 shingle machine. 1 Double knot saw. 1 63" rotary saw. 1 Shingle band cut-off and rip saw. 1 Hart Emery wheel single saw sharpener. 1 Shingle belt elevator. 1 Blacksmith's outfit. 1 7" blacksmith's vise. 1 Lot brick. 1200 ft. 2 1/2" hose. 1 Steel roof for boiler house, including steel trusses. 1 Greenwood heading turner. 3 Wood frame shingle packers. 1 42" six-knife wheel jointer. Large lot of band and circular saws. A number of shovels and tools. All shafting, pulleys, boxes gears and belting used to drive the foregoing machinery; an exceptionally fine lot of riveted carrier chain for sawdust and refuse. We invite the closest inspection of this material, knowing that it will prove satisfactory to the most critical buyer. The mill frame, roomy, heavy and well built, can be had with the mill machinery if desired. We also have a large quantity of tee rail, tram cars, dump cars, tram timbers, etc., which, like the mill building, can be had with machinery, or will be sold separately. Send for regular monthly stock lists of boilers, engines, saw mill and planing mill machinery. WICKES BROTHERS, Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE

GREENWOOD HOOP CUTTER, CHEAP Box 4, Bothwell, Ont. 5

FOR SALE

COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE CIRCULAR SAW-mill, capacity 40M ft. per day. Extra good piling ground and yard on G.T. switch. Will sell as it stands or mill machinery separately. THE SNIDER LUMBER CO., Gravenhurst, Ont. 6

FOR SALE

VERY CHEAP. A LARGE REBUILT ENGINE 13 x 18. Fly Wheel 7' x 15" face. Can be seen at C. NORSWORTHY & Co's. shop, St. Thomas, Ont. 5

RESAW FOR SALE

LEFT-HAND 6 FT. DITTBENNER HORIZONTAL Resaw, with all accessories. Full particulars from THESSALON LUMBER CO., Neaterville, Ontario. 8

FOR SALE

1 10" x 12" double cylinder single drum hoisting engine with or without boiler. 1 7" x 12" double cylinder double drum hoisting engine without boiler. 7 7" x 10" double cylinder double drum hoisting engines with boilers. 6 6 1/2" x 8" double cylinder double drum hoisting engines with boilers. 2 6 1/2" x 8" double cylinder single drum hoisting engines without boilers. 1 7" x 8" single cylinder single drum hoisting engine without boiler. 1 6" x 10" double cylinder double drum hoisting engine. 1 5 1/2" x 7" double cylinder double drum hoisting engine with boiler. 1 5" x 7" double cylinder single drum hoisting engine without boiler. 2 5" x 5" double cylinder single drum hoisting engines without boilers. Every item in stock for immediate shipment. We also carry a full stock of up-to-date supplies. Send for a copy of our latest complete stock list of modern iron and wood working machinery, engines, boilers, &c. c

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MILL AND LUMBER BUSINESS FOR SALE

IN ORDER TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF the late T. L. Buller, of Ridgeway, his saw and planing mill, sash and door factory, lumber yard, etc., must be sold, everything is in first class shape, and it is a profitable business. Apply to DORA BULLER OR E. D. MITTON, Executors, Ridgeway, Ont. 6

For Sale

WILL SELL ONE OR SEVERAL WELL established lumber yards in new towns on Canadian Pacific Railway in the wheat belt of Saskatchewan, Canada. Address "OWNER", Care CANADA LUMBERMAN. 5

WANTED

PARTY WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 TO TAKE half interest in a veneer and stave mill, manager preferred. Address Box 583, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

LAND AND LUMBER BUSINESS FOR SALE

THE WRITER WILL SELL HIS INTEREST representing three-fifths in a successful land and lumber business in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia. Land adjoining thriving town on C.P.R. Good school and other advantages. Land first-class for fruit with plenty of water. Value of interest \$8,000.00 and profits will double that amount in two years, besides paying a good salary for your management. To a good practical business man experienced in land with ability to manage, will sell interest for \$8,000.00 with cash for half and the balance can be paid from the profits of the business, or will sell entire interest and control for \$7,000.00 cash. Other interests make sale necessary. Address Box 587, c/o CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

POSITION WANTED

A YOUNG MAN, CONVERSANT WITH French, at present employed in a lumbering firm, in the capacity of Book-keeper, Cashier, Invoice-clerk etc., is desirous of connecting himself with a lumber firm in which there are good opportunities for advancement. Apply Box 586 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

WANTED

POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER, BY CAPABLE young man, with three years' experience in lumber office. Best of references, Address JOSEPH B. DUFFUS, Box 71, Lindsay, Ont. 8

POSITION WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED SAWYER FOR COMING season on band or circular, right or left handmill. Can give best of references. Apply Box 565, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

POSITION WANTED

AS BANDSAW FILER AND HAMMERER. eighteen years' experience, can furnish best of references in United States and Canada. Apply E.S. CHALUT, Portage de la Nation, Que. 11

SITUATION WANTED

YOUNG MAN 24, WELL POSTED ON GRADING hardwoods, open for engagement. Good references. Address Box 564, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 5

WANTED

SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED LUMBER buyer and shipper of steady habits and understands the business thoroughly. Apply Box 575 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

POSITION WANTED

AS AUDITOR, SUPERINTENDENT OR General Manager for lumber company wanting to put in yards on G. T. P. between Saskatoon and the coast; American; Experienced, Address B-4, c/o CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 5

WANTED

BY AN EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT. situation as foreman in saw mill, familiar with double cut band mill. Good reference. Address to THOS. SISSONS, Thessalon, Ont. 10

POSITION WANTED

ABAND SAWYER OF CONSIDERABLE experience in saw milling wants position for coming season, accustomed to steam feed, double nigger, and of steady sober habits; Address Box 581, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 7

WANTED-EMPLOYEES**WANTED**

AT ONCE, SHIPPER, TO TAKE CHARGE of piling and shipping of twenty-five million cut near Ottawa. Must be first-class and have good references. Address P.O. Box 363, Ottawa Ont. 6

WANTED

STRICTLY SOBER AND ENERGETIC MAN to file and take charge of our Circular Mill. State experience and wages expected. Address PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont. (near Cartier.) 7

MISCELLANEOUS**BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER**

WE HAVE TIMBER LIMITS, CROWN granted and otherwise, in all parts of the Pacific Coast, Reasonable prices, EDGECOMBE & McTAVISH, 411 Seymour St., Vancouver, B.C. 5

FOR SALE

MOST VALUABLE LUMBER AND PULP. Wood Property in North America—Unexcelled in the World.

Over Six hundred square miles Spruce Timber; very accessible; cheap logging; good shipping.

Great Bargain offered prompt buyer:

For detail report and full information address

AMBROSE & BELKNAP,
Amherst, N. S. 8

SAWING CONTRACT

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR CUTTING of lumber by the thousand in any quantity from one million to one hundred million feet.

SOUTH RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Limited
South River, Ont. 10

FOR SALE

VALUABLE PINE TIMBER LIMITS IN District of Algoma, all tributary to Georgian Bay. Also good modern band saw mill, with necessary dwellings, &c., situated near the mouth of Spanish River on Georgian Bay. The above will be sold in bulk or separately. Terms of payment very moderate to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

NIPISSENG LUMBER CO., Ltd.
Hamilton, Ont. 11

B. C. TIMBER AND TIMBER LANDS

IHAVE FOR SALE, SOME OF THE FINEST tracts of Timber in British Columbia, principally Spruce, Fir and Cedar, ranging from 2,000 to 140,000 acres, mostly on tide water, and easily logged. Prices from \$1.00 to \$9.00 per acre. State your wants: I will supply them. W. H. LEMKE, P.O. Box 872, Vancouver, B.C. 6

FOR SALE

White Pine Canadian Timber Limit

IN DISTRICT OF ALGOMA, ON THE Canadian Pacific Railway, and tributary to Georgian Bay. Virgin Pine of large size and superior quality. Estimates and price will be furnished by owners on application. Address Box 577, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

New Schedule for British Columbia Loggers.

A new schedule for loggers has been fixed by the British Columbia Loggers' Association, which, it is thought, will prove generally satisfactory. Last year wages fluctuated considerably, going as high as \$7 a day with board. The new scale strikes a medium between the highest and lowest paid last year. It is as follows: Monthly men with board included—Per month—Chef (large camp), \$65; white cooks, \$60; flunkie, \$30; man and wife as cook and flunkie, \$80; Chinese cook, first, \$35; Chinese cook, second, \$35; string teamster, \$70; teamster (two horses), \$40; signal boy, \$20.

Daily men, board \$5.25 per week Per day—Blacksmith, \$3; blacksmith helper, \$2; boom man, first, \$3; boom man, second, \$2.50; greaser, \$2.25; faller, first, \$3.50; faller, second, \$3; undercutter, \$3.50; buckler, \$3; wood cutter (roader), \$2.50; wood splitter, \$2; head skidder, \$3.25; skidroad man, \$2; swamper, \$2.50; donkey engineer, \$3.25; donkey fireman, \$2.50; hook tender, \$4; rigging slinger, \$3; chaser for yarder, \$3; choker-man, \$3; signalman, \$2.25; sniper, \$2.50; barker, \$2.50; knotter, \$2.50; line horse man, \$2.50; dog up man, \$2.50; P. F. man, \$3.25.

Little Shipping from Hull.

A despatch from Hull, Ont., states that shipping of lumber from that vicinity is exceedingly quiet, owing to scarcity of money and the determination of manufacturers to maintain prices. Lumbermen have closed no large contracts for next season's cut, but it is reported that a few million feet of pine have been bought at an advance over last year's figure. Some manufacturers say they will not depend much on United States trade and will turn out more lumber for British consumption. If the demand is slack it will be easy to curtail the output because the winter's cut of logs is small. The smaller mills have not taken out enough logs to keep them going all summer. In most cases the supply of logs left from last year, owing to the late breaking up of the lakes last spring, will be used next summer and no corresponding surplus will be left over for 1909.

Shanty men are returning home in large numbers because their employers would not continue the high rates of wages of last season, the men refusing to come down from \$33 to \$25 a month. Many camps were allowed to close be-

cause the firms were willing to risk the season with a comparatively small supply of logs. In a couple of weeks hiring for the drive will begin and the lumbermen expect to get hands at from \$40 to \$45 a month. The recent thaw has made hauling difficult in the shanties, but previously the roads were good, the hard frost having been beneficial. Official records show that snow fall in this district this year was twice as much as last year.

B. C. Cedar Shingle Outlook.

In a letter to "The Timberman," Portland, Ore., Mr. E. H. Heaps writes from Vancouver regarding the British Columbia shingle outlook as follows:

The past year was probably the best year the shingle trade will ever experience, notwithstanding the fact that the last two months were very poor. We think the prospects for 1908 are not very bright. The demand is likely to be slack and prices will rule lower in sympathy with the prices of other commodities. The production is likely to be large on account of easier labor conditions, and a plentiful supply of cars will keep the Eastern market overstocked. The value of cedar stumpage is likely to advance, so that the cost of manufacture will not decrease very much. The new Eastern rate on shingles will, in our opinion, curtail shipments. Generally, we think this year cannot result in much profit to the shingle manufacturer, but next year should be a good one if we are blessed with a good crop.

Prices of B. C. Logs.

Logging conditions in British Columbia have improved during the past month, as practically all the cheap logs of November, December and January have passed into the hands of those who can hold them and there are very few camps in operation except those having contracts, so that prices are better and logs can all be sold, although at not much more than half the price of a year ago. The following are quoted as prices for logs at present, delivered, all charges paid: Fir of good average quality, \$7 to \$8 per M.; cedar of good average quality, \$8 to \$9 per M.; spruce of good average quality, \$8.50 to \$9.50 per M. It is hoped that the lumber business will improve to such an extent in the near future that most of the logging camps will resume operations. Of course, labor being so much cheap-

er, makes it possible to log for 25 per cent. less than logging operations cost during the first nine months of last year.

Lumber Activity on Kettle River.

Great advancement is now about to be made in the lumber industry on the north fork of Kettle river. At present plans are under consideration by strong eastern companies which will revolutionize matters on the North Fork river. The fact that the British Columbia Government have prohibited any more staking of timber lands has considerably increased the value of the timber limits already secured. The Kettle Valley line railway already completed to Lynch Creek, a distance of 20 miles, will, when completed to Franklin camp, next fall, furnish transportation facilities for all the available lumber on the extensive limits. The North Fork river itself, a good drivable stream, can carry the logs to any desired point. The extension of the Government wagon road to Franklin camp this year will furnish additional facilities for the opening up of these timber limits.

It is the feeling of the public that the Provincial Government should assist in every way this great industry. It has been estimated that there is at least five hundred million feet of good saw timber between Grand Forks and Franklin camp. Most of this timber is white pin, fir, tamarack and spruce. On several of these large groups of limits big saw mills will be erected this spring, giving employment to scores of men. Grand Forks will come in for its own share of the prosperity of the north fork, as it is the natural supply point for all the northern timber camps. The continued high price of lumber is acting as a strong stimulant for the mill owners pushing forward in this profitable industry.



Current Trade Conditions

ONTARIO.

A better tone is gradually creeping into all branches of the lumber market in this province, although the volume of business is still not large. Inquiries have been noticeably numerous of late, although actual sales are still not numerous. Factories are buying somewhat more freely, but only according to their needs, although they give evidence of a desire to lay in a portion of their customary annual stocks within the next few weeks. From the country yards there are still only feeble signs of trade revival. The heavy storms of the past couple of weeks have so completely blockaded the roads throughout the country that there is little chance of much teaming being done till the spring thaw comes. In the meantime country buyers are sorting over stocks preparatory to laying in meagre supplies for an uncertain summer's trade.

Comparatively little change has been made in the price situation, although some hemlock has changed hands at rather attractive prices, it being reported that some stocks have been sold as low as \$13.50 at the mill. This, we find, is for material that the vendors have special reasons for parting with. Some of the small mills have also sacrificed their stock in fear of a falling market, but, on the whole, prices remain strong, many holders refusing to consider anything under \$16. Pine is quite firm, with the exception of lath, which is very uncertain in price. The call for shingles promises to assume more interesting proportions in the near future. The late "drop" in price

was in reality merely a settlement of the fluctuating rates which had been prevailing since the fall. These prices are now as follows: xx, \$2.75; xxx, \$3.60; xxxx, \$3.82, and xxxxx, \$4.15, f.o.b., Toronto.

EASTERN CANADA.

The situation with regard to the British lumber market shows but little change for the better. Ordinarily at this season of the year it is generally possible to forecast the conditions likely to prevail on the other side. At present, however, there is no large selling by provincial shippers nor any demand for large purchases by British importers. Both sides appear to be playing a waiting game. Prices are better than they were some time ago, but are still some ten shillings below the price which prevailed at this time last year; this is far deals shipped by the winter steamship lines. It is pointed out that the money market in England is easy, but there is some fear that the business depression in the United States may have its effect in the old country this year and decrease to some extent the building trade. While local shippers are not making large contracts, on the other hand, there is a fair market for lumber offered locally. It is held by many that there will be a considerable advance in prices in the spring.

Shingle prices hold firm and even higher rates are anticipated for cedar extras. The latter are now quoted at \$4.10 to \$4.25 for Boston delivery. Clears are quoted at \$3.60 to \$3.70. Lath is less firm.

WESTERN CANADA.

Trade in the West at this time last year was exceptionally good, owing to the fact that many new lumber yards in the Prairie Provinces were opening up, stocking heavily and making abundant preparations for a good year's trade. Later, however, with the season's crop and financial embarrassments, difficulty was found in holding stocks through a sudden prolongation of "hard times." During the past few months there has been a slow adjustment of accounts and dealers are only now beginning to get down to a working basis.

Trade also is brightening rapidly in Western Canada. Large enterprises are being pushed ahead at a considerable expenditure of capital and will set the pace for private undertakings. On the coast the interest of the industry is centred largely on the question of the Government's timber policy. Wise Government legislation would do much at the present time to give stability to the British Columbia industry.

UNITED STATES.

Inquiries for white pine are reported to be as numerous in the Chicago market as at this time last year, although the tendency is to hold off as long as possible before sending in orders. Buffalo reports state that white pine is selling at a fair rate and the trade seems holding its own. Yellow pine is showing a gradual improvement on orders, but it is generally conceded that it will take from six to eight months to bring the market back to normal.

A revival in the demand for hemlock has been noticeable, following the resumption of building operations. The country yards are beginning to buy moderately for immediate use, but are not stocking up as heavily as usual. New

York building has been too slow to permit of any increase in hemlock demand, as local stocks continue large enough to handle the small amount of new trade offered. In Buffalo there has been some price shading in sections of \$1 and less.

In hardwoods factory buying is the principal feature of the market. Inquiries from furniture factories and manufacturing concerns are coming in frequently and have led to the transfer of some small quantities of stock. Prices at Buffalo for almost all lines are firm, although the demand is still of dwarfish proportions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The position of the spruce market at west coast points remains extremely satisfactory, due principally to the firm attitude of Canadian shippers who, so far, have sent over only small consignments which have been quickly dealt with. The imports for the past month have been considerably less than at the corresponding period last year, while the consumption has not proportionately decreased. Stocks are, therefore, becoming reduced, and prices are bound to stiffen. With regard to stocks, says "The Timber Trades Journal," there is ample of all sizes with the exception, perhaps, of 2 1-2 x 7 in., especially 14 to 15 feet lengths; 3 x 6 in. are also scarce and at present are within a few shillings the same as 3 x 7. Spruce boards are almost non-existent, stocks consisting of 4 and 5 in., while of these there are none too many.

The market for Quebec pine deals is firm, and although the demand is only moderate, values indicate no sign of any reduction. Birch planks are steady and give no indication of weakening. Holders of stock will realize more money for their holdings of this material a little later on. Fresh arrivals of birch logs are meeting with a ready sale and full values are being obtained.

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring

N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

Limited

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65 Yonge Street - TORONTO



Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

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E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

Any One of Our Customers

could probably give you many reasons why they prefer our stock. If you are looking for good stock you can save time by writing us direct about

TIMBER LUMBER and LATH

Special bills cut to order on short notice in White Pine and Norway, any length from 10 ft. to 60 ft.

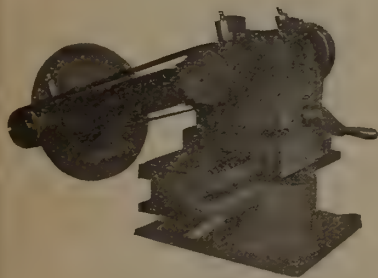
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CHATHAM, N. B.

**LUMBER
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The "MIDLAND" BAND WHEEL GRINDER



**SIMPLE
RELIABLE
DURABLE**

Does the Work with
less rigging, Saves Time
and trouble when you

**Hook 'er to the Band
Mill**



Georgian Bay Engineering Works

P.O. BOX 425
Midland - Ontario

THE NEWS

Beauchemin & Neault, lumber dealers, Three Rivers, Que., have registered.

It is stated that A. Leclerc, lumber manufacturer, of St. Lucien, Que., has assigned.

J. J. Libbey, lumber dealer, of Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., is reported to have assigned to S. H. Smith.

Holmberg & Company, lumber manufacturers, Winnipeg, Man., are reported to have assigned to Matson & Ackland.

R. Scaffé's planing mill was damaged in a recent fire to the extent of \$3,000. The greater loss was to the machinery.

The North American Land & Lumber Company, Limited, have sold their mill and limits at Fernie, B.C., to a syndicate of American capitalists, who will operate it under the name of the Eastern British Columbia Lumber Company.

A despatch from Grand Forks, B.C., informs us that preparations are under way for the development of a large timber area in Kettle river valley. Several big saw mills will be erected this spring between Grand Forks and Franklin camp.

Nineteen hundred and eight promises to be a good building year in Vancouver, B.C. The permits issued there during January, the duller month of the whole season, totalled over \$350,000 and established a record for the month which it is thought will stand for a number of years.

It is announced that the Grand Trunk Pacific line will almost certainly be completed as far as Edmonton during the coming summer. Every preparation is being made to rush construction, and an effort will be made to surpass the world's record of railway building established by the company last season.

L. K. Jones, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, will receive tenders up to March 20th for the supply and delivery of British Columbia or Douglas fir timber required for the Rideau canal. Specifications can be obtained at office of superintending engineer of the Rideau canal, Ottawa.

It is generally understood that the sale of the Alliance Insurance Building, Montreal, which is assessed at \$300,000, and valued at nearly half a million, is about consummated. The new owners are reported to have the intention of pulling down the building and erecting another on a more pretentious scale.

Tenders are being taken by the city clerk of Vancouver, B.C., for the construction of the sub-structures of the new bridges over False Creek, at Westminster avenue and Granville street; also for the wooden trestle approaches to the Granville street structure and the embankment approaches to the Westminster avenue structure, and for the construction of a temporary bridge over False Creek at Westminster avenue.

Logging operations are being resumed after the mid-winter close down by several prominent camps in British Columbia. Several weeks ago the steamer Sechelt took up a full crew from Vancouver for Weston & McClary's camp at Sechelt Inlet. Since then another batch of men have gone up on the same steamer to Frolander's camp, also on Sechelt Inlet. All the large camps in that vicinity closed down before Christmas.

The Patrick Lumber Company, Limited, of Nelson, B.C., at the time of writing have most of their mill frame up and their hand saw in position. They are putting on a large staff of workmen next month, so as to have the mill completed by the first of June. "Waterous" machinery is being installed. It is said that this mill will be one of the most up-to-date in British Columbia and one of the largest in the interior of the province, having a capacity of 125,000 feet per day of 10 hours. The head office of the company is at Nelson, B.C., and the plant is situated at Crescent valley, an ideal mill site.

Rupert G. Haley and Thomas Bell, St. John, N.B., liquidators of the A. L. Wright Lumber Company, Limited, are asking for tenders up to March 17th for the timber lands, timber, mill, camping outfits, horses, wagons and other general effects of the concern. The timber lands are

situated on the Coverdale river, in Albert County, N.B., and consist of 9,463 acres granted lands, and 830 acres farm leased lands, a total of 28,465 acres. The mill was erected at a cost of \$30,000, and is replete with electric lighting plant, telephone line, workmen's houses, stores, barns and outhouses, all the buildings being wired and lighted by electricity. There are about three million feet of logs in stock.

There is considerable speculation as to the value of the estate of the late Timothy Lynch, the lamented Miramichi lumberman, whose death recently occurred so suddenly. Mr. Barry, Judge of Probates, will be unable to act in this case in his usual capacity, having been appointed an executor of the estate under the will of Mr. Lynch, whose solicitor he was for upwards of twenty years. The value of Mr. Lynch's estate is very difficult to arrive at, owing to the fact that his death occurred at a time of the year when he was in the middle of his lumber operations, which are carried on under the joint stock company name of the Timothy Lynch Lumber Company, Limited. It is estimated that the amount will be about \$150,000.

The Waterous Engine Works Company, through their British Columbia representative, Hugh B. Gilmour, have received an order from the Nicola Valley Lumber Company, of Canford, B.C., for a complete planing mill outfit, including planers, matchers, moulders and all running gear. Cowan woodworking machinery will be supplied. The same company have also received an order from the Fernie Brick Company, of Fernie, B.C., for a 100 horse-power Waterous engine and boiler, to be installed in their new plant. Mr. Gilmour states that the millmen in the interior are nearly all putting in the new Waterous patent upper guide for band saws. This is considered one of the best of recent improvements in band saw machinery.

In the Supreme Court at Ottawa there is now in progress a case of some interest to the trade in the appeal of Rioux vs. St. Lawrence Terminal Company. In 1893, the appellant bought a lot of land in Lake Matepedia seigniery, Quebec, for the purpose of becoming a settler thereon and farming it. The land formed part of certain timber limits held in fee by the company, and in the deed to Rioux there were reservations made as to the banks of the lake and tributary streams, water powers, mines and quarries. By a third reservation the purchaser was prevented from cutting or removing any timber except for building, fencing and firewood. Under the reservation the company after moving the merchantable timber, claimed the right to all other timber standing or lying on the land and proceeded to cut it and take it away, in doing so passing over land which had been cleared by Rioux. The appellant then brought an action for damages and an injunction against the removal of such timber as might be needed by him for building, fencing, and firewood. On the construction of the deed, the action was dismissed by both courts below. On the appeal it is claimed that on a true and reasonable construction of the deed, the appellant was entitled to succeed, and that if the reservations amount to absolute prohibition they are contrary to law and ineffective.

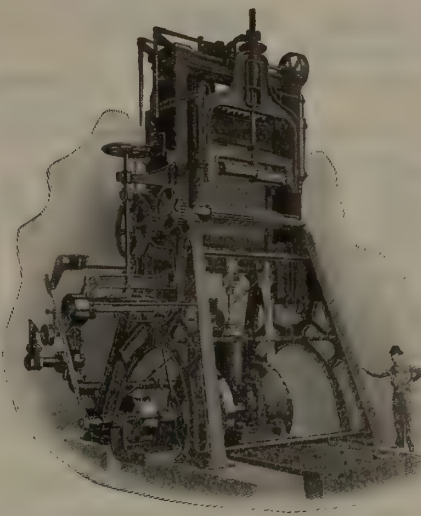
National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association to Meet.

A number of interesting subjects will be taken up for consideration at the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, at Washington, D.C., on March 4th and 5th, and indications at this time point to a good attendance. The program will include reports on credits, arbitration, legislation, railroad and transportation, fire insurance, forestry, terms of sale, etc., and it is expected that other subjects will be introduced which will make the meeting a very interesting one. Special arrangements have been made with the hotel for the accommodation of members and already a number of room reservations have been made, and it is urged by the Association that members or their friends anticipating attending should order their rooms as far ahead as possible, because the hotel is crowded at all times. There are a number of good hotels in the vicinity, known as the Shoreham, Raleigh, Arlington, Abbott House, etc.

The committee in charge of the banquet is perfecting its arrangements and it is expected that an unusually good list of speakers will attend.

The retail and wholesale associations will be represented by delegates.

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Forest Systems of France and Japan.

In France the forest mountain regions were in the way of complete denudation before 1860. Their mighty sponges of roots, deciduous deposits and undergrowth which regulated the flow of the streams, were exposed and dried, and on taking fire were destroyed. Heavy rainfall washed away the disintegrated mountain soils which filled the river beds and checked navigation. Productive land became barren. There was a dearth of lumber. Cities with large manufacturing interests were punished with torrential floods, or drouth, and the punishment increased recurrently. The French Government at last bestirred itself and appropriated \$15,000,000 to purchase 400,000 acres of the deforested area. For over forty years it has incurred an annual expenditure of \$600,000 for reforestation, and plans are on foot to acquire an additional tract at a cost of \$20,000,000. While the state-owned lands of France will remain unproductive for many years, the plans promulgated are deemed wise and of eventual profit.

The forests of Japan have been managed by the imperial government for many years. The national forests of that country cover an area of about 30,000,000 acres, or slightly more than half the total forest area. The management of these forests by the Japanese Government has proven successful and profitable.

Mexican Lumbering Enterprise.

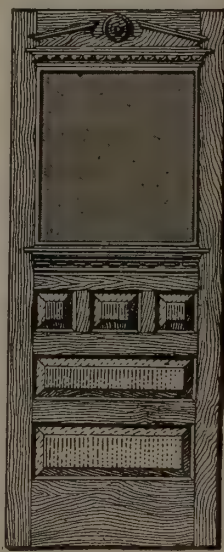
At Madera, Mexico, the Serra Marde Land & Lumber Company, headed by Col. W. C. Greene, is building the largest sawmills in the world. The plant is to consist of two mills of 250,000 feet capacity each per day and will be capable of putting on the Mexican and American markets 150,000,000 feet of lumber annually. One of these mills should be in operation by March next. The company owns 2,564,000 acres of land, the greater part of which is heavily covered with the finest pine timber in the republic. The company is already turning out 85,000 feet of lumber daily from two small mills.

About sixty miles from Nueva Casas Grandes on the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific Railroad, another American company has acquired 180,000 acres of timber lands, and is preparing to build a railroad from that point to the tract and erect sawmills.

In the last few years practically all of the pine timber lands any way accessible to railroads, built or projected, have been brought up by Americans to the extent of nearly 60,000 acres.

Paper Made From Peat.

The latest substitute for wood for paper and which is already being manufactured in Sweden, backed by London capital, but under an American patent, is peat. Peat makes only coarse paper, but it relieves the demand for wood pulp. This is likely to cause the development of the large peat deposits in Canada and the United States.



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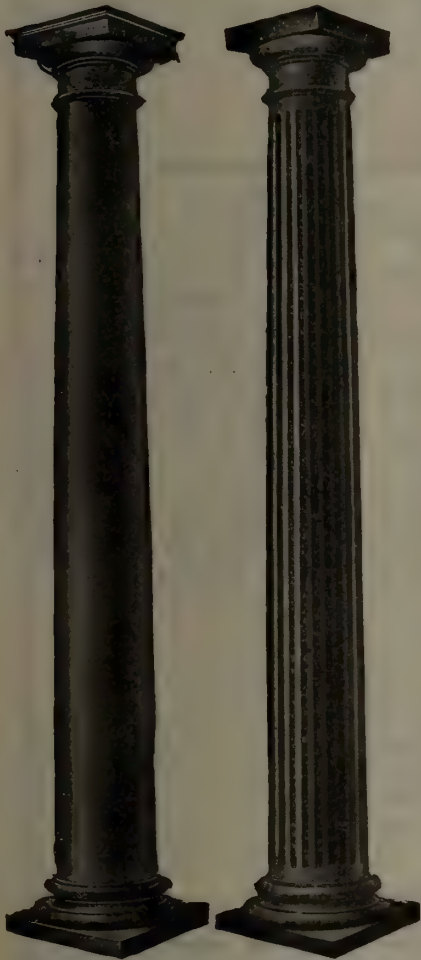
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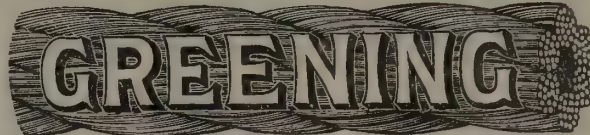
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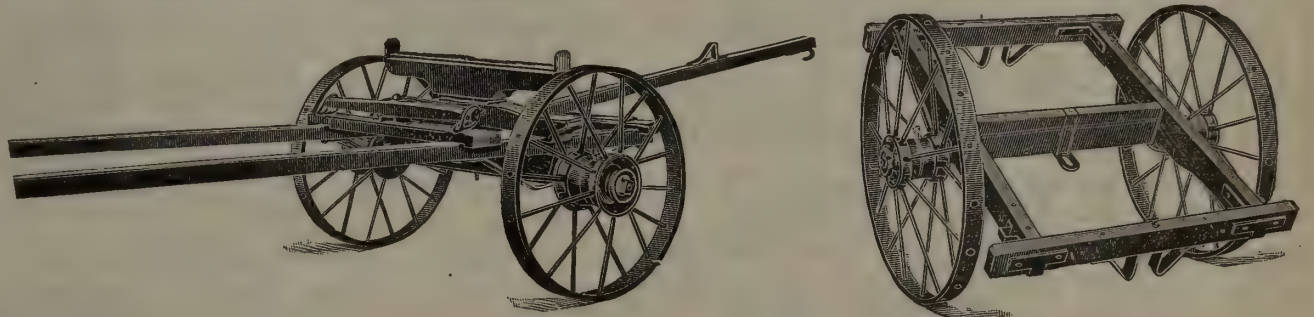
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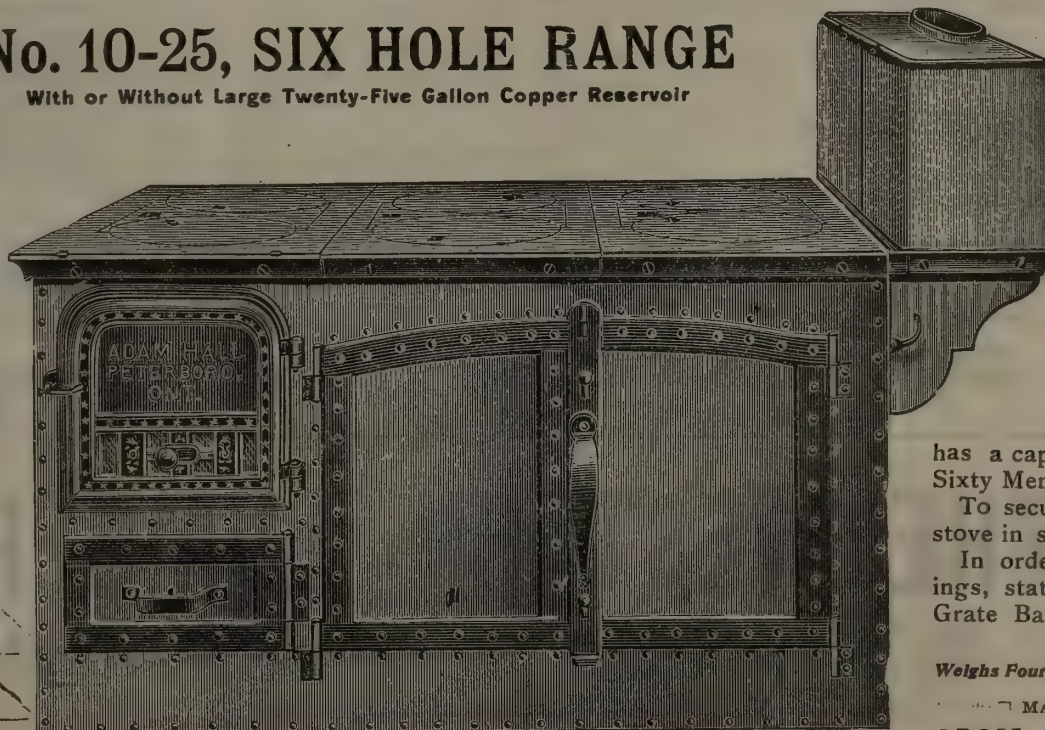


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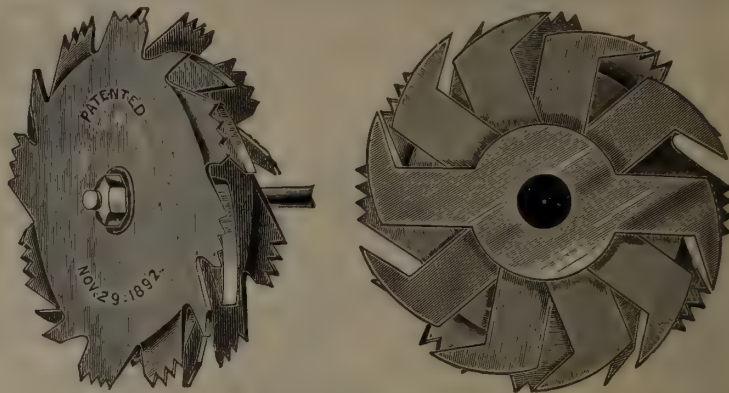
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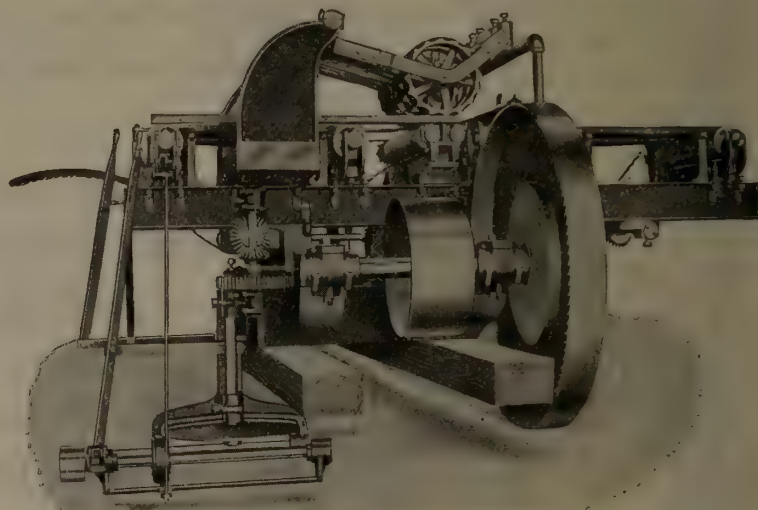
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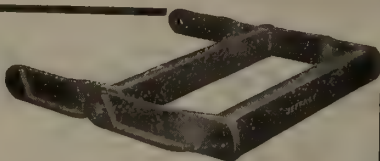
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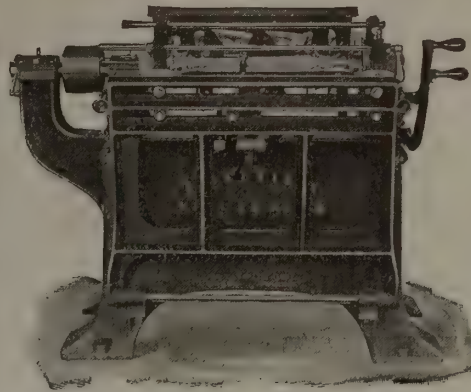
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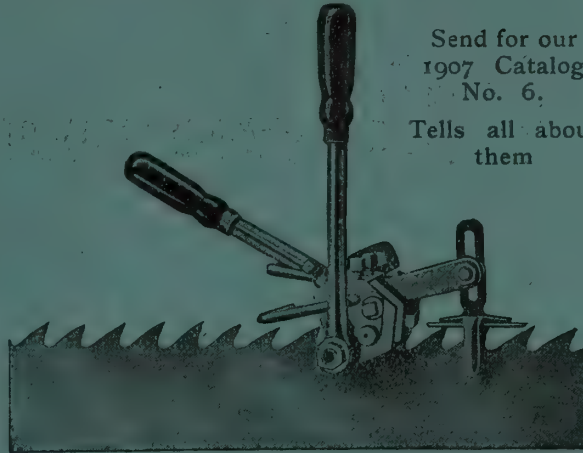
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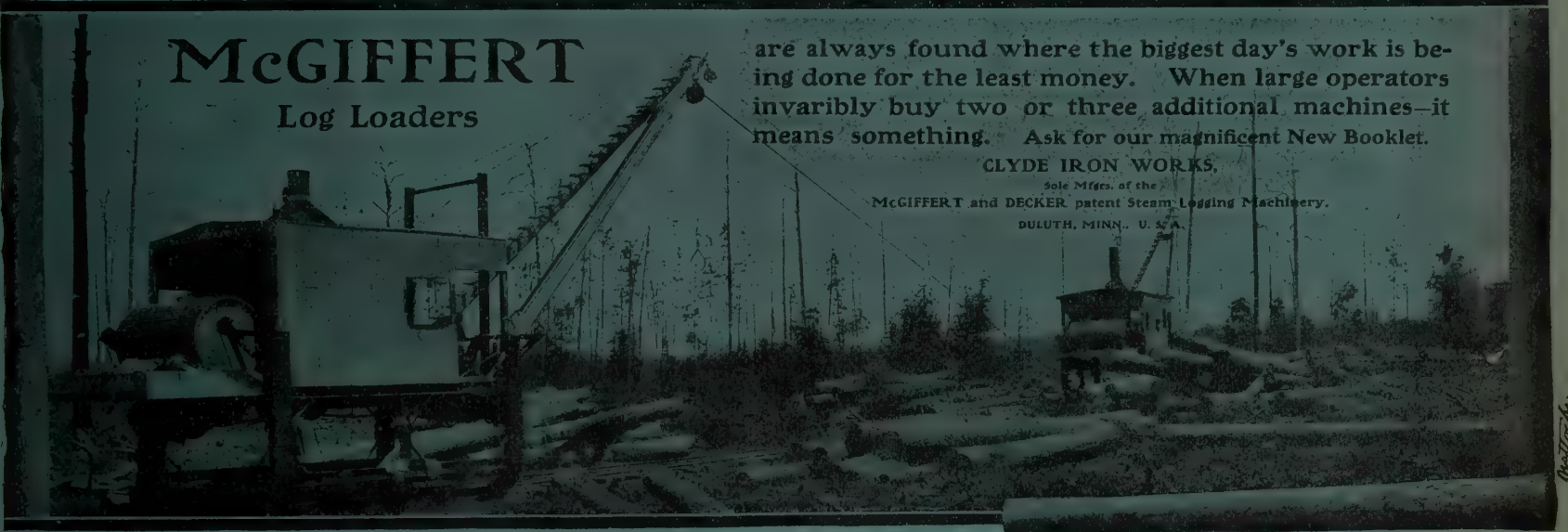
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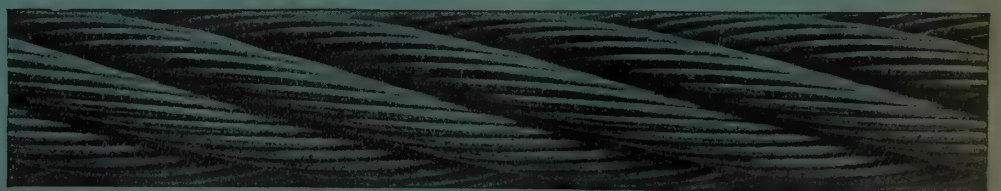
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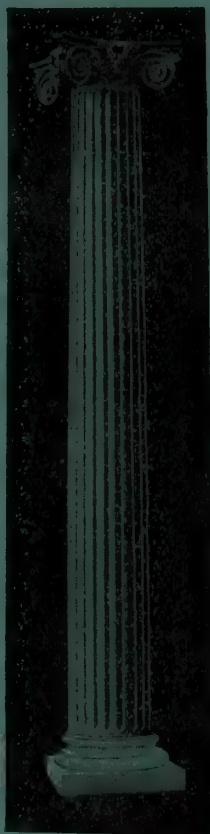
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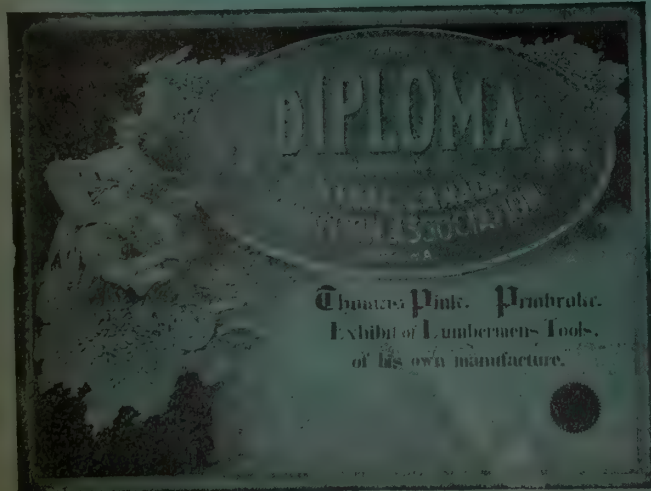
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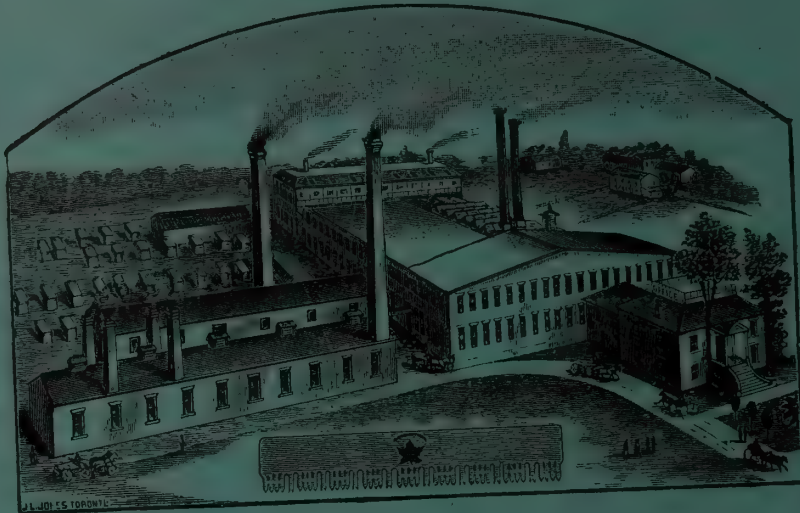
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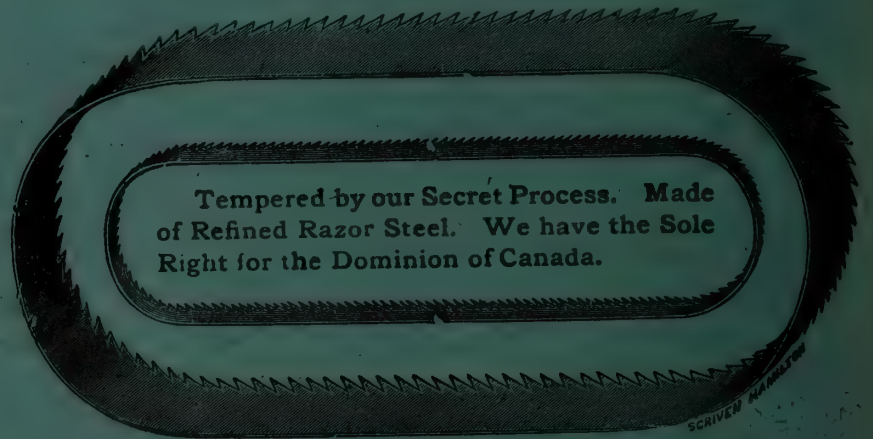
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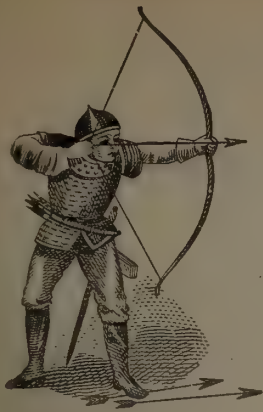
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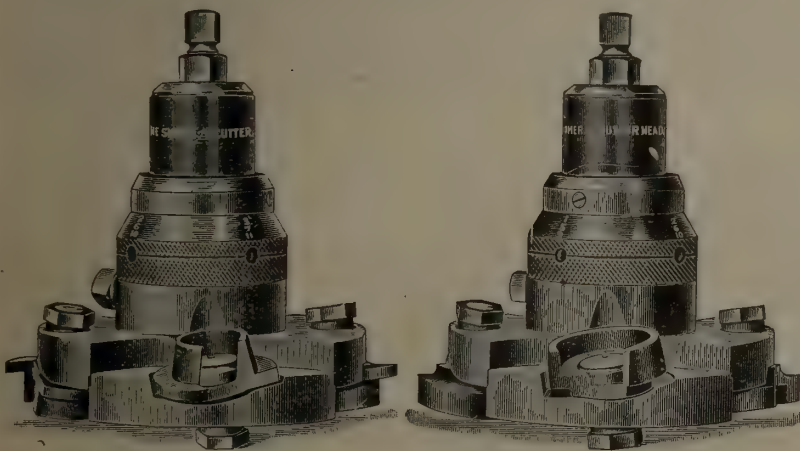
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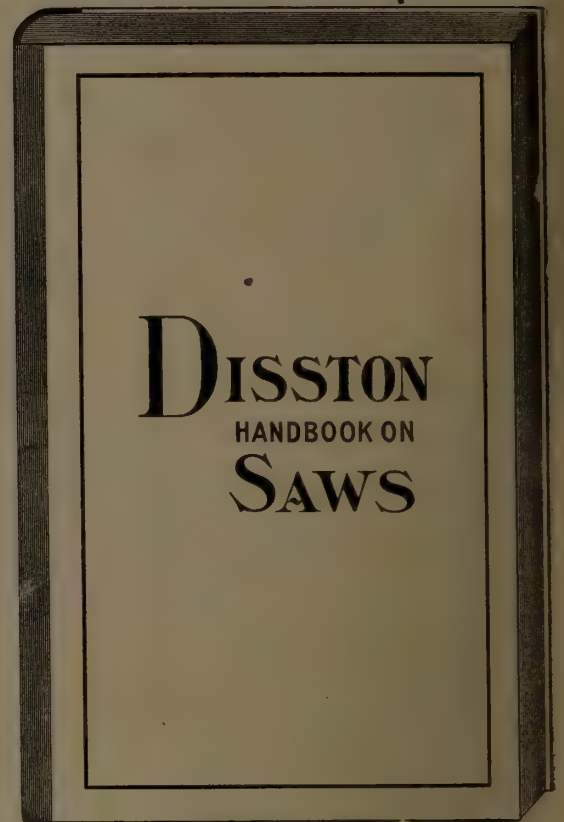
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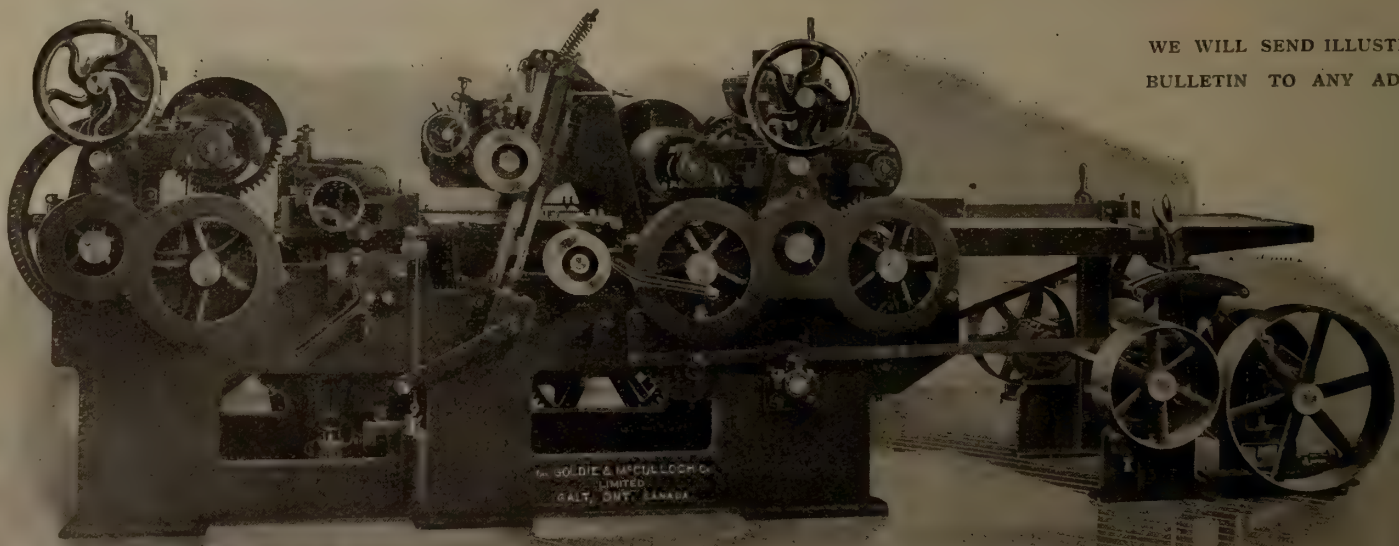
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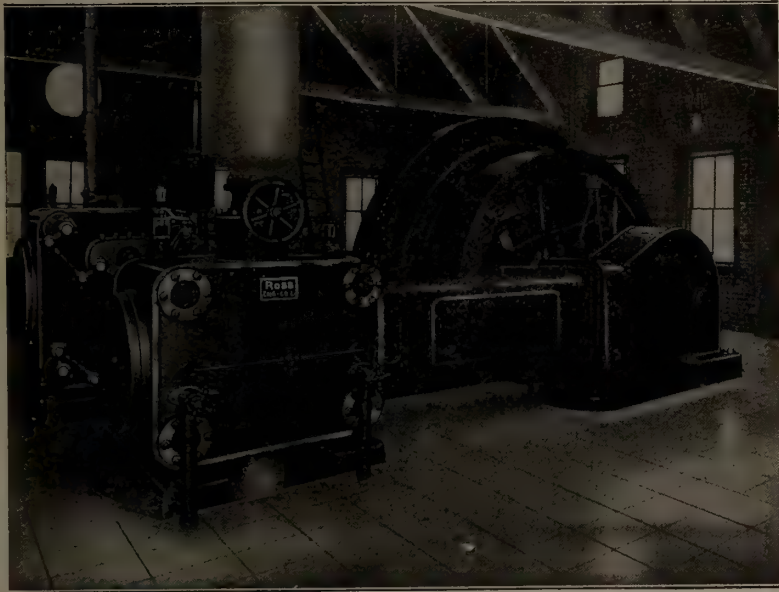
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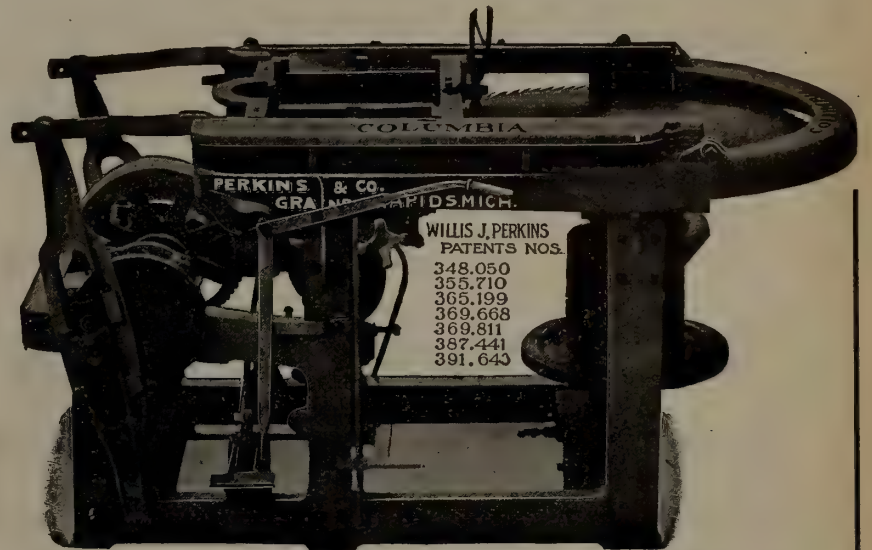
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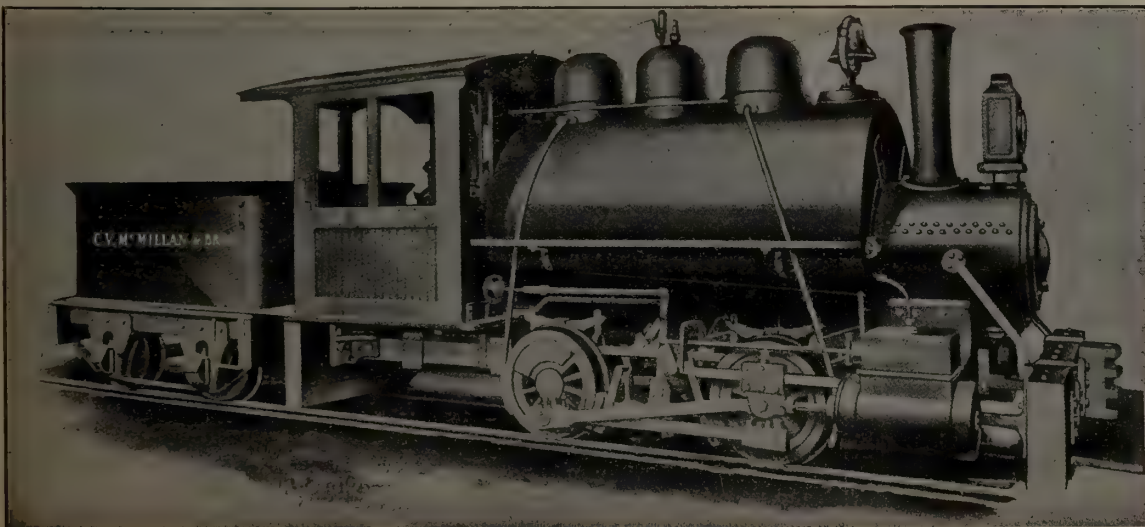
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TORONTO MONTREAL

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements.

TORONTO - - - MARCH 15, 1908 - - - MONTREAL

Ontario's Crown Lands.

The government of Ontario is taking steps to preserve the provincial forests and to encourage reforestation. In a recent speech Premier Whitney intimated that the government intended to deal with the forestry question in a practical manner. Two important steps have already been made in this direction by the introduction in the Legislature of amendments to the Lands Act and the Forest Reserves Act. By the former provision is made for the inspection of lands prior to their being opened for settlement. In future townships will be examined and if adapted for the growth of timber rather than for agriculture, settlers will not be admitted. Another important measure in amending the Forest Reserves Act provides that "in case of timber being damaged by fire, or reaching matured growth," it may be sold by public auction. These two bills now await their third reading.

A still more difficult problem, however, must yet be faced by the government in dealing with the forests. Prior to 1892 a number of licenses were granted giving births practically in perpetuity. Some of these are already nearly half a century old and have been since in cases repeatedly transferred. More recent licenses have included the stipulation that timber must be removed within a specified time. The older perpetual licenses have been declared a hindrance to settlement and to reforestation. In view of this fact it is probable that the government will have to adopt some means of reinvesting in the Crown land held under licenses issued prior to 1892. The Crown may, therefore, have to inspect the various berths so held and devise some means of recovering the licenses, either by fixing a period during which timber must be cut, or by giving the licensees a cash indemnity for resigning their holdings. By this means, it is said, the Crown will secure the return of hundreds of acres of forest now held by license in the northern portions of the province and will arrange for the taking over of tracts of land in old Ontario capable of growing white pine in perpetuity. It is understood that a start will be made in the carrying out of this policy during the present session of the legislature, when a bill will be put through authorizing the sale of matured lands on forest reserves under regulations that

call for the exercise of great care in the handling of debris. Trees suitable for cutting will be so designated by a qualified forester. The estimates provide some \$45,000 for fire ranging on forest reserves.

Must Look for Demand.

Salesmen of many years' experience say that these times are peculiar in one way at least. While the demand is light, still it is there, and by careful, painstaking work it may be unearthed and landed. Again they say that the salesmen who take business at the going market rate is in better condition to take advantage of any rise in the market than is the man who says there is no market, or who states that he does not care for the business at the price. The one who pushes right along seems to succeed in getting a few orders all the time.

Lumbermen's Organizations.

Amongst lumber dealers, those in older Canada particularly, there is a peculiar dearth of local organizations such as those state and national associations, which have been of so much assistance in advancing the welfare of the industry in the United States. At the periodical meetings of these bodies trade matters of great importance come up for discussion. The lumberman learns the views of different people and can always profit by the experiences of his competitors. Besides pure business discussion there is also opportunity given for the cultivation of the social side and the extension of desirable trade connections. Dealers of undesirable trade habits can be discussed and ostracized and a higher standard of business practice maintained.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that this is an age of co-operation and combination of interests. In every successful line of business it may be noted that the people interested are working together to obtain for the trade the best results. There is only one way of bringing about this result, that is, by competitors meeting together and discussing on a common ground the questions in which there is a mutuality of interest.

The need for a Canadian national association has been mooted more than once. Early this month there was held in Washington the annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. Representatives were present from all parts of the country and every effort was made to arouse interest in the meeting, and an unprecedented attendance was the result. In Canada neither for soft nor hardwood is there an organization solely for the active lumberman. On the Canadian Manufacturers' Association he has no representation, although his right to a position thereon needs no demonstration. While other industries have their associations, which meet at stated intervals for the discussion of matters of trade interest, lumbermen have thus far made no attempt to establish such. This is not as it should be.

Prairie Timber.

The idea has been more or less prevalent in Eastern Canada that our prairie provinces furnish very little timber of a marketable nature, and those who have never traveled through the middle west are more or less skeptical regarding statements to the effect that any appreciable quantity of lumber is actually being manufactured in a country which has been long presumed to be treeless. Those who in the early days journeyed through Manitoba and the then territories tell us that the timber growth at that period was confined to a few scrubby trees bordering the streams which had in some way escaped the devastating prairie fires of the days when the Indian roamed at large over the boundless west. Since the systematic settlement of that vast district tree planting has been practised in liberal fashion. In the pioneer days the farmers set out windbreaks about their homes and these, in some instances, have now become miniature forests. Moreover, in direct proportion with the growth of settlement the ravages of fire have decreased. The growths along the streams have been steadily flourishing and the results of this tree cultivation, if the term can be applied to such desultory methods as man has thus far made, are really remarkable. Instead of being a treeless waste our prairies are more and more lending themselves to the operations of the lumberman.

The Tables Turned.

"Mill men are no longer forced to bump the floor with their foreheads, while humbly begging the timber magnates for a long time from which to fashion a few toothpicks," says a British Columbia exchange.

"Please cut our logs and save our financial lives, kind Mr. Millman, moan the aforesaid timber magnates. We need the money, and those fellows across the line refuse to let us unload on them, now that we cannot get the titles they asked for.

"And the price of logs is down, and likely to go lower yet. Then the refusal of the Government to extend the timber licenses for a period of twenty-one years has assured the Coast mills of a supply of good logs at reasonable prices, has been proved anew by some of the recent developments in the lumber business. The speculators who have been tying up all the available timber with the expectation of making a big turnover have had to call a halt. The financial magnates who were depended on for the sinews of war have expressed a dissatisfaction with the terms of the present titles, and are very chary of putting their money where there is such an uncertainty as to just how they would get it out again.

"An example of this is contained in the experience of a certain gentleman who is reputed to have invested something like a million dollars in British Columbia timber limits. Had the Government granted the extension that was so lobbied for, this speculator could have rested on his oars without the necessity of clearing off his timber until such time as the mills would have been forced to "see" him. As it is now this same party has been forced to approach the mill owners with the proposition, that they take up the work of cutting enough of this timber to carry the rather heavy work of financing such large holdings, and the logs will reach the mills at a price that will save several dollars per thousand feet to the consumer. There is little doubt but that many others will be forced to take the same methods, and already the mill owners report that the tide has turned, and that from now on there is little doubt of their getting all the logs needed at much less than last year's prices.

"A prominent mill owner remarked, 'These holders of timber limits are falling over themselves to get us to cut enough of their timber to clear them of the royalties, and enable them to get their money out of the business. I would not be surprised, he continued, if this action on the part of the Government is the beginning of a distinct revival in the lumber business all over the Coast, and such material reduction in the cost, as will greatly stimulate the building trades both of the province and the Northwest.'"

B. C. Shingle Market.

James A. McNair, vice-president of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, also president of the McNair-Frazier Timber Company, Vancouver, B.C., in a recent interview stated that the mills of British Columbia manufacturing shingles expect to begin operations this month, after having been shut down about four months. He said that trade is opening very slowly and a busy season this year is not to be expected. The mills will have to hold tight and the men keep together to even hold the market at a reasonable profit.

"We have set prices for the Canada market at 25 cents lower than last year," said Mr. McNair, "which would be a \$2.40 basis for the standard shingle and for clear cedar shingles \$2.62. We handle the shingle business there in a very nice way, having two selling companies which take care of about 90 to 95 p.c. of the total cut, which was about 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 daily last year, making an approximate output of between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 at an average value of \$2.65. These two selling companies are the sole agents in Canada for the above percentage of mills. About 65 per cent. of the cut goes to the Canadian market and about 35 to the American."

Australian advices to "The Financial News," London, state that Canadian paper manufacturers are making strong inroads at all centres in the Commonwealth. If the standard of quality of the paper is maintained there will be a strong preference in favor of the Dominion's product against that of the United States. Wall paper manufacturers are also finding a good market.

Money Situation Saving Forests.

The tightness of the money market during the past year, and more especially during recent months, will have a direct beneficial effect upon the conservation of our forests. The rapidly growing demand from all quarters that there should be more stringent laws regulating lumbering operations, and especially the export trade, will almost certainly crystallize into some sort of remedial legislation within the year. Those who have seen most clearly the need of such legislation were powerless to prevent the wholesale destruction of our forests, which is still being carried on by a few lumbermen. But what they could not do the scarcity of money is doing. Construction work of all kinds has been greatly curtailed, and the demand for lumber correspondingly lessened, and many of the lumbermen have themselves felt the pinch and have been unable to operate this winter on so large a scale as they had intended. Fortunately they will gain and not lose by this enforced restriction of their business, for were the cut this winter as large as was intended the market next season would be glutted with lumber, that there was not money to purchase. But to those who are not financially interested in the lumber business, anything is welcome that keeps the axe and saw from the tree, and many years of the most approved forestry methods could not replace the trees that would have been destroyed this year, had money been plentiful.—"Canadian Forestry Journal."

Poles Scarce in Western Canada.

The Winnipeg correspondent of the Western Electrician writes that a scarcity of telephone poles is liable to hinder construction planned for Western Canada this summer. The British Columbia Lumber Company, the Yale Lumber Company and the Shuswap Lumber Company, all of which supplied poles to the Alberta Government last year, say they have been obliged to refuse orders for over half a million poles, and are of the opinion that considerable difficulty will be experienced in filling these orders. Representatives of the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments, as well as the representatives of several American companies, are said to be in British Columbia seeking poles. It is expected that fully three times as many poles will be required in Western Canada this year, as were in demand in former years, while to add to the scarcity the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad Telegraph plans an active construction campaign, which includes the installation of a telegraph line between Fort William and Edmonton, a distance of approximately 1,300 miles. In addition the other railroad companies will string a large amount of new wire this summer.

The two varieties of wood in chief demand in Western Canada are tamarack and British Columbia cedar, but conditions are now such that those requiring poles are not over particular about the kind of wood, provided the measurements come up or close to the required standards.

New Ontario's Tie Industry.

A despatch states that the rush on the Duluth Extension has commenced and a train load of ties is being brought into Port Arthur daily. It is expected that in the course of a few days shipments of ties will be in full swing and that more of this material will be put on the road. Owing to the lack of snow a comparatively small quantity of ties has been hauled to the track as yet, only the contractors who have short hauls being able to make delivery at the track. It is estimated, however, that the road will be busier than ever this spring, as the contractors have all had a good winter, and every one has taken out large quantities.

Important Lumber Merger.

A great lumber merger is announced from Winnipeg, under which five big companies with an aggregate output of three million feet and a capital of ten million dollars, will amalgamate. The companies are the Red Deer Lumber Company, the Elk Lumber Company, the Sunset Lumber & Timber Company, the Yale, Columbia Company, and the Bowman Lumber Company. They have seven complete outfits, including several of the best mills in Western Canada.

Model Box Making Plant*

BY FRASER S. KEITH, B. Sc.

The plant of the Consumers Box & Lumber Company, Limited, is unique in many respects. First of all the main building is designed on the one floor principle, having no uprights in the interior area of the main floor. All shafting is placed underneath and the machinery, belt driven from below. The power house is in a separate fire proof building. A complete exhaust system is part of the equipment, by means of which

pine, while the pillars supporting these are 12 x 12 inches, Georgia pine. As the building was erected these uprights were put in perfect alignment, and the bearings bolted thereto with 14-inch bolts. These bearings are only seven feet apart. The shafting is 50 per cent. heavier than ordinarily placed for wood-working machinery, in order to give high speeds desired. Two main lines of shafting run across the building driven by 16-inch D.K. McLaren belts, each transmitting 140 h.p., while a smaller shaft runs along the length of the building, transmitting 110 h.p. The belting used is extra heavy and has never been tightened, nor required any attention since installed. As the shafting is situated about four feet from the floor it is easy of access and little trouble is exper-



CONSUMERS BOX AND LUMBER CO.—VIEW FROM EAST END.

shavings and refuse are taken directly from the machines to the boilers.

This concern is in reality subsidiary to the Parry Sound Lumber Company, with which it has some of its officers in common, the president of the company is Mr. J. B. Miller; Secretary-Treasurer, W. P. Levack; and General Manager, F. Sully.

On the main floor may be seen one of the largest single spans, with-

inced in oiling the bearings. The friction load has been found to be very light, owing to the perfect alignment of the bearings, the heavy supports used and the entire lack of vibration.

POWER PLANT.

The power plant building situated near the main building, and from which a shaft is run into the basement, is of brick, steel and con-



CONSUMERS BOX AND LUMBER CO.—SHOWING SHAVINGS PIPING SYSTEM IN BASEMENT.

out supports, in Canada, containing an area 214 x 64 feet, with no uprights to mar the view of the superintendent, who can tell at a glance what is going on in the entire process of manufacture. The building is supported on heavy concrete foundation with concrete floor in the basement, the beams supporting the main floor are 12 x 14 inches, Georgia

crete 60 x 50 feet, 22 feet high. The power installation includes a Brown automatic engine 18 x 54 inches running at 70 r.p.m. with a 16-foot fly wheel. The Brown engine is manufactured by Polson Iron Works, of Toronto. Two boilers are installed, with room provided for a third, each of approximately 125 h.p., manufactured by Polson Iron Works. The feed-water heater and feed-water pump were supplied by the same firm.

*By Courtesy of "The Canadian Manufacturer."

The electric light plant, consisting of a high speed engine and generator was installed by Jones & Moore, Toronto.

Situated in the basement, on concrete foundations, is a Sheldon & Sheldon double 60-inch fan driving the exhaust for the shavings. There is also a 50-inch fan for saw dust. A complete system of piping is included, connecting with every machine. All shavings, saw dust and refuse are conveyed by means of these from the manufacturing floor to a hopper, situated on top of the power plant. The refuse from the mill is

where it is planed on both sides. The capacity of this machine is from 15,000 to 25,000 feet, depending upon the thickness of the lumber going through. There are three of these machines. After being planed the lumber is taken to cut-off saws, which are arranged across the factory. Of these there are five cross-cuts and five rip-saws, manufactured by both Canadian and American makers. After being sawn to the proper lengths and widths the pieces are received by one of two matchers, which have a feeding capacity of 160 feet per minute. One manufactured by



CONSUMERS BOX AND LUMBER CO.—VIEW FROM EAST END.

fed into furnaces automatically, by means of this system, and practically all the fuel used is refuse from the factory. Two large fire proof vaults are situated adjacent to the boiler room, provided with fire doors and in these are kept shavings and saw dust.

MANUFACTURING FLOOR.

The manufacturing floor presents an interesting spectacle as from any point thereon may be seen what is taking place in the entire plant. It also makes it easy to follow the process of manufacture from the

Cowan & Company, of Galt, and the other by the Morgan Machine Company, of Rochester, N.Y. Having passed through the matchers, the work is delivered to a shook assembler, where the pieces are forced together making two or more capable of being handled as one piece.

If the box is required to be printed the pieces are taken from the shook assembler to the printing room. This printing room is kept dust proof, being situated in the east end, where are to be found two large printing presses, and a great variety of steel and brass type. One of these is a cylinder press, manufactured by the Morgan Machinery Company, Rochester, N.Y., being a double color machine. It has a capacity of 3,000 pieces per hour. The other press is manufactured by the Prouty Printing Press Company, of Boston, and is one of the largest of its kind in Canada. Steel and brass type are used exclusively, of which there is a large variety of both kinds. The capacity of this machine depends entirely upon the operator. Both machines are operated by power from pulleys underneath.

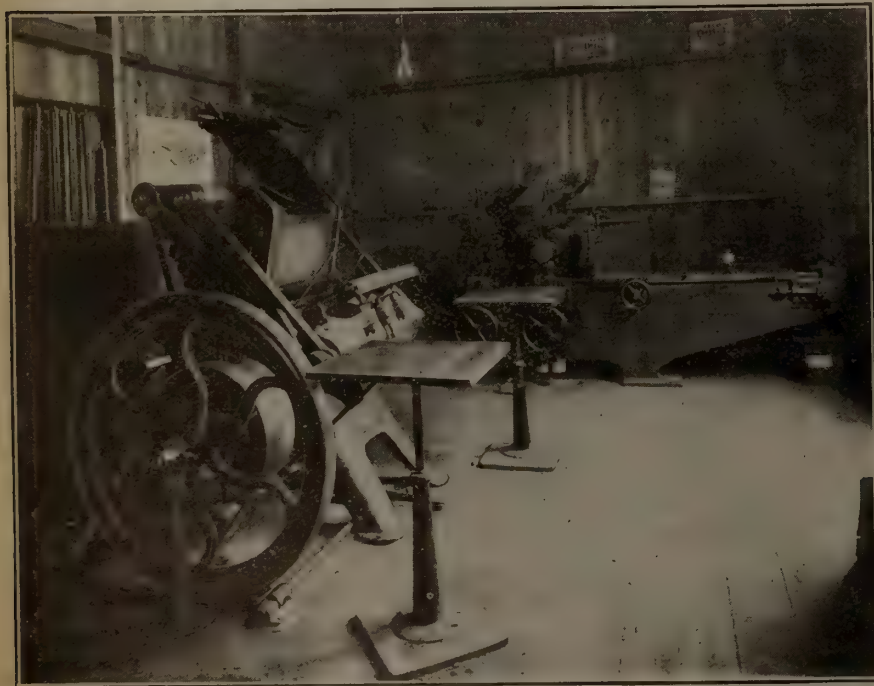
From the printing machines the pieces are taken to the lock corner or nailing machines, depending upon the style of package called for. The lock corner machines have a capacity of from 8 to 10,000 boxes per day. They are manufactured by the Morgan Machine Company, and cut both ends at the same time. From the lock corner machine the parts go to the setting-up machine, which forces the ends and sides together after being locked cornered. They then go to the trimming machine, where the corners are smoothly trimmed. The next operation is nailing. There are seven of these machines, also made by the Morgan Machine Company. These machines are almost human in their action, and will drive any number, from one to sixteen nails at a time, in sizes from one to three inches in length. When the nailing machine is through with it we have a finished box.

The boxes are taken either to the north side of the building, where there is a siding running the entire length of the factory, and shipped by rail, or the south side where shipping doors are located for delivery by drays to the city.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

No material is carried by hand in the factory. All lumber, no matter in what stage of manufacture, that requires transporting from one part of the factory to the other, is loaded on easy running four wheel trucks that are found to give very satisfactory service. They were manufactured by Taylor & MacKenzie, of Guelph, Ont.

The main floor foundations are so strong that the floor has a carry-



CONSUMERS BOX AND LUMBER CO.—VIEW OF PRINTING PRESSES.

rough lumber to the finished box. The manufacture of a box calls for a large amount of machinery and requires more skilful handling of the material than the average person would imagine.

At the west end of the building lumber is received and is passed through a band resaw, made by Conell & Dengler, Rochester, N.Y. This is a heavy machine with a capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber per day and will resaw four boards out of a one inch board. From there the material goes to a double surfacer, manufactured by Cowan & Company, of Galt,

ing capacity of 2,000 tons, and in spite of the fact that there is a large amount of heavy machinery operating at high speed, there is absolutely no perceptible vibration.

Every machine is equipped with its own exhaust, so that there is no dust, nor shavings, nor saw dust on the working floor of the mill. This combined with the fact that it is particularly well lighted, makes an attractive factory for the men employed.

The heating is accomplished by exhaust steam from the engine. Incandescent lights are installed for any artificial light that may be required.

The factory management is worthy of notice, the superintendent has entire charge of the plant, and may see at any one time what is going on in any of the departments. He is responsible to the general manager for the work turned out and for the general operations of the plant. Under him are three foremen, each in charge of a different department. These departments are: (1) Resaw and planing; (2) cutting department and (3) making up department.

Above the main floor is situated the filing room, where a complete outfit is installed to take care of band saws and circular saws.

The factory is situated in the new factory district of Toronto, north of Dundas street bridge, the premises are bounded on the south by Ernest avenue, on the north by Wallace avenue, Perth avenue, on the east, and the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway on the west.

The factory is connected to the railroads by an 800-foot siding.

The property contains five acres.

About seventy-five hands are employed.

The amount of property enables the lumber to be kept at a distance of 100 feet from the factory, giving a low rate of insurance. The yard capacity is from six to eight million feet of lumber. It is laid out in parallel lines with 14-foot roads running east and west and north and south.

The general manager, Mr. Sully, has had 25 years' experience in the manufacture of boxes, which include everything from cigar boxes and jewel cases to the very largest packages required for shipping. The factory is under his direct supervision.

Trade Opportunities.

The following trade inquiries for wooden goods have been received recently, by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Addresses of firms may be had on application to the CANADA LUMBERMAN.

Barrel Staves.—A Scotch firm desire the names of Canadian timber merchants, with a view to obtaining prices of whole and half barrel staves for hhd. barrels. The timber must be close grown.

Barrel Staves.—Well known fruit agent and importer of London, England, wishes to hear from Canadian manufacturers who can export staves for Spanish grape barrels, delivery to Almeria, Spain. Made of any wood excepting oak or pine.

Box Boards.—A Manchester firm seek prices and sizes of box boards as ordinarily cut in Canadian factory, and would welcome samples.

Bored Boards for Brushes, Broom Handles, Dowels, Chair Legs.—Well known manufacturer's agent in London, England, with large connections, is open to act as selling agent for Canadian manufacturers of the above lines. Can do an extensive business for regular shippers. Broom handles to be of standard quality, 51 by 1 1-8, made of basswood or pine; dowels, 5-8 by 14 1-2; chair legs, maple, beech or birch, 16 3-4 by 1 1-2. This is a good trade opportunity and the party making the enquiry has good references.

Broom and Brush Handles.—Well known Birmingham, England, firm are in the market to purchase handles of various sizes and qualities from Canadian manufacturers, who can make regular shipments. References.

Broom and Implement Handles.—Old established Lancashire handle wholesaler, with good connections, is in the market for all kinds of handles and is open to receive quotations from Canadian firms who can do export business.

Broom Handles.—A Manchester firm wish to get prices of maple broom handles, 50 by 1 1-8 inches, from Canadian manufacturers.

Brooms.—A South African firm of wholesale general merchants

desire to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of 3-tie and 4-tie brooms.

"Fitups."—A London firm are open to purchase supplies of "fit-ups" suitable for umbrella sticks in beech, birch and maple, and invite quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

Handles.—A Liverpool firm asks for prices and descriptions of pick and hammer handles from Canadian manufacturers.

Handles.—Principal of London, England, firm of manufacturers' agents, who will be in Canada during April and May, wishes to get in communication with manufacturers of any description of handles suitable for European market. The firm can place very large quantities, and is anxious to meet Canadian suppliers who can give regular shipments of well graded goods.

Manufacturers' Agent.—Reliable manufacturers' agent in Paris, France, is anxious to act as exclusive representative of commission agent for Canadian firms who can export wood products of various kinds. Good references and wide connection. This party thinks that Canada should be able to extend her trade as a result of the recent French treaty.

Manufacturers' Agent.—Well known, long established firm of manufacturers' agents in London, England, are open to represent any Canadian exporters of wooden goods, who are interested in the British market. Good references and wide connection.

Maple Blocks.—Midland's Company are open to purchase supplies of maple last blocks and invite quotations in carload lots, from Canadian manufacturers.

Maple Rollers.—Offers for immediate shipment of good, sound quality, maple blocks for mangle rollers, are invited by an English firm of importers.

Maple Roller Blocks.—A Keighley, Yorkshire, firm invite offers from Canadian shippers of maple roller blocks, in the usual standard sizes for clothes wringers and mangles.

Pine Doors.—A Hull firm ask Canadian manufacturers of pine doors to state their lowest price for shipment.

Oak Scantlings.—A Hull firm, importing large quantities of oak scantlings, inquire into the prospect for securing shipments from Canada of this material for making of wheel spokes.

Lumber.—An Egyptian firm ask for the names of Canadian exporters of lumber.

Pine Sidings.—A Lancashire firm desires prices of pine siding, first, second and third quality, from Canadian exporters.

Pulp Wood.—A Manchester firm, with extensive connections, would correspond with Canadian exporters of pulp wood.

Representative.—A well established London firm, having agents in various parts of the world, are anxious to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp, who require representation.

Representative.—An Irish firm desire to represent one or two first class firms of Canadian shippers and lumber manufacturers. They desire to make contracts for parcels and cargoes for waney and white pine timber, red pine, spruce and pine deal boards, floorings, etc. Firm will give bankers' references.

Round Birch Dowels.—A Midlands manufacturer of furniture invites quotations from Canadian manufacturers for the supply of round birch dowels, 7-8 to 1 inch.

Timber.—A Dutch firm is desirous of getting in touch with Canadian exporters of timber.

Wood Pulp Boards.—A Manchester firm desire to obtain c.i.f. prices of wood pulp boards, from Canadian manufacturers.

Wood Goods.—An old established Belfast firm of wood brokers, desire an agency for the sale in Ireland of Canadian wood goods.

James Harrison—Wholesale only.

James Harrison of Burlington, Ont., announces that he has disposed of his retail lumber and planning mill yards at Hamilton and Burlington and will in future conduct a wholesale business only. Mr. Harrison has also been appointed sales agent for Ontario for Messrs. Robert Stewart, Limited, of Guelph, manufacturers of doors, sash, trim and house furnishings in pine, hardwoods and veneers.

THE WOODWORKER

Building Window Frames.

By W. C. A. STEVENSON.

The making of an ordinary window frame is a very simple piece of work, but when it is desired to build a window frame and lay out the opening in the building to receive it so as to make a perfectly windproof job, it will require a little extra skill and more accurate calculation on the part of the workman. It is too often the case that not enough care has been taken with the making and setting of the frames. In new houses I have seen wind enough come in around the windows to blow out a lighted match. This is a condition for which there is no excuse, and is due to pure carelessness on the part of the workman or the party in charge. The details shown herewith are designed for a roughcast or frame building, and if carefully followed will produce a good tight job.

The special features of this frame are: First, the blind stops, instead of being the ordinary 7-8 inch by 1 1-2 inch, are 7-8 inch by 4 1-2 inch, and are allowed to meet the sheathing boards on the centre of the

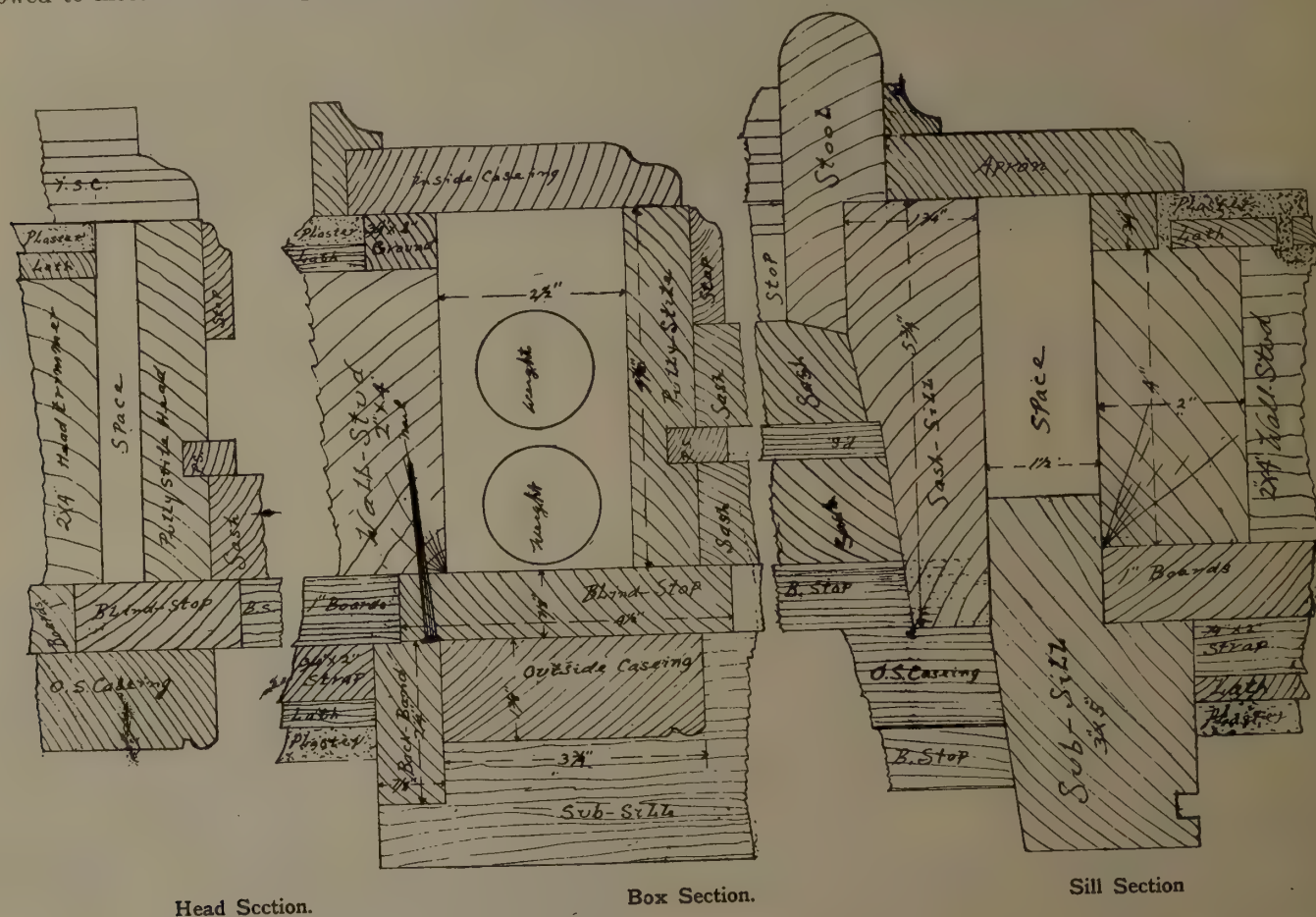
would be given a slight pitch to form a drip over the head of frame, or, which would be still better, put a piece of galvanized iron over the top and allow it to extend up, say 2 inches, behind the strapping. This will prevent any water from working in behind the frame.

Third, the bottom sash and the stool on the inside of window are beveled to fit together, as will be seen at the box section. This makes a perfectly tight joint, and the moment the sash is lifted it frees itself.

U. S. Forestry Service Making Tests of Lumber.

It is doubtful if any of the laboratories maintained for Government scientific research are more unique in character, and yet bear promise of more important results, than one which has just been established in Washington by the United States Forest Service for investigating the structure of commercially important woods.

Laymen will not understand the significance of the proposed investigations carried on in this laboratory so quickly as architects, build-



Head Section.

Box Section.

Sill Section

wall stud, as seen in the box section. Care must be taken to frame the opening in the building the exact width, which is 11 inches wider than the width of the glass, made up thus: 4 inches for wood on sash, 2 inches for pulley stiles, and 5 inches for boxes for weights. The opening must also be made perfectly plumb. Then, by holding the sheathing boards 3-4 inch back from the edge of the opening on the sides and top, the opening is ready to receive the frame. The blind stop on head need be only 2 1-2 inches wide, as there does not require to be a space left for weights on top (see head section).

Second, the sub-sill has a corner cut out of it to allow it to drop over the opening instead of resting on top, thereby breaking the joint, as seen at sill section. The opening would be 11 3-4 inches higher than the glass, made up as follows: Sills 3 1-4 inches, 7 inches of wood on sash, 1 1-2 inches frame head and space. The backband should not be put on until after the frame has been set into the building, as by this method you can get good nailing through the blind stop into the wall stud, as seen at the box section; then the back-band can be put around, thus making another break in the joint. The piece of back-band across the head

ers and other wood users, who in these days of growing scarcity of the more valuable woods are seriously perplexed in identifying substitutes. Mistakes of this kind in identification have, in the last few years, in several instances, meant the loss of thousands of dollars, and many embarrassing law suits.

Nearly any user of lumber can recognize, and name off-hand, all the usual trees of the forest when he sees them growing, and not much difficulty is encountered in identifying the common kinds of lumber in a mill yard because he knows the few trees from which the yard lumber comes. But common kinds are growing scarce, and woods not often cut heretofore, are appearing in the markets. The most experienced men are sometimes puzzled when they try to identify them, and persons with less experience have still more trouble. Is a certain wood, gum or elm? Is another cucumber, linn, or poplar? Is a stick sugar maple or red maple? Doubts may arise whether a piece is hemlock or spruce, or whether it is lodgepole pine or fir, or whether a shingle is cypress or cedar. A dealer may buy red oak and suspect that he is getting something else. There are thirty or more important species of oak. The

best lumber dealer might not know which is which in the lumber pile, or if he knows, he might not know how to prove it.

Many of these woods look alike, even to the trained eye of the millman or the builder, and yet they are widely different in value for certain purposes, and it is of the greatest importance to be able to distinguish them quickly and certainly. Again, a new wood may come to a man's notice for the first time, and it may be necessary for him to decide what it is and what it is worth.

The Government has been helping individual lumber users for some time, but the facilities have not been nearly so complete as they are now. It is to meet such needs and answer such questions, that the Forest Service has established the laboratory, and placed it in charge of a trained dendrologist. Architects, lumbermen, manufacturers and makers of woodware are already sending in samples of wood for identification, and asking if there are not some structural characters by means of which such woods may be conveniently separated for relative species having greater or less value for some specific purpose.

The laboratory will investigate in a practical way. The structure of the woods, sections lengthwise and crosswise, will be studied so as to separate by structure along the various species of a genus. Analytical keys to the trees of each group will be worked out. These will be based on the arrangement and character of the pores discernible to the naked eye, or by a hand lens.

The results will be published from time to time with good illustrations and placed at the disposal of lumber users. After all the important groups of wood, such as oaks, pines and firs, have been studied and the results published separately, the several monographs will be collected and published in one volume.

A work of this character has long been in demand by architects, builders and other users of lumber. It will, in most cases, enable even a non-technically trained man to determine quite readily the wood he deals with by means of an ordinary hand lens and by comparing the wood in question with the photographs of cross and long sections given in these monographs.

Canadian Woodworkers' Journal.

There is before us the initial number of the "Canadian Woodworker," a new monthly journal for workers in wood. The publication is attractive typographically and presents in concise form considerable information of a practical nature. The publishers, Messrs. Biggar-Wilson, Limited, Confederation Life Building, this city, are to be congratulated on the excellence of their production, which will doubtless meet with deserved success at the hands of the Canadian woodworking industry.

A Familiar Sign.

Passengers on the Grand Trunk Railway coming out of Montreal see many signboards of interest. However, the one that appeals most



to the saw mill man or to the man whose business has to do with lumber is that in the St. Henri suburb in a big field directly back of the Simonds Canada Saw Company's Canadian factory. The sign reads, "SIMONDS SAWS MADE HERE," and a big hand points toward the factory. The illustration which we show here represents the signboard and the

Simonds factory as it appears from the railway track. The long rollways seen extending out of the upper storey of the buildings are used in the manufacture of band saws.

"Tower" One-Man Two-Saw Trimmer.

The illustration of the "Tower" one-man two-saw trimmer which appeared on page 24 of our issue of February 15 was not, we regret to say, an up-to-date representation of that machine. It was an old cut



THE "TOWER" ONE-MAN TWO-SAW TRIMMER, AS NOW CONSTRUCTED.

and did not show the trimmer in its improved form. We are illustrating the present model herewith. It will be noted that it is provided with iron legs, and that the facilities for removing the saws are of the best.

To Make a Venetian Blind.

An Irishman out of work applied to the "boss" of a large repair shop in Detroit. When the Celt had stated his sundry and divers qualifications for a "job" the superintendent began quizzing him a bit. Starting quite at random, he asked:—

"Do you know anything about carpentry?"

"Shure!"

"Do you know how to make a Venetian blind?"

"Shure!"

"How would you do it?"

"Shure, I'd poke me finger in his eye!"

A Profitable Investment.

Some people are always looking for outside investments. They put money into things they themselves know nothing about. They entrust it to entire strangers, who may or may not be honest and capable. Sometimes they receive dividends, oftener they do not. And while they are playing the other fellow's game on the one hand, on the other their own business is perhaps suffering from lack of capital, or offering excellent opportunities that are unimproved. As a rule, there is no safer or more profitable investment for one's money than in one's own business. Frequently there is a chance to add greatly to the profits by making a small outlay in additional or improved machinery or appliances. For instance, in some cases mills are hauling off their sawdust or burning it in the open air and using slabs and edgings to run their plant, notwithstanding that there is a good local market for fire wood. Again, it not infrequently happens that mills do not cut more than 90 per cent. as much lumber as they should because the steam pressure sometimes gets down.

In either case the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate is claimed to be a big dividend earner. The manufacturer's claim that some users report that it pays for itself every month. Just think of it! A profit of 100 per cent. a month! 1,200 per cent. a year! And not for one year but for many years. The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Michigan, authorize us to say that they will ship an outfit subject to thirty days' trial, and that they will stand the freight both out and back in the event of rejection. Certainly this is a proposition worth looking into.

The largest wooden building in the world is, said to be, the Parliament buildings at Wellington, New Zealand.

Market Correspondence

Contracting in Ottawa Valley.

Ottawa, March 10, 1908.—The most important recent event in the lumber industry in this district was the sale by J. R. Booth of all his three-inch deals to be cut in 1908 to Messrs. Cox & Burstall, who have purchased his output for many years past. While there is much speculation as to the terms, and conflicting statements are being made about the prices obtained, it is understood that the contract shows a reduction on the higher qualities of deal from last year's figures, which of course were high compared with quotations in the past. On some grades, however, it is said that there was no advance. It is believed the buyers have not yet closed any contract for thin lumber. In some quarters it is said that producers of the Georgian Bay district have definitely promised a reduction, and it is expected that Ottawa manufacturers will have to do likewise. Still several manufacturers here assume a firm attitude and contend that there is no reason for reducing their quotations of 1907. In the first place, they have greatly curtailed the winter cut of logs, and they state that the season overhead has been expensive for taking out logs. They are two weeks behind the average year on account of the heavy snow, and double the usual number of teams may have to be employed in some places. The W. C. Edwards Company have not yet sold their 1908 cut, but it is learned that the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, like J. R. Booth, have accepted the offer of the British buyers, deals only being sold in that case also.

A prominent lumber dealer, who has just returned from England, told the CANADA LUMBERMAN that the demand over there was much smaller than in previous years. He reports building trade very dull. Prices in Sweden and Norway, which countries supply a large market in England, were lower, and there was great anxiety shown by agents from those countries to sell for forward delivery.

The total number of men employed at J. R. Booth's mills next summer will be over 2,000, or a little more than last year. There will be an increase of 100 men on account of the sulphite mill now under construction, which will be operating by the first week in June. There might be a few more men working in the paper and pulp plants also, but the main lumber industry has already been enlarged as much as possible and cannot grow much more. The other and more recent industries which Mr. Booth has started, paper, pulp and sulphite, have a better chance to grow. Complaints have been made by various people, says Mr. Jackson Booth, in an interview that men employed at the mill get only seven months' work in the year and are then turned adrift. But together with the men employed in the new plants there are now as many men employed all the year round as were employed altogether by Mr. Booth a few years ago. In reply to a query as to the export of sulphite, Mr. Booth said:

"We have not at present any intention of manufacturing sulphite for export. We will simply manufacture it for consumption in our paper and pulp plants, where a large quantity is needed. Indeed we expect the sulphite factory to be such a saving to us that we are losing money every day its construction is delayed."

A complaint by the International Trades and Labor Council that the Sabbath observance law was being violated by the shunting of logs on Sunday in Booth's yard is denied emphatically by the lumberman.

The ever-advancing price of pine, especially the middle classes, is improving the prospects for spruce and hemlock trade in this locality. Hemlock remaining firm at from \$14 to \$16 mill run, culls out, is regarded as very significant when some years ago not more than \$6 a thousand was available. Hemlock has been sent from Ottawa to the New York market at as high as \$20 a thousand, which convinces local men that it is becoming greatly used as a substitute for pine. For building in Ottawa and vicinity hemlock and spruce has also been eagerly sought.

Regarding a statement recently made by Mr. J. F. Whitson, of the Surveys Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario to the effect that within twenty years a pine famine would be suffered

unless precautions were taken to limit the cut, a prominent Ottawa lumber merchant said he thought the statement rather exaggerated.

"If accurate knowledge could be obtained as to the exact amount of white pine now standing," said the lumberman in question, "it would be possible to form an estimate as to the length of time which the pine would last at the present rate of consumption, and whether there was any danger of a timber famine. Present estimates, however, are formed chiefly on guess-work. I think, too, that Mr. Whitson had not taken into consideration the relief furnished white pine by other varieties, such as spruce, hemlock, North Carolina pine and yellow pine. I think that on the whole Mr. Whitson's is a far-away cry."

Mr. William Anderson, manager for J. R. Booth, said he thought that Mr. Whitson had colored matters somewhat highly and thought that there was little danger of a timber famine if the forests were properly protected.

Driving Preparations in Eastern Canada.

St. John, N.B., March 9, 1908.—Lumbering conditions in the lower New Brunswick counties have changed materially since last writing. In this particular section, there has been a considerable fall of snow. There is now good hauling in the woods and operators are making the most of it, to get the results of their winter's logging operations to within easy distance of the streams. In the more northerly sections there is little change. Conditions are still favorable and the indications are that all logs cut will be browed before the hauling fails.

The condition of the shingle trade and the prospects in that regard are attracting much attention from local manufacturers. Few transactions are being made either in low or high grades. There is little indication at present of a weakening in the prices of high grade when business opens up again, although buyers are somewhat shy of the high figures which prevailed when the busy season came to an end last fall.

That the markets held up under the heavy shipments of last fall, is taken as an indication that, when the early spring trade begins, similar figures will again be current. Local people have taken full advantage of the high prices and have shipped up their high grade shingles until there are very few left in stock at any of the local yards. Reports from outside districts tell of similar conditions. It is many years since "Extras" and "Clears" were as scarce as at present, at this time of year. Two millions of "Extras" and one and one-half millions of "Clears" would be about the quantity, and this is considered practically a clean-up. To secure any of these it is probable that buyers must bid from \$3.15 to \$3.25 per thousand for dutiable "Extras," and from \$2.65 to \$2.75 for dutiable "Clears," f.o.b. schooner, St. John.

The provincial trade in cedar shingles is very promising. This line of business calls mostly for low grades; the more expensive shingles being little in demand. A remarkable phase of this end of the trade is the scarcity of "2nd Clears." The trade in this line, within the prov-

Cedar Posts Wanted

WANTED—40,000 Cedar Fence Posts, 5 inches and up at Top, and 8 feet long, Peeled. Must be sound quality and straight.

Quote lowest price F. O. B. Cars, Terms Cash, less 2 per cent.

C. A. LARKIN **Toronto, Ont.**

Christy, Moir Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALEERS OF

LUMBER

SPRUCE - SPRUCE

Always in the Market for Mill Cuts

Always for Sale

149 Broadway, NEW YORK

ince, promises to be very heavy, and dealers are in a quandary as to how to meet the demand, which is sure to come in great volume during April and the three following months. This line of shingles retailed last year at \$1.85 per thousand, the shingle being an excellent one for the price, the result was practically a general clean up. It is doubtful if more than a million "2nd Clears" are to be had in this city. "Extra No. 1's" are more plentiful and the demand in this line is not apt to exceed the supply. Between six and seven millions would be the proper figures to use in figuring the stock of "Extra No. 1's" on hand at the local yards. The indications are that the latter brand will retail at \$1.00 per thousand, while the price of "2nd Clears" will no doubt soar from ten to fifteen cents per thousand.

The prospects for the manufacture of cedar shingles during the coming season are not of the brightest. The late starting of the mills will affect the output materially. Also, the winter's cut of cedar logs by local manufacturers promises to be somewhat lighter than usual, although, if the stream driving season should prove to be a successful one, there will no doubt be sufficient raw material to keep the principle manufacturing plants in cut from mid-May till the end of the season. Few cedar logs are being wintered at the local booms.

Miramichi Cut Greatly Reduced.

On the Miramichi, as on about all the other rivers of New Brunswick, on which extensive lumbering operations are carried on, there is a great reduction this year in the cut. Last year there was in the vicinity of 180,000,000 feet of logs cut on the Miramichi and its tributaries for the various lumber and pulp companies doing business in that section of the province. Of the amount named above, about 140,-

000,000 feet was manufactured into long and short lumber, while the remainder was handled by the pulp and paper companies. This year there is an increase in the amount which will be used by the pulp and paper companies, as practically the entire cut of 35,000,000 of the International Paper Company will be shipped to the United States for manufacture into pulp, and about 55,000,000 feet will in all be used by the pulp and paper companies.

The total amount of logs coming out of the Miramichi this year, however, will be only about 110,000,000 feet and only about 55,000,000 of that amount will be manufactured into long and short lumber. Of the pulp companies the heaviest operator, by far, is the International Paper Company, which on the Richard's and Hutchinson properties is taking out between thirty-five and forty million feet, about all of which will be manufactured into pulp. The Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company and the Dominion Pulp Company, the two companies having mills on the Miramichi, are taking out about ten million feet each.

On the southwest Miramichi there is a decided reduction in the cut of the lumber companies. The Timothy Lynch Company, which usually cut upwards of eighteen million, will have only about four million feet this year, Michael Welch also having reduced his cut to three million feet. On the Bartholomew the Alexander Gibson Railway & Manufacturing Company will take out only about five million feet this year. On the northwest Miramichi, Hon. Allen Ritchie's cut this year is only about seven million feet, while Hon. J. P. Burchill has reduced his cut to three million feet. The Sinclair's cut on the northwest Miramichi will be between six and seven million feet, it is stated. On the Tracadie and other tributaries, the Snowball Company will cut about fourteen million feet, while James Robinson ex-M.P., on the Dungarvon and Renous Rivers will cut about five million feet.

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Alger, Smith & Company, Duluth, Minn.
Spanish River Lumber Co., Spanish River, Ontario
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Head Office, 541 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

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1,500,000 **SHINGLES** PER DAY

We handle only the best STANDARD BRANDS and can make prompt shipment in Straight or Mixed Car Lots

FIR, CEDAR AND SPRUCE LUMBER

DOORS, WINDOWS, NEWELS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS and all descriptions of

INSIDE and OUTSIDE FINISH

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Fourteen lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A FEW CARS OF cedar posts and shingles, pine lath, clear face and better red pine and a good quantity of white pine and spruce lumber. JOHN HARRISON & SONS Co., Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound, Ont. tf

FOR SALE

Spruce 1", 2" or 3".
No. 1 Spruce lath 4' x 1 1/2" x 3/8"
Box 50, Bathurst Village, N.B. 7

FOR SALE

ALL LENGTHS OF CEDAR POLES AND posts. Apply Box 685, Peterboro, Ont. 10

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order. Write us. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near Cartier.) tf

SHINGLES FOR SALE

A QUANTITY OF PINE AND CEDAR shingles, also birch, hemlock and spruce lumber. PORTER & Co., Powassan, Ont. 6

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, ABOUT TWO million feet of Red & White Pine to be sawed to order, also one million and a half Red & White Pine last season's cut, shipping order. Address Box 52, Chapleau, Ont. 9

FOR SALE

SIX MILLION CANADA WHITE CEDAR Shingles well manufactured, put up in four qualities 4 x, 3 x, 2 x and 1 x. Will be manufactured during the coming season. Will contract for above quantity. Also one million feet of Hemlock cut to order during the coming season. For particulars and prices apply to Box No. 571 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

FOR SALE.

I AM PREPARED TO DELIVER F.O.B. cars here 2,000,000 feet cedar logs cut to order into any size timbers from 4" x 4" to 12" x 12", and from 8 to 20 feet long, any time up to next May; 3,000 telegraph poles. Correspondence solicited. J. B. WINLAW, Winlaw, B. C. tf

FOR SALE

500 M. ft. 4/4 Spruce Flooring or in the rough.
300 M. ft. 8/4 Spruce.
Also Pine and Hemlock, Hemlock and Cedar Squares, Fence Posts.
Planing, Re-sawing, Matching, etc., in transit.
TAIT-CARRS LUMBER CO., Orillia, Ont. 6

FOR SALE

300 M. 4/4 Mill Run Birch.
100 M. 6/4 " " "
200 M. 8/4 " " "
60 M. Log run Basswood.
30 M. ft. 6/4 C. & B. Soft Elm.
Will sell in grade or M.R. Prompt shipment, Bone dry. Inspection guaranteed. Write T. L. BAILLIE, North Bay, Ont. 7

FOR SALE

300 M. FT. CHOICE BIRCH 10 TO 12 FT. will be cut to order. 1 car Ash, 1 car Elm and Basswood, also 3 cars Cedar Poles 20 to 30 ft. Address R.H. GRAHAM, 862 College St., Toronto. 6

FOR SALE

7 cars 1 x 7 & 1 x 8 Spruce, D.I.S. T. & G. No. and better.
6 cars 1 1/2 x 4 ft. No. 1 Spruce Lath.
2 cars 3 x 4 Spruce No. 1 quality.
2 cars 1" Clear Spruce.
3 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles and Clears.
2 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles Clear Whites.
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. c

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED

BASSWOOD AND BLACK ASH LUMBER
Give full particulars and price f.o.b. cars.
Box 588, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

WANTED

ONE OR TWO CARS OF 1 1/2" OR 1 3/4" DRY Cull Soft Elm. Quote price f.o.b. cars, Toronto. Box 591 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

WANTED—5/8", 1", 5/4", 6/4" CULL SOFT Elm, 1" cull Basswood 6/4 Basswood C & B, 1" 6/4, 2" Black Ash. R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ontario. c

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto. tf

Wanted

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET WINTER cut Basswood. Sawing specification furnished upon request. Apply Box 555, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

WANTED

TO CONTRACT FOR TEN CARS OR LESS hard maple squares 1 3/4", 2" and 2 1/4" x 27" long, clear stock and bundled with wire. Shipment dry May to November 1908. Apply stating price and quantity to Box 560, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

WANTED

250 to 500 M Winter cut Bass 4/4 to 8/4, all grades.
250 to 500 M Common and Better Ash.
250 to 500 M Log run Soft Elm.
Cash F.O.B. cars. Write Box 268, North Bay, Ontario. 7

DOWELS WANTED

LARGE ENGLISH IMPORTERS WISH TO be put in direct communication with manufacturers. Apply Box 584, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

WANTED

POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER, BY CAPABLE young man, with three years' experience in lumber office. Best of references, Address JOSEPH B. DUFFUS, Box 71, Lindsay, Ont. 8

WANTED

BY AN EXPERIENCED CIRCULAR SAWYER and Filer Position as Foreman in Circular Mill. Eighteen years' experience; can furnish best of reference. Address Box 4, Watham Que. 6

POSITION WANTED

AS BANDSAW FILER AND HAMMERER, eighteen years' experience, can furnish best of references in United States and Canada. Apply E.S. CHALUT, Portage de la Nation, Que. tf

WANTED

SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED LUMBER buyer and shipper of steady habits and understands the business thoroughly. Apply Box 575 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

WANTED

BY AN EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT, situation as foreman in saw mill, familiar with double cut band mill. Good reference. Address to THOS. SISSONS, Thessalon, Ont. 10

POSITION WANTED

A BAND SAWYER OF CONSIDERABLE experience in saw milling wants position for coming season, accustomed to steam feed, double nigger, and of steady sober habits; Address Box 581, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 7

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

WANTED

AT ONCE, SHIPPER, TO TAKE CHARGE of piling and shipping of twenty-five million cut near Ottawa. Must be first-class and have good references. Address P.O. Box 363, Ottawa Ont. 6

WANTED

STRICTLY SOBER AND ENERGETIC MAN to file and take charge of our Circular Mill. State experience and wages expected. Address PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont. (near Cartier.) 7

WANTED

YOUNG MAN FOR OUR TORONTO YARD who knows something of Hardwood Lumber Inspection, and who is willing to learn. Must be bright, energetic and have some brains. Box 592 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

WANTED

A STRICTLY SOBER YOUNG MAN WITH millwright experience to take charge of part of our steam-feed circular lumber and shingle mill. State experience, references and wages wanted. Apply Box 590, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 6

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED

LUMBER TRIMMER AND EDGER FOR mill of 10,000 to 15,000 ft. capacity, second hand, in good order. JOHN KAUFMANN, Cassel, Ontario. 7

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

FOR SALE

TUBULAR BOILERS.

2 7/2" x 18", 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes NEW.
2 7/2" x 16", 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes NEW.
3 7/2" x 16", 84 3/4" tubes, at Sarnia, Ont.
3 7/2" x 16", 74 4" tubes, fore and aft dome.
2 6 1/2" x 16", 52 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW.
3 6 1/2" x 17", 3" x 20 6" tubes, cross dome.
2 6 1/2" x 14", 52 4" tubes, cross dome.

ENGINES.

30" x 72" Corliss engine.
28" x 60" Harriss corliss engine.
23" x 60" Corliss engine.
22" x 48" Allis corliss engine.
20" x 48" corliss engine.
20" & 40" x 48" Hamilton corliss engine.
20" x 42" Bates corliss engine.
19" & 38" x 48" Allis corliss engine.
18" x 48" Wheelock corliss engine.
18" x 42" Allis corliss engine.
18" x 30" Corliss engine.
16" & 30" x 48" Hamilton corliss engine.
14" x 48" Harris corliss engine.
14" x 36" Manitowoc corliss engine.
28" x 56" Buckeye automatic engine.
20" x 27" Russell automatic engine.
18" x 27" Russell automatic engine.
18" x 24" Atlas automatic engine.
16" x 18" Atlas automatic engine.
16" x 16" Ideal automatic engine.
14" x 15" Myers automatic engine.
12" x 16" Ball automatic engine.
11 1/2" x 12" Ideal automatic engine.
11" x 16" Atlas class D, automatic engine.
10" x 12" Ball automatic engine.
2 7 1/2" x 12" Buckeye, style C, automatic engine.
26" x 34" Filer & Stowell throttling governor engine.
24" x 36" Lane & Bodley throttling governor engine.
24" x 32" slide valve throttling governor engine in Ontario.
22" x 42" Fulton slide valve throttling governor engine, at Sarnia, Ont.
20" x 24" slide valve Bay City throttling governor engine, at Sarnia, Ont.
18" x 36" Michigan slide valve throttling governor engine.
16" x 20" slide valve throttling governor engine.
14" x 24" Robinson slide valve throttling governor engine.
12" x 20" slide valve throttling governor engine.
12" x 16" slide valve throttling governor engine, at Sarnia, Ont.
10" x 16" Smalley throttling governor engine, at Sarnia, Ont.

PUMPS.

12" x 7 1/2" x 10" Buffalo, 4" suc., 4" dis.
12" x 7" x 10" Worthington, 5" suc., 4" dis. at Sarnia Ont.
10" x 6" x 14" Smith-Vaile, outside packed plunger, 5" suc., 4" dis.
10" x 6" x 10" Canton, 5" suc., 4" dis. NEW.
7 1/2" x 4 1/2" x 10" Buffalo, 3" suc., 2 1/2" dis.
2 7 1/2" x 4 1/2" x 10" Canton, 4" suc., 3" dis. NEW.
7" x 4 1/2" x 7" Canton, 4" suc., 3" dis. NEW.
6" x 4" x 6" Worthington, 3" suc., 2" dis.
5 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 6" Canton, 2 1/2" suc., 2" dis. NEW.
3 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 4" Snow, 1 1/2" suc., 1 1/2" dis.
4 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 4" Canton, 1 1/2" suc., 1 1/2" dis.

WICKES BROTHERS,
SAGINAW, MICH.

RESAW FOR SALE

LEFT-HAND 6 FT. DITTBENNER HORIZONTAL Resaw, with all accessories. Full particulars from THESSALON LUMBER CO., Nester-ville, Ontario.

FOR SALE

ONE 125 H. P. Laurie Corliss Engine, double eccentric, good as new, in use three years. Also one 80 H. P. tubular boiler, in use three years. Address Box 589 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

FOR SALE

COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE CIRCULAR SAW-mill, capacity 40M ft. per day. Extra good piling ground and yard on G.T. switch. Will sell as it stands or mill machinery separately. The SNIDER LUMBER CO., Gravenhurst, Ont. 6

For Sale

Cheap for Cash, Saw Mill Machine y.
1 double cut Watrous Pony Band Mill,
1 three Block Carriage,
1 Fricum Nigger,
1 four Saw Edger,
1 Lath and Shingle Mill Machinery,
1 Boiler & Engine 16 x 24,
1 Jack Chain & Gear,
1 Pulleys, Shafting, Etc., apply to
THOS. DARLING & SONS, Callander.

FOR SALE

1 new 10" x 4 side Cowan moulder complete.
1 refitted 10" x 4 side moulder complete.
1 8" x 3 side Cowan moulder, in good order.
4 refitted sash stickers complete.
2 new No. 3 Fox foot-power mitre machines.
1 new M17, Cowan hand-mitre machine.
1 30" revolving bed, double surface planer, complete.
1 refitted 27" revolving bed, double surface planer.
1 refitted 26" Cowan double surface, broken roll.
2 24" double surface planers in good order.
2 refitted 24" surface planers complete.
1 new 24" Cowan planer and matcher.
1 refitted 22" wood frame surface planer.
2 new 18" "Little Giant" planers and matchers.
1 rebuilt 15" pony planer complete.
1 nearly new 13" beading planer.
1 13" lightning flooring machine complete.
1 refitted 12" flooring machine complete.
5 new 16" buzz planers, complete with countershafts.
10 new 12" buzz planers, complete with countershafts.
1 new Cowan post-boring machine.
2 refitted horizontal boring machines.
2 new Cowan two spindle wood shapers (wood top).
2 new Robinson two spindle wood shapers (iron top).
2 refitted single spindle wood shapers.
1 nearly new two spindle wood shaper.
12 new saw arbors (No. 1 to No. 4).
1 new self feed rip saw table complete.
2 new dimension saw tables.
1 nearly new combination roller top saw table.
1 improved rip saw table in good order.
2 refitted handle and spoke sawing machines.
3 nearly new variety saw tables.
1 new No. 2 Crescent saw table, with boring attachment.
2 new No. 1 Crescent saw tables.
1 new iron frame swing saw.
1 nearly new, hand and foot-power saw table.
2 new 36" pedestal band sawing machines.
1 refitted 34" pedestal band sawing machine.
1 new Crescent panel band sawing machine.
2 refitted 54" band resawing machines.
2 refitted 40" circular resawing machine.
1 36" American double drum sander complete.
1 refitted 24" single drum sander, good order.
1 new Cowan blind sash and door clamp.
1 rebuilt American automatic sawing machine.
1 refitted R.H. three block saw mill complete.
1 nearly new gang edger, (3-18" saws).
1 new double edger, (2-16" saws).
2 new upright swing shingle machines, 40" saws.
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saws.
1 nearly new Canada Favorite shingle machine.
1 n w shingle jointer with 42" saw.
1 refitted shingle jointer with 42" wheel.
1 new No. 1 lath machine and bolter.
2 new No. 2 lath machines and bolters. c

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

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MILL AND LUMBER BUSINESS FOR SALE

IN ORDER TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF the late T. L. Buller, of Ridgetown, his saw and planing mill, sash and door factory, lumber yard, etc., must be sold, everything is in first class shape, and it is a profitable business. Apply to DORA BULLER OR E. D. MITTON, Executors, Ridgetown, Ont. 6

LAND AND LUMBER BUSINESS FOR SALE
THE WRITER WILL SELL HIS INTEREST representing three-fifths in a successful land and lumber business in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia. Land adjoining thriving town on C.P.R. Good school and other advantages. Land first-class for fruit with plenty of water. Value of interest \$8,000.00 and profits will double that amount in two years, besides paying a good salary for your management.

To a good practical business man experienced in land with ability to manage, will sell interest for \$8,000.00 with cash for half and the balance can be paid from the profits of the business, or will sell entire interest and control for \$7,000.00 cash. Other interests make sale necessary. Address Box 587, c/o CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS, SAW MILL,

Plant, Supplies, Mining Lots, Logs, &c.

— OF —

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Russell House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, A.D. 1908, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., by THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, the following Timber Limits, Real Estates, Saw Mill, Mining Lots, Plants, Supplies and Logs in transit, namely:—

Parcel Number 1. "Coulange Limits," comprising 156 square miles of Timber Limits on the Coulange River in the Province of Quebec, covered by Licenses Numbers 149, 150, 151 and 152 of Season 1873-74 and known as Berths W, X, Y and Z, together with certain Limit Plant, Supplies and Live Stock to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 2. "Hibou Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 20 square miles of Timber Limit on Hibou and Ignace Creeks covered by part of License No. 550 of Season 1873-74, together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 3. "Wakefield Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 8 square miles of Timber Limit in the Township of Wakefield covered by License No. 58 of Season 1873-74.

Parcel Number 4. Several Freehold Timber Lots in the Township of Wakefield.

Parcel Number 5. "Black and Dumoine Rivers Limit," comprising 26½ square miles of Timber Limit on the Black and Dumoine Rivers covered by part of Licenses Number 362 and 369 of Season 1873-74 together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies therewith.

Parcel Number 6. Real Estate, Saw Mill, Lumber Yard and Wharf at East Templeton. This parcel consists of about 208 acres more or less of Freehold and 5 acres of Leasehold land at East Templeton, P.Q. (about 8 miles below Ottawa on the Ottawa River), together with a fully equipped Saw Mill and Machinery erected thereon having a capacity of 150,000 feet per day, with Lumber yard, Wharf, Railway siding, Cars and other plant and machinery therewith.

Parcel Number 7. Mining Lots. This parcel consists of several mining lots and mining rights in the Townships of Wakefield, Buckingham, Portland East, Portland West and Derry.

Parcel Number 8. A large quantity of logs, timber, telegraph poles and ties now lying in and about the Ottawa, Coulange and Gatineau Rivers at and in transit to the above mentioned Saw Mill.

The first seven parcels above mentioned will first be offered for sale en bloc, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors. If the reserved bid is not reached, then each parcel will be immediately offered for sale, separately, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors.

Full particulars and complete descriptions of the respective parcels and the terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale and may be seen on application to the Vendors at East Templeton, P.Q., or to their Solicitors, Messrs. Gormully, Orde & Powell, No. 33 Sparks Street, Ottawa

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED,

Vendors.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1908.

FOR SALE

MOST VALUABLE LUMBER AND PULP. Wood Property in North America—Unexcelled in the World.

Over Six hundred square miles Spruce Timber; very accessible; cheap logging; good shipping.

Great Bargain offered prompt buyer.

For detail report and full information address

AMBROSE & BELKNAP,
Amherst, N. S.

SAWING CONTRACT

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR CUTTING of lumber by the thousand in any quantity from one million to one hundred million feet.

SOUTH RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Limited
South River, Ont.

BUY GOVERNMENT TIMBER, Cheapest, Best.

WELL LOCATED, AVERAGING 20 M. TO 60 M. per acre, in quantities to suit, only \$5.00 per acre up, favorable terms for Manufacture, Investment or Heritage. Values advancing rapidly. Write—C. R. McLAUGHLIN MGS. Empire Building, Vancouver, B.C. Can.

B. C. TIMBER AND TIMBER LANDS.

I HAVE FOR SALE, SOME OF THE FINEST tracts of Timber in British Columbia, principally Spruce, Fir and Cedar, ranging from 2,000 to 140,000 acres, mostly on tide water, and easily logged. Prices from \$1.00 to \$9.00 per acre. State your wants: I will supply them. W. H. LEMBEKE, P.O. Box 972, Vancouver, B.C.

FOR SALE

White Pine Canadian Timber Limit

IN DISTRICT OF ALGOMA, ON THE Canadian Pacific Railway, and tributary to Georgian Bay. Virgin Pine of large size and superior quality. Estimates and price will be furnished by owners on application. Address Box 577, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Annual Forestry Report

The annual report of the Superintendent of Forestry, R. H. Campbell, has been submitted to Parliament. It is a comprehensive review of the work accomplished last year, and is a valuable addition to the forestry literature of the continent.

The number of timber berths granted during the past year was 49, totaling an area of 410.6 square miles, and the amount received on account of bonuses was \$226,360.45, being an average of \$511 per square mile. It is satisfactory to note that recent sales of timber are yielding much larger average prices than have been received at any previous time.

The report says: "The present method of disposing of timber is, however, not a satisfactory one. The department has, as a rule, little or no knowledge of the timber of which it disposes, and as the quantity now in private hands is fully adequate to meet present needs, no detrimental result would follow the holding of timber lands until Government inspectors can examine and estimate the timber, so that an adequate upset price may be fixed before a berth is put up to competition.

"The necessity for fuller knowledge of the timbered districts is emphasized continually by the experience of the department, and it would be a proper policy for the department to obtain directly more adequate information in this respect. The inquiry made by a committee of the Senate during past session showed that the natural resources of the northern districts of the west are greater than the public had any idea of, but the evidence would be much increased in value if direct means were taken by the Government to obtain information in regard to these districts, and, as a result, the administration of the timber therein could be more intelligently carried out."

DRY STOCK READY FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

2 cars 1 x 18 to 23" panel and No. 1 Poplar.

6 " 1" 1st and 2nds Poplar.

6 " 1" No. 1 common Poplar.

6 " 1" No. 2

8 " 1" mill cull Poplar.

2 " 1 x 18 and wider panel and No. 1 Cottonwood.

15 " 5/4 No. 1 common Cottonwood.

5 " 1 x 13 to 17" box boards Cottonwood.

20 cars 1 x 8 to 12" box boards Cottonwood.

19 " 1 x 13 to 17 1st and 2nds

21 " 1 x 13 to 17 No. 1 common

20 " 1 x 6 to 12" 1st and 2nds

15 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 1 common Cottonwood

20 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 2

15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red or white Oak.

24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red or white Oak.

AMERICAN LUMBER AND MANFG. CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN DONOGH LUMBER CO., Limited

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

WHOLESALE

1212 TRADERS BANK CHAMBERS

Phone Main 7733

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BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES

Apply to

LESLIE & CRAWFORD
Vancouver, B.C.

McPHERSON &

FULLERTON BROS.

Timber and Real Estate, Victoria, B.C.

27 miles Cedar and Spruce, will cruise twenty thousand to acre or better. Price \$2.50 per acre.

45 miles on Skeena, will cruise fifteen thousand feet to acre. Price \$1.25 per acre. If you are interested in timber write us. Correspondence solicited.

Try a Car

of our SOFT YELLOW PINE FINISHING LUMBER. It weighs about 2,700 lbs. per 1,000 feet. Can also furnish yellow pine timber 4 x 4 to 2 x 20, dressed four sides:

C. A. SPALDING & CO.

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Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of

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PLANING, MATCHING, RESAWING,
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Factory near Station. Write for Prices

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The largest and most extensive Manu-

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CAPITALS in the United States.

Write for prices and discounts.

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We have the most perfect fitting
LOCK-JOINT COLUMN made.

Write for Catalogue and prices.

WE FURNISH COLUMN IN
ANY SIZE OR LENGTH



Current Trade Conditions

ONTARIO.

Although the volume of orders placed in Ontario during the past fortnight has not varied materially from previous weeks, there has been a brighter tone to the market and a greater number of inquiries from rural yards, which presage a considerable increase in business by April 1st. Among builders the impression is that it will be June before structural operations are in full swing, although there is no doubt that an early and promising spring will do wonders in reviving trade, particularly in the country, where so much depends on the crop prospects. Country yards have been buying so little that it is almost impossible for them to fill what small orders are coming to them and from these inquiries are coming. They know that they must have lumber soon and are trying to buy to the best advantage. This will mean the shipping of a good deal of material at an early date.

Quoted prices of pine and hemlock are questioned on account of the rates at which some material has been sold. There has been no official drop in price and the big dealers are holding firmly to past quotations, but the idea is abroad that pine and hemlock must come down and reports of odd lots bought cheaply encourage retailers to hold off. It is rumored that within the past week yellow pine has weakened again and if such proves to be the case, there is little doubt that a good deal of this material will find its way into Canada. It is said that the Ottawa Valley mills have been placing considerable stocks of white pine in Western Ontario. The Northern

Ontario mills are determined, however, to adhere to past rates. They claim they have held up during a trying winter and see no cause for doubting the market at this stage of the game. Much will depend on the action of retailers during the next few weeks.

EASTERN CANADA.

In the eastern provinces interest is centered principally in the hauling of logs to the streams in anticipation of the breaking up of the ice. The cut has been curtailed in almost every section and a comparatively small quantity of lumber will be manufactured during the coming season.

The demand for spruce is not active and indications point to the lapse of some time before prices reach a sound level again. In New York there is little or no market for cargo shipments, retailers having nothing beyond old contracts in view. Concessions are the general rule on all orders placed.

Eastern cedar shingles are in good condition. The demand is moderate, but stocks are small and prices firmly maintained. The mills are asking \$4.10 to \$4.25 for the best cedar and \$3.50 to \$3.60 for clears for the Boston market. Lath are in small demand and values far from firm.

WESTERN CANADA.

Coast mills are hampered in their operations by letters coming in daily from farmers, contractors and other consumers in the prairie provinces, asking that they be supplied with lumber direct. When the cut in prices was decided upon a few weeks ago it was thought that the trade with the northwest,

which has been flat for many months past, would revive somewhat. Travelers, however, were unable to get orders, as the retailers will not buy until they dispose of the lumber bought when the prices were high and they threaten loss of business to any mill that sells direct on the new basis of prices. Now that such changes have occurred in the local log situation mills are practically assured of a good class of logs at lower prices and have shown an inclination to meet the situation by a reduction in prices. The retailers always control the situation, as with no import duty on lumber they can hold up the threat that they will buy from Washington mills.

UNITED STATES.

In the Chicago market, trade in hemlock promises to be active judging by the number of country inquiries dealers are receiving. In New York, on the contrary, it is hard work getting retailers to consider hemlock buying, although quotations on large orders are shaded somewhat. Prices are not in satisfactory condition.

Inquiries for pine are also encouraged and prices are being better maintained. The increase in the number of orders is not particularly noticeable. At Buffalo, white pine is moving slowly.

The resumption of operations by a large number of hardwood manufacturing concerns throughout this section has had a stimulating effect on the market. The demand for white and red oak in both plain and quarter sawed is better than has been the case since last summer. Hard maple is being bought by the flooring factories for immediate use only.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Liverpool spot market for Quebec pine deals is firm for lower

grades, but for higher grades the position is not so good. Complaints are frequent of the general slackness of business, but there is an undesirable scarcity of orders for Quebec pine. Consumers state that the wood is not worth the prices asked and look for a drop in price. Stocks are just now particularly low in the lower grades and what is in stock is being firmly held, but there is little or no demand for the higher grades and stocks, generally speaking, are ample.

Values of birch planks are unchanged, but show a tendency to stiffen, if anything, as stocks are generally becoming depleted, with very little fresh material arriving. Logs are being firmly held, especially if fresh and well manufactured.

In the spruce market there is very little life and orders are coming in in a very desultory fashion. Such small arrivals as reach Liverpool are sold from the vessel's side on private terms.

A Campbelltown, N.B., despatch states that the cut on the Restigouche this season is between fifty and sixty million feet; it would probably be nearer sixty than fifty million. The Shives cut alone will be between twenty and thirty million. The cut is larger than was expected, largely due to weather conditions. The scarcity of snow prevented the lumbermen from hauling as easily as usual. They were yarding for three weeks at a period when they were usually hauling. One operator alone got out 1,500,000 feet more than he expected on that account. The men are now hauling as fast as possible.

Indications point to an early opening of the river and it is probable that driving will be begun somewhat earlier than usual.

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring

N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Traders Bank Building

65 Yonge Street - TORONTO



Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

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E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

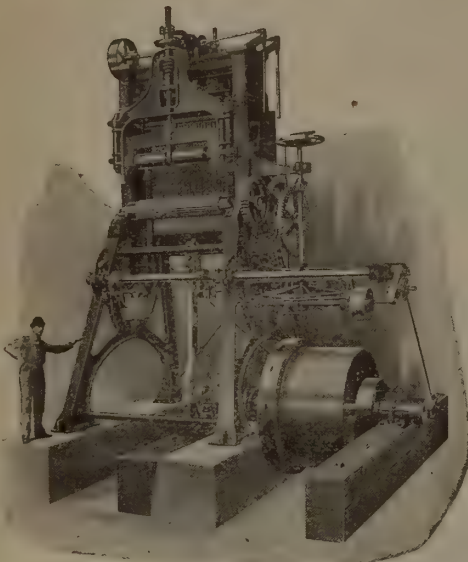
PROMPT SHIPMENT of GOOD LUMBER

is our motto. It is only a question of what you want and when you want it. Large and well-assorted stocks kept on hand at all times to insure the filling of orders without unnecessary delay. Better let us quote you on your next order.

**Special Bills cut to order on short
notice in White Pine and Norway,
any length from 10 ft. to 60 ft.**

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company
Limited
Sarnia - Ontario

Wickes Gangs



OUR NO. 3 GANG

are built for mills of any capacity. They are built right and you can depend on them. We want you to investigate our machines for the more you know about them the surer you will be to buy them when in the market for a gang.

Remember—Nine types from which to select with an endless number of sizes.

Send for catalogue or ask
for our representative to call

WICKES BROTHERS
Saginaw - Mich.

THE NEWS

John Gauthier & Company, lumber dealers, D'Israeli, Que., have dissolved.

The Fraser Davidson Lumber Company, Limited, Moose Jaw, Sask., have obtained a charter.

A new mill is to be erected at Dalhousie, N.B., by the St. Lawrence Lumber Company, of Three Rivers, Que., at a cost of \$150,000.

Mr. Robert Hamilton, of the Robt. Hamilton Machinery Company, Vancouver, has returned from a month's trip to Eastern Canada.

The Imperial Shingle Company, Limited, Vancouver, have erected a new office building near their mill and their business address is now corner of spruce street and Sixth avenue, Vancouver.

A new wooden bridge will be erected this season at Deer Bay Creek, near Peterborough. Reeve Brown, of North Monaghan, is chairman of the Roads and Bridges Committee of the Council Council.

Robt. Hamilton & Company, of Vancouver, report the sale of a 60 inch by 16 foot Goldie-McCulloch boiler to A. Urquhart, of Comox, B.C., for installation in his mill at Cumberland, Vancouver Island.

J. D. Moody, manager of the Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited, and Vicegerent Snark, for British Columbia, of the Hoo-Hoo, has returned to the terminal city from a several months' visit to his old home in Texas.

S. Cunard & Company, Halifax, N.S., will receive tenders up to March 16th for the cargo of the "Affezione" now lying at the dry dock and consisting of 704 M. spruce lumber, 1 by 3 to 1 by 11, shippers, and 51 M. spruce lumber, 1 by 3 to 1 by 11, seconds.

The Alberta Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver, have added to their power equipment by the installation of a 350 horse-power Atlas engine, and a 72 by 16 boiler. They have also installed a 16 x by 30 McGregor-Gourlay timber sizer and a Berlin band re-saw.

A terrible accident occurred at Dodderidge Station a short time ago. While engaged at his work at the mills, an employe named Reader, an Englishman of 40 years, was caught up by the machinery and literally sawn in two. The unfortunate man left a wife and family.

The False Creek Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver, report a steady run all the winter, the bulk of their output going to the local trade. They purpose extending the mill building in the near future and also adding another planer and matcher to their equipment.

The C. P. R. have been authorized to construct bridges at or near the following points on their system: Lethbridge, Alta.; Carpenter Creek, B.C.; Mission Branch, B.C.; Bala, Ont.; Thames River, Ont.; Embro, Ont.; Brockville, Ont., and Badger Creek, Man.; C. N. Monserat, engineer of bridges, Montreal.

The Mitchell Machinery Company, of Vancouver, report the sale of two Vulcan Iron Works logging engines, one 10 inch by 12 inch and the other 9 inch by 10 inch, to a new logging company now being organized in Vancouver. They have also secured the order for an aerial tramway, a Pelton water wheel and a Curtis air compressor, to be supplied to the Moresby Island Mining & Development Company.

Among the latest companies to secure a charter are:—Britnell & Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., incorporated as lumber manufacturers, capital \$40,000, incorporators, W. Britnell, A. E. Britnell, Thos. Reid and C. W. Thompson, all of Toronto; and Bowman-Gray Lumber Company, Limited, Dundas, Ont., incorporated, capital \$40,000, incorporators, J. H. Bowman, A. McL. Gray, M. T. Brown and others, all of Dundas.

Following the announcement just made of the completion of the deal with the Grand Trunk Pacific, a contract will immediately be made awarding the contract for the construction of 100 miles of railway from Prince Rupert eastward at approximately \$8,500,000. The most important feature is that construction work begins this year and is to be carried on continuously until the line reaches the eastern boundary of the province.

GOOD SERVICE
BETTER PRICES
BEST GRADES

**"You are from
Missouri?"**

Then send us your orders and
—we'll show you.

**Our Spruce Lumber
and Lath are
Right**

**The Great West
Lumber Co.**

Winnipeg, Man.

Mills at Greenbush, Sask.

The Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, Vancouver, have added another to their list of agencies, having taken over the agency for the Province of British Columbia of the Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company's leather belting. They have put in a large stock of "Graknight" and "Nepthune" (waterproof) brands, and have a practical belt man on their staff, who will be able to supply belts of all kinds at very short notice.

W. P. Fowle, late manager of the Fraser River Sawmills, New Westminster, B.C., now in partnership with R. E. Nevins, will shortly commence building a large sawmill almost directly opposite the Fraser River mills at Bon Accord. In addition, it is stated that representatives of one of the most prominent lumber and sawmill concerns of Anacortes have been in the city negotiating a site for the erection of a mill on the south side of the Fraser river.

For the second time this year the monthly returns of the building department at Vancouver show an excess over the corresponding months of last year. The February total amounts to \$368,225 as against \$319,220 for last February, an advance of \$49,005. The advance over the 1907 record for the months of the year now stands at \$217,425. Building Inspector Jarrett states there will be no difficulty whatever in rolling up a six-million-dollar total for the present year.

We are in receipt of a copy of a well prepared catalogue, issued by the Cordesman-Rechten Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, fully illustrating their No. 3 1-2 band re-saw, and showing views of the different parts of the machine. The catalogue further illustrates many of their lines of filing room supplies and treats on brazing and the care of band saws generally. The book can be obtained either from the company's head office or from their local agents, the Mitchell Machinery Company, Vancouver.

Charles Warwick is putting in a shingle mill in the municipality of South Vancouver, about a quarter of a mile from the Cemetery road. The mill is being equipped with "Simplex" shingle machines and Burton saws, and is operated by a 30 horse-power motor. About a mile farther on Mr. Warwick is building a saw mill of 15,000 feet per day capacity for the manufacture of fir, spruce and hemlock. This mill is equipped with a Schaaake circular saw mill and the usual running gear, and will be driven by a 60 horse-power motor. Mr. Warwick also intends to instal a planer.

A despatch from New Westminster, B.C., informs us that the big McDonald-Barnet mills on Lulu Island are being rushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and that both the shingle and lumber mills will be in operation during the coming summer. The framework of the shingle mill is already up and it will commence cutting timber several months sooner than the saw mill. It will contain six machines and will have a capacity of 200,000 shingles a day. The foundations for the lumber mill have been built and the mill itself will be put up right away. Two large dry kilns are being put up in connection with the mills and it is expected that the shingle mill will be in operation early in April.

Notice of motion to quash the Seaman-Kent by-law at Meaford has just been given and some of the moving spirits of this progressive town are now beginning to feel that, after all, this course of action may perhaps be a mistaken one. The members of the company state that when they are in active running order they will employ as many hands and probably more than they have done heretofore. There are now installed in the factory five machines which cost \$3,000 each, and another machine arrived from headquarters quite recently. The company have made arrangements for loading from two to three cars with hardwood flooring every day of each week during the coming season. The agreement calls for the employment of ninety hands. As the local organ points out, it would not be surprising in the light of present circumstances if the Seaman-Kent shareholders should feel that their faith in the honesty and integrity of the ratepayers has been misplaced. To have the report go abroad that Meaford induced a company to rebuild on a promise which the people of the town did not endeavor to carry out will do the town inestimable injury and harm for years to come. The mere mention of such a thing would cause any self-respecting company to think twice before seriously entertaining any kind of a proposition to establish in that locality.

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1 in. 5/4 in. 6/4 in. Cull Soft Elm
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Cedar posts 5 in. and up 8 ft
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Lath and Pickets. Railway Ties.

ANNUAL CAPACITY

Lumber, 40,000,000; Shingles, 20,000,000;
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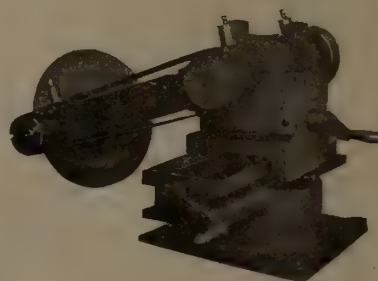
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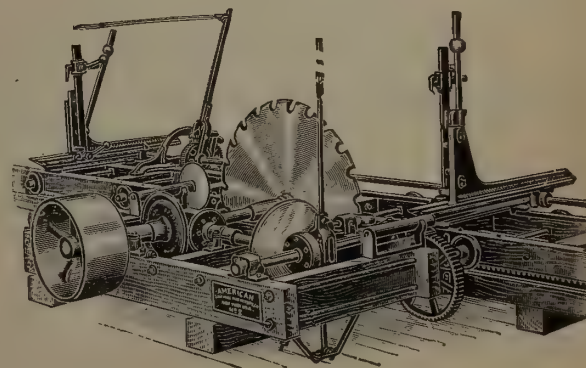
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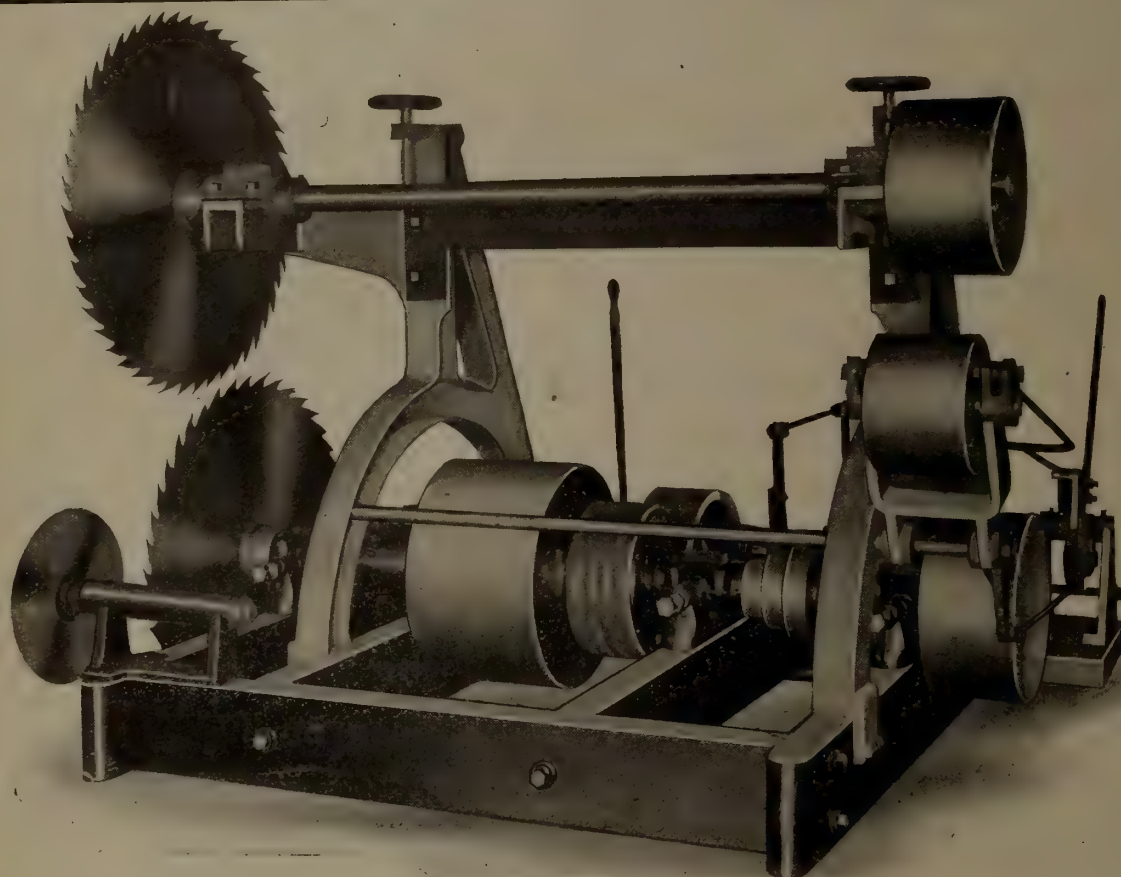
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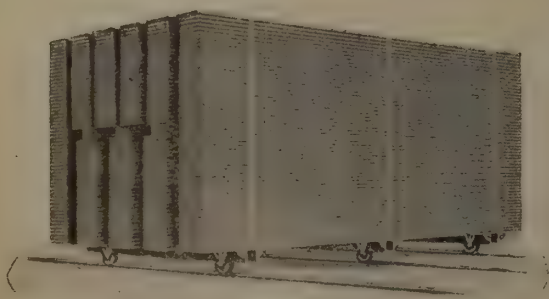
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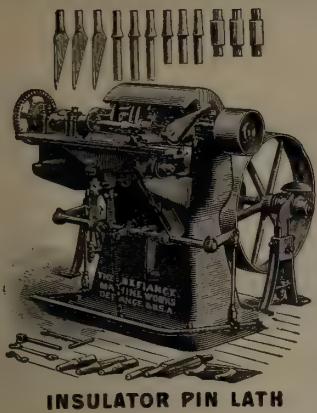
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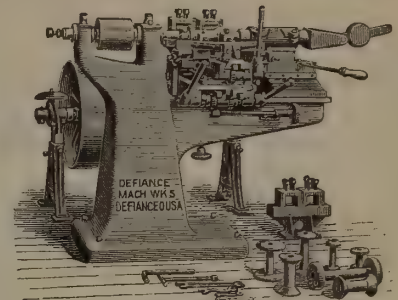
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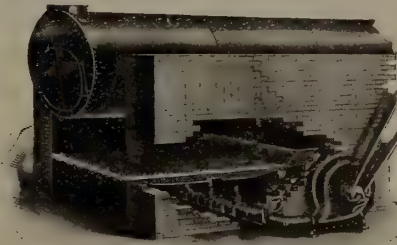
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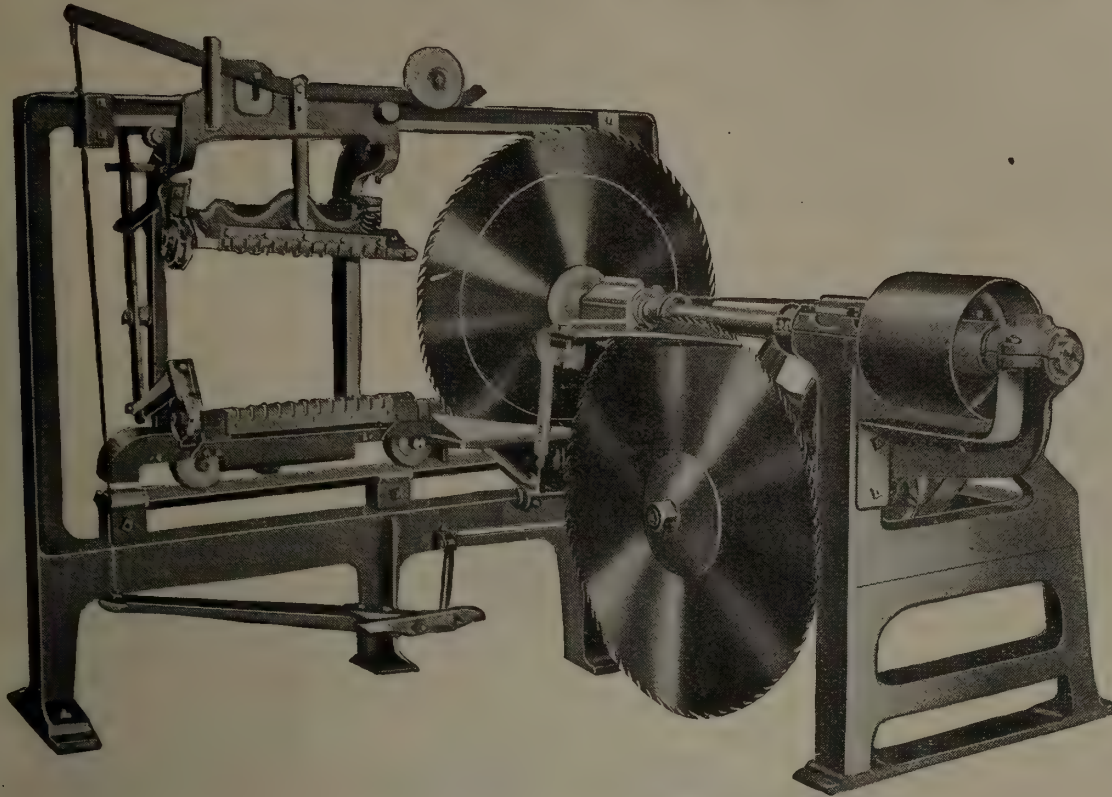
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IN this, our latest design of Shingle Machine, we have incorporated all the advantages contained in our wood frame "Simplex" and added several improvements.

The arbor has been made heavier and a third bearing added to support it outside the driving pulley. The method of putting lead in the saw arbor has been greatly improved. This is now done by swinging on a centre directly under the saw the whole frame which carries the arbor. Thus the alignment of the bearings is not in any way affected and there will be no danger of hot bearings after the lead has been changed. The change may be made while the machine is running and without stopping the carriage.

An improvement has also been made in the method of driving the edger. It is belted direct from a shaft running at right angles to the main arbor from which it is driven by means of a bevel friction. This makes a very neat compact drive and has proved satisfactory in the mill.

The rail on which the carriage travels is made of square steel and when worn can be renewed by simply turning upside down.

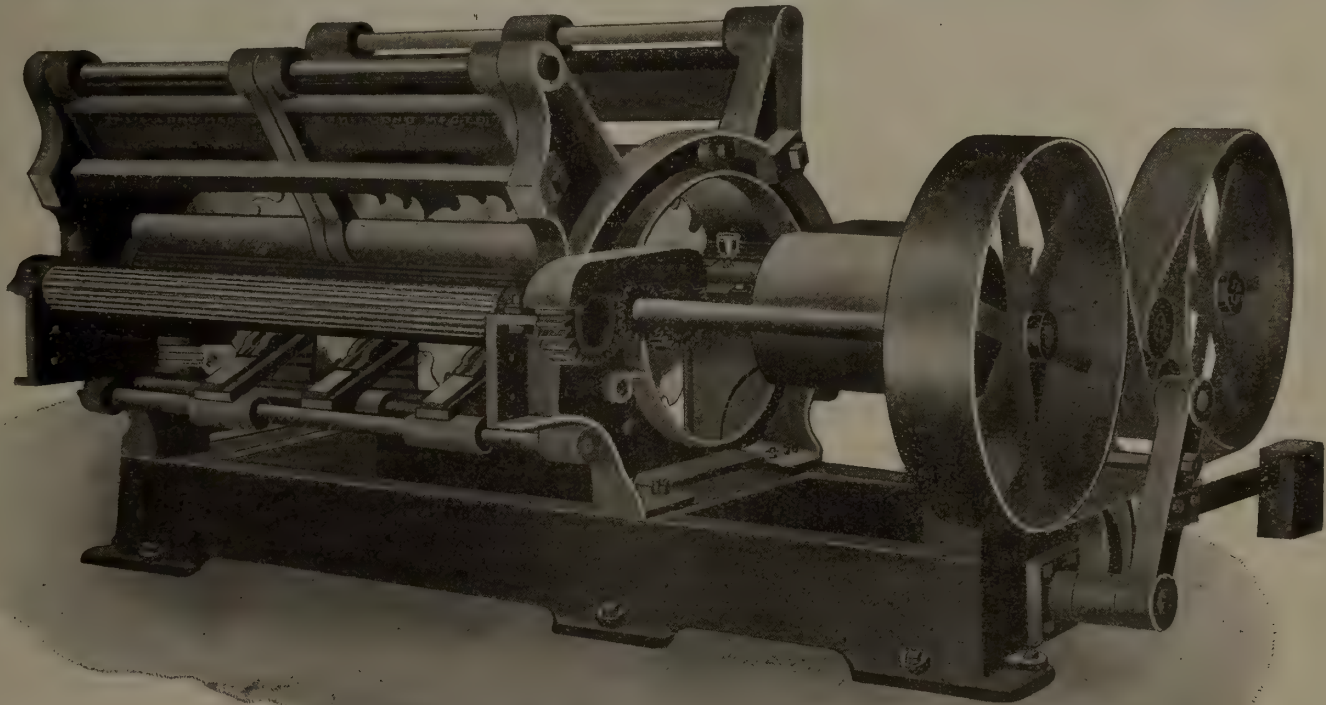
Over three hundred of our Upright Machines (wood and iron frames) are in use in British Columbia and Washington.

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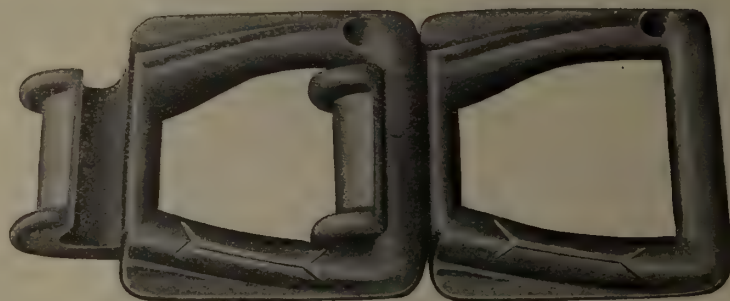
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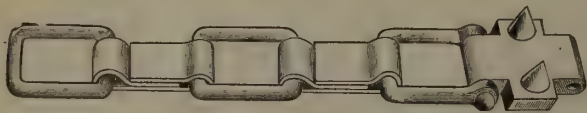
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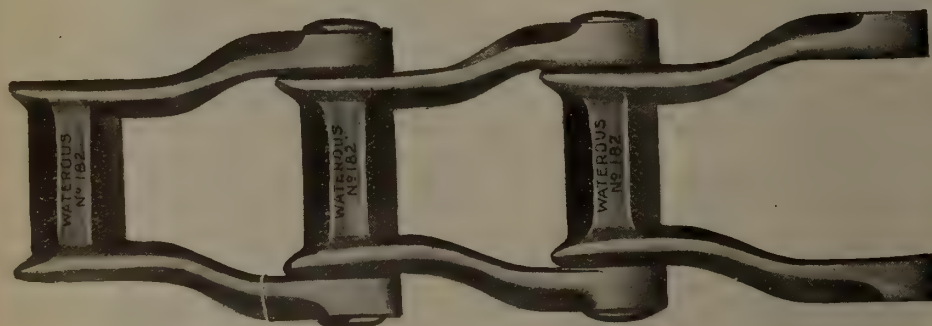
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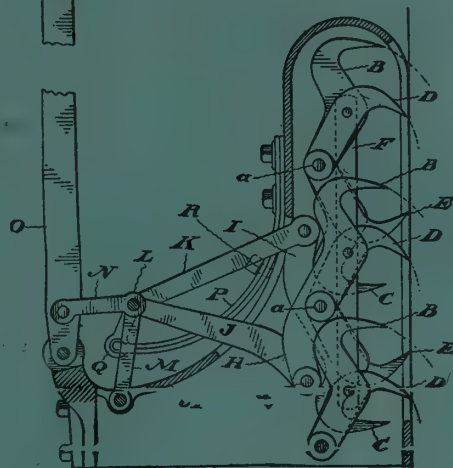
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Fig. 1.



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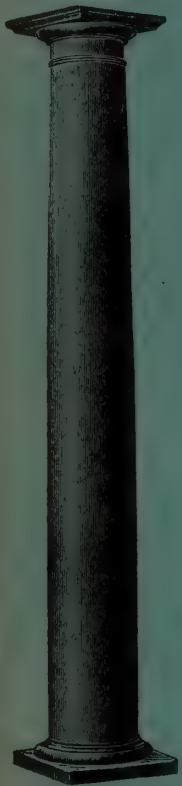
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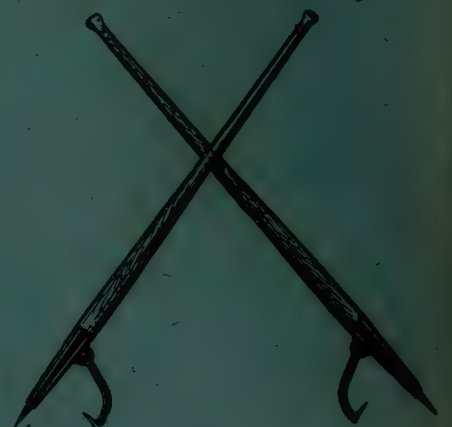
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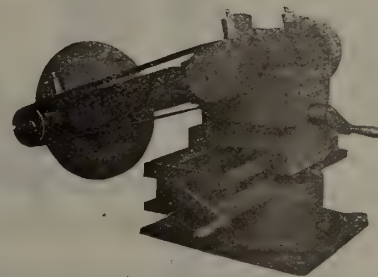
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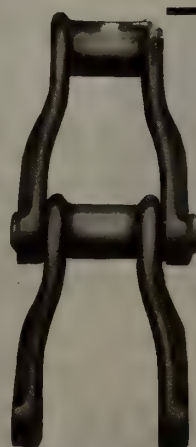
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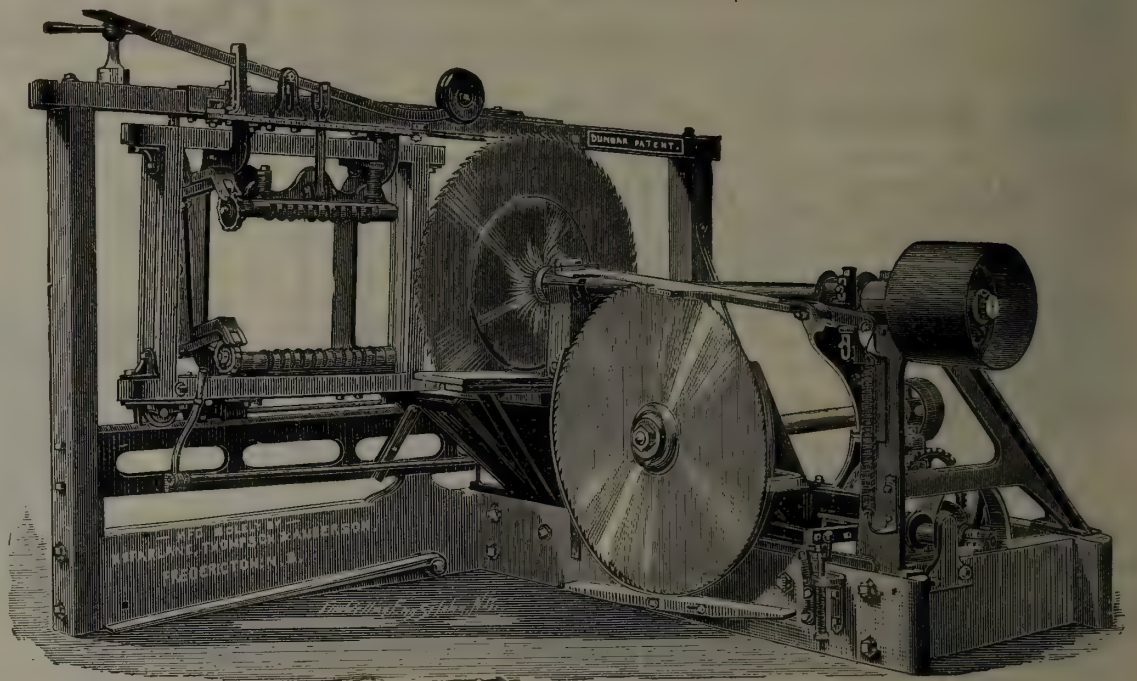
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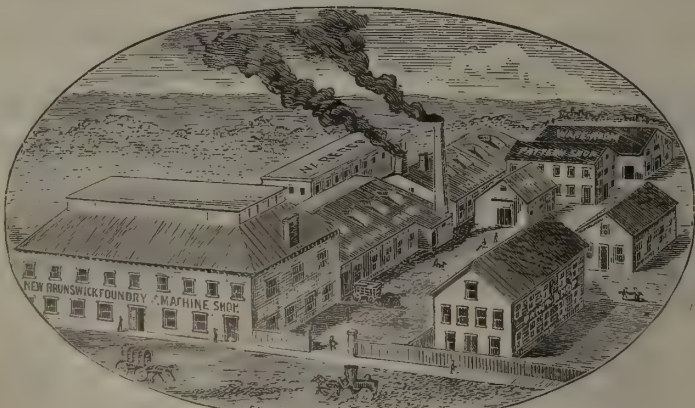
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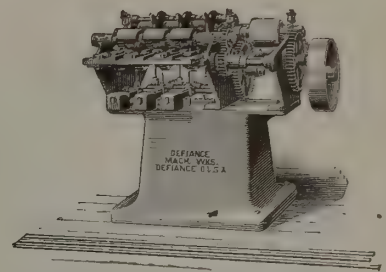
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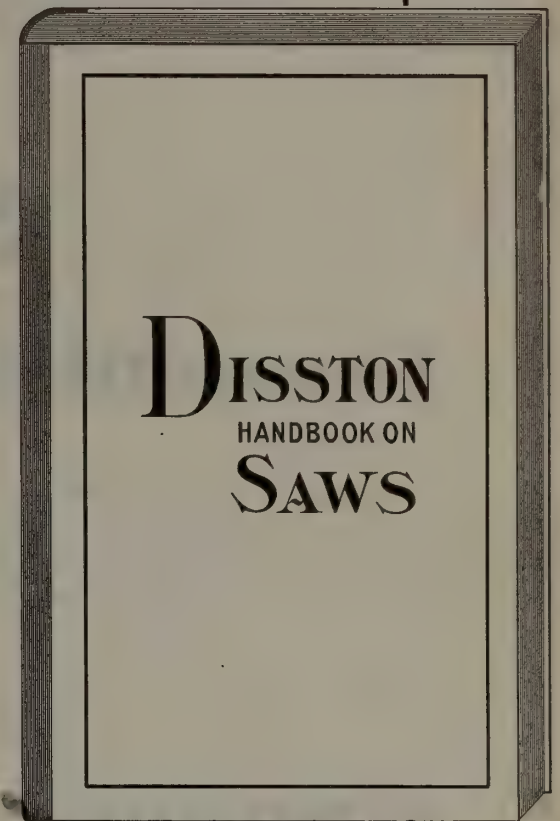
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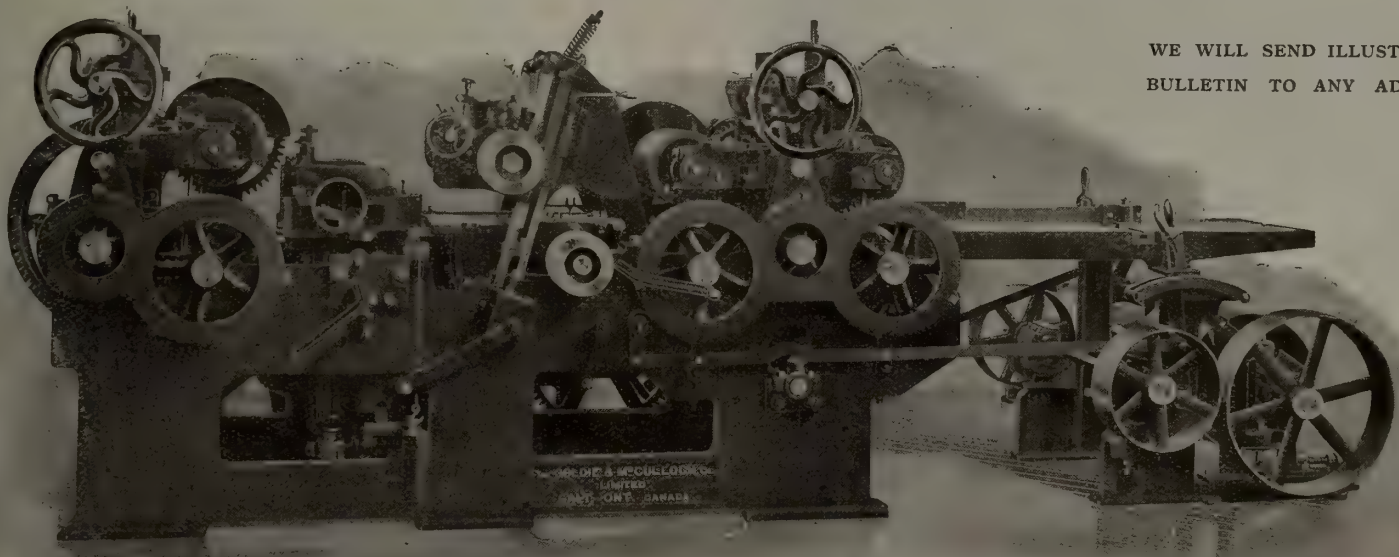
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

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TORONTO

— APRIL 1, 1908 —

MONTREAL

A Modern Fable.

"Once upon a time there were two men, Mr. Optimistic and Mr. Pessimistic, who made up their minds they would enjoy a day's fishing. They expended a large amount of money for tackle, dug a nice lot of worms, caught some good fat frogs and met on the shore of the lake.

"Mr. Pessimistic said: 'It smells to me a little like rain, it seems to me I can see a cloud over there in the sky, and I tell you right now I am not going to take any chances by going out on the lake until conditions change. The boat might tip over, you know, and then I would lose all of my expensive tackle. Even if the boat didn't spill me out, if it rained I would get wet, if I got wet I would catch cold, if I caught cold I would have a fever, and if I had a fever I would probably die, so I am going to stay on shore until everything is more favorable.'

"Mr. Optimistic said: 'Well, you can stay here, count your worms and eat your frogs if you want to, but I am going out. I have put a lot of money into this outfit. I have got some good fresh bait, and a little cloud doesn't scare me a particle. Suppose we do have a shower, the sun will soon come out, and anyway you would dry off just as quickly in the boat as on shore, besides all that, I want some fish and I am going to have them.'

"All day long Mr. Pessimistic sat on the shore waiting for the storm which never came. His worms dried up, his frogs died, and at night when Mr. Optimistic came in with a big string of fish, he cursed his luck, said everything always went against him, and then teased Mr. Optimistic to divide his fish with him.

"Moral—Simply because Wall Street was foolish enough to get its feet wet is no reason in the world why the entire country should stand still and shiver. Don't scuttle the ship or let the bait dry up. Put on fresh bait, a pleasant look and trust in Providence, but don't forget to throw out your line. No man ever caught a mess of fish who jumped out of the boat, ran up in the woods and kicked a tree. The country was never in better shape than it is this very minute, with 'bumper' crops and good prices, all we need to do is to displace foolish fear with intelligent confidence. Business conditions will again be normal just so soon as the mind of the people is normal."

Canadian Pulpwood Legislation.

On March 12 last a strong plea for the placing of an export duty on pulpwood was made at Ottawa by Mr. E. N. Lewis, of West Huron, who introduced into the House a resolution to the effect "that in the opinion of this House such an export duty should be placed on the export of pulpwood as will be sufficient to induce its manufacture into paper in Canada, and thus save to the labor of Canada the six millions of dollars now lost." Mr. Lewis also suggested that a Royal Commission be appointed to inquire into the whole question. Continuing, he said:

"While pulpwood is a raw material of comparatively low value it produces manufactured articles of high cost. Millions upon millions of spruce logs, hundreds of thousands of cords of pulpwood go yearly from Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to feed the pulp and paper mills of the Eastern, Middle and Western States.

"What does Canada get for this?

"1. The Government not \$1 a cord.

"2. The chopper, the loader, the river driver, the teamster, the peeler, not much more.

"3. The railways a low rate on coarse freight.

"The whole result, \$6 or \$7 per cord left in Canada. They don't even allow us to carry the pulpwood in Canadian vessels. I have here a list of fourteen steamships carrying pulpwood last season from Quebec ports to Wisconsin ports, twelve of which are United States vessels, and two Norwegian.

"Watch the value grow afterwards.

"4. Every cord of wood ground to pulp, value \$20.

"5. Every cord of wood made into fibre, value \$30 to \$32.

"6. Every cord of wood made into paper, value \$40 to \$45 and up.

"The resolution asks the Government to take such action as will save to the labor men of Canada the six million dollars now lost annually. I firmly believe twenty millions would be nearer the mark.

"The United States shuts out our finished product, paper, but takes our crude product, pulpwood, makes it into paper and undersells us in Europe with their surplus dump."

Mr. Lewis' suggestion regarding the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate and report on the entire pulpwood situation is a good one. There is so much diversity of opinion regarding Canada's forest wealth and the future of the lumber industry that any attempt to enlighten those interested would be heartily welcomed. Figures are usually deceptive, but it must be possible to form a fairly accurate idea of the timber area and wealth of the Dominion. The incongruity of some of the statements made in this regard was shown in the reply made to Mr. Lewis by Dr. Beland, member for Beauce. That gentleman contended that it was false to assume that the pulpwood supply of the United States was nearly exhausted and equally false to say that there was any danger of Canada's supplies of timber or pulpwood approaching depletion. If Dr. Beland's correction is valid it is difficult to conceive why there should be any objection to Canada placing an export duty on her pulpwood. The entire subject would be one of secondary importance rather than of the vital interest which it undoubtedly is. It is no false alarm that stirs President Roosevelt to earnestly urge Congress to remove all duty on forest products and to request Canada to do the same.

When the bargaining begins, Canada should keep constantly before her mind the fact that she holds all the high cards. We have the forests and the Americans have the need. That being so, we must not be cajoled or hoodwinked into selling out our advantage for any small price. For instance, it will never do to let the Americans take away our pulpwood or pulp free of duty, either import or export, and then permit them to shut our paper—our finished product—out of their market. Free pulp must certainly be accompanied by free paper. Otherwise we will be simply feeding the American paper mills with our raw material that they may keep our paper, hampered by an import duty, out of their market and compete with it in foreign markets on even terms.

The proper handling of this situation by the Canadian Government should result in transferring the entire paper industry to Canada; for, as we have a monopoly of the raw material, we can command a monopoly of its manufacture.

Building For Speculation or Investment.

The term speculative building usually conveys the impression of unsubstantial structures hastily thrown together. Experience points to the close connection between these two, yet it may well be doubted whether all bad building is speculative or all speculative building is bad. The old adage still applies: "Fools build houses for wise men to live in," implying that sound building is expensive and that those who build for investment must expect disappointment. Those who build costly houses to gratify personal tastes or requirements usually find, when the time for disposal comes that they have to accept much less than the outlay. But to invest money in bricks and mortar is not always a bad investment, nor are all buildings erected by private enterprise for private use unsaleable at a fair price. Good architecture is costly and those who wish the real article must do so with their eyes open, knowing that works of art can never bring their full value if put upon the general market.

The building speculator is generally possessed of insufficient capital to even carry through his building scheme. His object is to turn a small capital over and over as quickly as possible. When the work is finished, his object is to sell immediately, so as to realize the capital which he has invested, such as it is, pay off his mortgages, and pocket such profit as there may be; and then start afresh upon another similar building scheme, and upon precisely the same method. Here is every temptation toward bad building. If he can only sell his houses, he is soon free from all liability for repairs. Trusting to this, he can adopt the flimsiest of construction, which local regulations will permit. He leaves a heavy crop of difficulties to the purchaser; but that, he considers, is not his concern.

The man who builds for investment pursues a very different plan. His object is not to sell quickly and begin afresh, but to build once for all, and either to live in the house himself, or to let it out to tenants, and to treat the rent as income. As a general rule, the property dealt with in this way is of a larger type, consisting of good flats, offices, residences, or shops, the object being to realize a steady income from invested capital. There is still considerable inducement to build cheaply, in order that as large a return as possible may be obtained; but, at the same time, sufficient regard must be had to the future. It thus becomes essential to build soundly, in order that repairs may be avoided, and that the building may be maintained at a minimum yearly outlay, without deterioration for a long period of years. It is also necessary, if tenants are to be obtained, that the arrangements should be convenient, and that the architecture, if not extravagant, should at any rate be pleasing.

Thus there is all the difference in the world between the speculator who builds for the present moment only, and the investor who cares quite as much, and perhaps more, for the future, aiming at a fair return for his capital at the present time, and hoping for a better return in years to come; for there is again this further difference between the two classes—that the speculator chooses only a district where buildings of the description which he is thinking of putting up are likely to sell at present; whereas the investor takes a great deal of trouble to select a site which has, he thinks, a future before it—where, in fact, his buildings are likely to improve rather than deteriorate in value.

Forests and the Water Supply.

In a paper by Mr. W. H. Bréithaupt on "River Regulation with Reference to Ontario Peninsula and the Grand River," read before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers on the 5th ult., attention was drawn to the relation of the forest to the water supply. The reforestation of about 425 square miles of land in and around Luther and Melancthon townships was one of the suggestions made by Mr. Bréithaupt. He suggested that in addition to reafforestation, large basins or reservoirs should be formed and water stored in these till the season for its greatest need arrived. It was stated that Luther township was nearly all swamp land as late as 1871, so that it lent itself naturally to reafforestation. Within its area there were the sources of several considerable streams.

A Canadian Forestry Exhibit.

Acting under the instructions of the Director of the Canadian Geological Survey, Professor John Macoun began last summer to collect material for a Forestry exhibit for the new Victoria Museum. It is proposed to represent every indigenous species by tree sections, polished deals and photographs. About fifty species were collected last season, chiefly in Southwestern Ontario. The tree sections when ready for exhibition will be four feet in height, cut so as to show the grain of the upper half, the lower portions remaining as the sections came from the tree. The deals will be polished in the usual manner and the photographs framed in wood of the species they represent.

A Lumber Salesman's Symphony.

Here is a bit of philosophy that is worth any salesman's while reading and remembering. It was written by Edwin Osgood Grover:—

"I believe in the goods I am selling, in the firm I am working for, and in my ability to get 'results.' I believe that honest goods can be sold to honest men by honest methods. I believe in working not waiting, in laughing not weeping, in boosting not knocking, and in the pleasure of selling goods. I believe that a man gets what he goes after, that one order to-day is worth two orders to-morrow and that no man is down-and-out until he has lost faith in himself. I believe in to-day and the work I am doing, in to-morrow and the work I hope to do and in the sure reward which the future holds. I believe in courtesy, in competition. I believe there is an order somewhere for every man ready to take one. I believe I'm ready—right now.

Has Discouraged Timber Speculation.

"I believe the provincial legislature is aiming at the eventful preservation of timber for those only who are bona fide manufacturers," said Mr. H. Youdell, the veteran timber broker of Vancouver, B.C., recently. "Recent legislation appears to me to have been passed for the purpose of doing away as much as possible with speculation in timber, and on the whole I believe that all legislation that has been passed has been, on the whole, in the interests of the community. The legislation reserving all unlicensed timber was an excellent measure, and I have no doubt that the present agitation to have licenses extended for twenty-one years will be successful. I think every one should encourage the provincial legislature in the attempt to stop speculation, for at the present time, there is as much wild-catting in timber, in British Columbia, as there was in mines several years ago, when the whole province was set back by the bad name it got, through unscrupulous men launching wild-cats on the market."

Professor Fernow Explains.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN,

Dear Sir,—Will you allow me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that one or two rather ludicrous errors appeared in the report of my address before the Ontario Lumbermen's Association, published in your issue of March 1? I would ask you as a favor to allow me to assure your readers that whatever appeared incongruous in my talk was of clerical origin. There is only one point I should like to correct. I tried to convey the idea that there was at least one large railroad corporation in the States that showed itself highly interested in forestry by the large appropriation it had made the first year to their new forestry department. Their appropriation was \$300,000, not \$3,000, as reported.

It may also be of interest in this connection to note that at the Montreal meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association there were at least three professional foresters present who are employes of large Canadian lumber and paper companies, and that I am charged to find a competent man for another large paper pulp concern, showing that the practical value of technically educated foresters is beginning to be appreciated in Canada.

Yours very truly,

B. E. FERNOW.

Canadian Forestry Association

Of much more than the usual interest and with a record attendance of lumbermen, trained foresters, statesmen and dignitaries of the church, the annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association was held in Montreal on March 13th, 14th and 15th last. The conservation of Canadian forest wealth and the urgent need of public attention toward this, one of the most urgent problems of the day, was the dominant topic of discussion during the three days of the convention. Not the least of the striking features of the gathering was the presence of a number of leaders of the Roman Catholic church. Several bishops and dignitaries, not only manifested keen interest in the work of the convention, but took an active part in the discussion. The introduction of the bi-lingual system into the work of the Association was also a pleasing innovation.

Following the formal opening of the convention by Sir Louis Jette, lieutenant-governor of Quebec, came the address of the president, Mr. H. M. Price.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Price referred to the fact that twenty-six years ago the first annual meeting of the Association was held in Montreal. He said that it was most encouraging to see Earl Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier leading forestry progress in this country and taking such a deep interest in everything pertaining to the subject. It appeared to him that there was much to be done in this country, as regards the people getting fuller information of the true resources in the way of timber and wood generally. There is great want of more thorough exploration of the timber of the North, not only in Quebec but in Ontario as well, while the resources of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan are little known. Mr. Price's attention had been called to the large shipments of spruce trees from the Province of Quebec to the United States, for Christmas trees. They run from three to eight feet high, and sell from ten to twenty-five cents each in Canada. This trade should be prohibited, as it has assumed large proportions. Mr. Price stated that Canada had immense areas and, in proportion, a smaller number of men to protect the same against fire, compared with the United States. Referring to the question of wood pulp exportation, Mr. Price said that the matter had been brought prominently to the front by President Roosevelt's proposal to take the duty off wood pulp in return for free pulp wood from Canada. He believed this proposal might justly be made more favorable to Canada by lowering the duties on paper, as the freight on wood pulp is a serious factor in its shipment. Mr. Price was of the opinion that an arrangement in this direction would be more desirable than an export on pulp. He believed in the policy of reciprocity rather than one of reprisal. In connection with an export duty. Mr. Price stated that statistics indicated that the supply of pulp wood in the United States would be exhausted entirely within twenty-five years, at the present rate of cutting.

The directors of the Association had decided that it was not expedient to pass any resolution on this subject, as it might have a political complexion. Moreover, it was one on which strong differences of opinion exist. After referring to the growth of the Association, which now numbers 1,200, Mr. Price concluded his remarks as follows:—

"As regards some definite national policy to be advocated by this Association, I think that outlined by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his address at the Ottawa convention in January, two years since, is the most definite and practical. It was that all the hills, mountains and plateaus which, are the sources of flowing streams and rivers should never be allowed, for any consideration whatever, to remain anything else than forest. That these portions of the earth's surface should form part of the national domain and belong to the State, which includes federal and provincial governments. That where such portions of these watersheds have been alienated and transferred to private ownership the policy should be to re-purchase them for the national domain."

MR. FISHER'S IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, made an excellent speech, in the course of which he aroused hearty cheers by announcing that the Government had decided to greatly extend its forest reserves in the West.

"In appearing here to-day," said Hon. Mr. Fisher, "I speak for the Government in saying that it is most earnestly enthusiastic in its desire to preserve the forest wealth of those lands over which we have control. In pursuance of this we have during the past few years added vast sections to our forest reserves in British Columbia, as has been advocated by your Association. I am now able to say to you that it is the decision of the Government in the near future, that the whole eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, stretching from the boundary line northwards almost indefinitely, shall be set aside as an inalienable forest reserve. (Loud cheers.) That, however, does not mean that the trees and produce of this immense region shall not be utilized by this and succeeding generations. To properly conserve that it is necessary that the wood crop should be gathered year after year, time after time and utilized in the best manner for the benefit of the people of this country. The people of the West will not be deprived of the products of this region, but the lumber will be from time to time cut for their use, under proper forestry regulations, in such a way as to conserve its resources for all time, yet so as still to supply the immediate necessities of the settlers on those western prairies where lumber is so hard to get." (Applause.)

THE PULP WOOD EXPORT DUTY.

A statement by Mr. Fisher to the effect that in his opinion there should be no restriction placed upon the exportation of either pulp wood or pulp, drew some criticism from subsequent speakers. Mr. Ellis, a well known forestry expert, in the course of his address said, "That is an entirely mistaken idea and I am glad to see that since then not a single speaker has agreed with the remarks of the Minister of Agriculture, in that connection." This statement was greeted with loud applause. In support of his contention, Mr. Ellis quoted the action taken by the Ontario Government some years ago to prohibit the export of saw logs, which had resulted in a great increase in the saw milling industry in Ontario, and a corresponding decrease in the Michigan and Wisconsin lumber mills, which had previously fattened on the products of Ontario forests.

On the final day of the convention the gist of the various addresses was embodied in the following resolution, which carried unanimously:—

"Resolved, that in view of the large losses of timber from fire along the line of the Transcontinental Railway already reported, this Association desires to again impress upon the federal and provincial governments the urgency of fire patrol and other protective measures, as outlined in the memorial passed at the annual convention of the Association in 1907."

"That whereas it has become apparent that in parts of Ontario and Quebec, the bush has been cleared away to such an extent as to seriously and adversely affect agricultural conditions, and it is becoming more and more evident that the industrial land owner cannot be depended upon to restore the proportion between wooded and cleared land so necessary for our agricultural interests: Resolved, that this Association urges upon the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec the advisability of re-acquiring from the private owners either for the province or for the various municipalities, areas of broken or waste land to form forest reserves, and to provide measures for their management, with the added object of furnishing local supplies for timber and fuel purposes."

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Patron, Earl Grey; Hon. President, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; President, W. B. Snowball; Vice-President, Thomas Southworth, Deputy Minister of Crown Lands for Ontario; Secretary, A. H. D. Ross, Toronto University; Assistants, F. W. H. Jacobs and Miss M. Robinson. The old board of directors was re-elected with the single exception of R. H. Campbell, ex-secretary, who succeeds Mr. Southworth, the newly appointed vice-president.

As spring approaches, the fact becomes more and more firmly established that the much-heralded stock shortage condition is going to hold sway for some little time.

Log and Piling Rafts.

The idea of taking round timber on the Atlantic seaboard was introduced by the late Hugh R. Robinson, C.E., of St. John, N.B., who took out a patent in January, 1886, for a sea going raft.

During the summer season of 1887, Mr. Robinson constructed a raft about six hundred feet long, fifty feet wide and thirty-five feet deep, oval in shape. It was tapered at each end, to about twenty-five feet wide, by fifteen feet deep, very much resembling a huge cigar. It was built on shore in a cradle. When completed the raft was bound around with large and small chains, placed alternately seven feet apart.

Mr. Robinson attempted to launch this raft in the autumn, but it stuck on the ways. They found, after several vain attempts to raise and launch it, that it would have to be taken apart and reconstructed. This was done in 1888, and it was successfully launched and started to New York in tow of the tramp steamer "Miranda." When off Block Island, in a storm, the towing bits of the steamer, which were temporary, gave way and the raft and steamer parted company. Ship captains for a long time after reported passing large quantities of drift logs, but no one reported any damage from contact with them. At from two to three miles distance it is difficult to distinguish between drift logs and drift rubbish, such as seaweeds of all kinds, so that there is no authentic evidence that the raft broke up.

In 1889 Mr. Robinson again constructed a raft of about the same dimensions as the first one, and successfully launched it and sent it to

square and ten feet long in these. In the larger rafts these timbers were forty feet between posts, in the body of the raft, commencing sixty feet from the end. The frame work was tapered to twenty-five feet between posts at the end.

"These rafts were built in four layers, eight tiers of piling in each layer, and each layer was a complete raft in itself. The raft was safe to move any reasonable distance after the first layer was finished. These layers were held in place by hard wood stanchions, fifteen feet apart, these being fastened with cross wires on top of each layer. They were further fastened by taking wires around a twenty-foot section of the centre of the raft and bringing the ends up through each layer as it was built. Before the last layer was completed heavy screw bolts were attached to the wires. These bolts were put through cross timbers, which extended the width of the raft. By screwing the nuts down on these bolts the wires held the bottom and top of the raft solidly together. The layers were further bound into a solid and complete raft by having wires put around and screw-bolts attached to the ends, and these passed through the ends of the cross timbers. Over three miles of one and one-eighth inch diameter steel hoisting cable were used to build and bind each large raft.

"The towing chain of these rafts was put on top of the third layer. About two fathoms projected through a fair leader, built in the front end. To this the tug boat attached her hawser. The chain then led to the hind end, passed around the three layers and was attached to itself again, so that all the towing strain came on the hind end of the raft.



New York, in tow of two ocean tugs, one the "Underwriter." They delivered it in New York in twelve days. These two rafts were built at what is called the "Finger Board," which is on the south shore of Cumberland Bay, near the Joggin Mines, Cumberland County, N.S.

This mode of shipping logs and piling did not seem to be profitable, as the inventor and backers did not make another attempt on this coast. Mr. Robinson went to the Pacific coast and was quite successful in taking large rafts from Oregon to California.

In 1903, Mr. J. G. Elderkin, of the firm of H. Elderkin & Company, of Port Greville, N.S., took patents on an improvement in sea-going rafts. Owing to tonnage being very plentiful and freights low, he did not put them to a practical test until last season, when the above firm shipped five rafts to the United States, three to Boston and two to New York. There were twenty-five thousand pieces in all, about one million lineal feet, or four million superficial feet. Shipping by rafts proved cheaper than by vessel by about twenty-five per cent. Elderkin & Company thus describe their method:—

"Started the first raft in tow of the tug "Underwriter" for New York, on June 3rd, 1907. They experienced very rough weather, having gales and long ocean rolls (a raft's worst enemy). We had the tug intercepted and the raft taken to Boston. The second raft went to Boston; the next two, our largest, were sent to New York, and the last, or fifth raft, to Boston.

"To build these rafts we made a shape, or frame, by taking long timbers and mortising holes near the end, fitting posts six by six inches

"We built these rafts where they floated each tide. This saved the expense and risk of launching. The timber was floated to position in bundles for loading on the raft. The loading went on when afloat and aground. At an extreme high run of tides, there is a difference of over fifty feet between high and low water. The largest rafts were three hundred and fifty feet long, forty feet wide and twenty feet deep. We shipped nothing but round timber in the rafts, but it would be practicable to make the bottom of a raft of piling and the top of it of sawn lumber.

"It was almost impossible to obtain tonnage last season, and if we had not built rafts we would have had that timber left over. We shipped fifty thousand pieces of timber last year on vessels and rafts. The American market was fully stocked with round timber at the close of shipping, and the prospects for a demand for timber were poor. We curtailed our operations and buying to three thousand pieces for shipment this season, and these we may cut into boards and scantling."

Mr. D. C. Cameron, of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, has pointed out the very serious competition that mill men in the Interior of British Columbia will be subjected to within the next few years by the opening up of the large spruce belt, which stretches north of the Prairie Provinces from Lake Winnipeg to the eastern boundary of British Columbia. This vast tract has already been practically opened up by the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway, and will be further developed by the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Market Correspondence

Hesitancy Characterizes Ottawa Buying.

Ottawa, March 25, 1908.—There has been a quiet spell in the lumber trade. A large quantity of the coming season's cut is yet to be sold, but manufacturers refuse to make the reduction on last year's price that middlemen and purchasing agents expect. The latter argue that the decline in wages for shanty men and dullness of the outside market should make the producer come down a little. The manufacturers think, however, that the price paid for a large quantity of deals already sold is evidence that there need be no weakening on their part.

J. R. Booth, who sold all his 1908 deal to Cox & Burstall, has not yet made any contract for the disposal of the rest of his output for the coming summer. Regarding the prices for deals, Mr. Booth says that the reduction on some grades is about counteracted by the advances on other sorts. His mill will produce as much lumber next year as last, if the supply of labor is sufficient. Both last year and the year before scarcity of men affected the production, but the present outlook is that there will be plenty of help. The only alarm felt is that the mill crew may be depleted in harvest time. While there has been much cutting of wages in shanties and railway construction, the prospect is that Booth's gang for the coming summer will be hired at the old rates, which will mean that last year's wages will likely prevail in all the Ottawa lumber mills. One of the reasons for this, is that the cost of living has not moderated since last year.

Active preparations are going on with all the lumbermen for the drive. E. B. Eddy Company have despatched gangs to the Demoine and Rouge branches of the Ottawa to handle the large cut of pulp wood. While the cut of pine was reduced, it does not appear there was any falling off in the taking of raw material for the pulp and paper industry. Some of the lumber men are holding back their driving gangs as they do not count on a breaking up of the ice for a considerable time. The logging operations of the Shepard & Morse Company were confined to the Montreal River. Some four or five feet of snow in that vicinity promises to delay the movement of logs as much as last year.

No further steps will be taken toward the construction of the Chaudiere dam by the lumbermen and others who have been looking into this project, until the Dominion Government give a definite assurance that they will carry out the scheme for impounding the water farther up the Ottawa River. A recent conference was held by Messrs. J. R. Booth, W. H. Rowley, H. K. Egan, Hon. E. H. Bronson, Warren Y. Soper, Geo. H. Millen, J. J. Cormully and R. Blackburn to receive the reports of engineers William Kennedy and J. B. McRae, on their inspection of river works at Grand Rapids and Minneapolis. As the contract of the power owners provides that no money shall be spent until the intention of the Government is learned, the engineer's report was not dealt with. The report showed that at Minneapolis the United States Government maintain dams and river works such as are required at the Chaudiere. The Canadian lumbermen are only asking that four dams be built farther up the stream which, being wooden structures, would cost no more than \$160,000. The negotiations among the lumbermen went on for seven years before they came to a settlement and they would regret, if all this labor was lost by lack of co-operation of the Government. It is understood that Hon. William Pugsley, like his predecessor Hon. Chas. Hyman, is favorable to the scheme.

Much litigation is arising out of the dam which Shearer, Brown & Wills, of Montreal, started to erect near their mills, in the Lievre River. The action entered by Geo. Bothwell against the works, on the ground that they would injure his shipping, is being tried in the Hull Superior Court, to-day. Another injunction against the dam is sought by James MacLaren Company, of Buckingham, Que., which lays claim to the bank and bed of the river at that place. The company allege that the proposed piers and booms would hinder the delivery of raw material

to their saw mills and pulp factory and ask that the structure so far built be removed.

Quebec lumbermen have complained to the provincial government that 10,000 acres of the best timber limits in Labelle county are being fraudulently held by bogus settlers. An individual is accused of having 115 persons, supposed to be settlers, take up lots in the township of Boyer, Nominigue district, and then sell them to him for a small consideration. While there should be settlers on the land, it is said, one speculator has the whole area and is carrying on large lumber operations.

The prospects are that the building season in Ottawa will not open with an early rush this spring. The architects report that they have not so many orders as last year at this time and not nearly as many as the year before. This is said to be, because of the unsettled conditions on the money market, and the belief expressed by many that the prices of building material will go down. The prospective builder is thus in most cases holding off until things become somewhat more settled. The small increases in some sorts of lumber are expected to be offset by reductions in other sorts.

An echo of the strike, which occurred in the McLaren mills a year and a half ago, appeared at the last meeting of the Buckingham council, when one of the councillors asked for particulars regarding a bill of \$2,300 for military protection during the labor trouble. The corporations still have the account under consideration.

New Brunswick Trade Quiet Indeed.

St. John, N. B., March 24, 1908:—In all branches of the lumber industry March has thus far proved the quietest month known for many years. Usually at this time of the year all the big saw-mills are sawing or getting ready to begin the season's work. This year there is little activity apparent in any respect. At present writing there is only one mill sawing in St. John, that of A. Cushing & Company, none of the others having made any move as yet. Judging from the manner in which the other manufacturers are setting about the spring overhauling of their mills, they are satisfied to be ready any time before the first of June. In several cases no start has even been made upon repairs.

In shipping lines the season promises to be an exceptionally dull one. Practically nothing is going forward to the United States by schooner. Very little activity is apparent in this regard. In only a few cases have vessels left their winter quarters. There are few schooner cargoes offering and the indications are that freight rates to American ports will be lower than for many years past. The freight rates which were current during the fall were as follows: Long lumber to New York city \$3.50 per thousand, lath to the same port 70 cents per thousand and shingles to Boston 30 cents per thousand. These figures will probably be reduced to \$3.25, 65 cents and 27½ cents.

As indicated in this correspondence some weeks ago, a reduction in the wages of the mill-hands will probably go into effect at the mills when sawing is begun. At the Cushing mill, the men are working at the same rate as before they asked and were granted an advance of 10 per cent., which happened early in 1907. Stetson Cutler & Company, had been running one of their mills until a few weeks ago, also at the lower rate. It was rumored that the men would go out at both the latter mill and at Cushings, but Messrs. Stetson Cutler & Company found it necessary to close their mill down for a few weeks for repairs. The men at Cushing's mill are working at the reduced rate and it is probable that all the local manufacturers will follow Messrs. Cushings' lead in this respect.

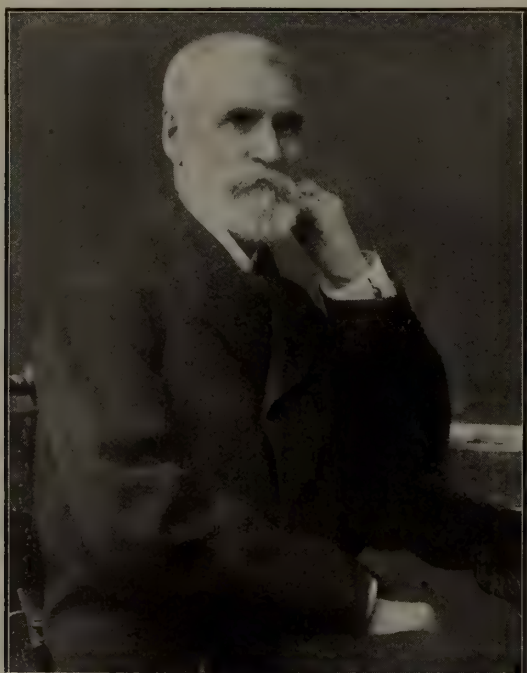
Local lumbering people are already making forecasts in regard to the prospects for stream-driving on the St. John and its tributaries. The work of hauling logs from the yards to the brows is rapidly nearing completion at all the principal points of operation and in several cases has been completed. The success of the driving depends of course on the volume of the freshet. Should the snow at the headquarters waste gradually during the next two or three weeks the freshet will no doubt be low and the driving hard, but should the frost continue well into April the snow will probably melt quickly and a good head of water will then make favorable driving conditions.

The trade in English deals is of a most unsatisfactory character; but small quantities are going forward and so little is being done in the way of buying and selling that it is hard to gauge the market. Demand is light and such prices as are being offered result in practically no transactions. The ideas of dealers and manufacturers in regard to the prices that are obtainable result in a remarkable quiet in trade circles. Local people seem to prefer to wait, and buyers do not seem anxious to increase their bids. The result is a state of inactivity which apparently will end only with higher prices.

Obituary.

Another of the pioneers of the lumbering industry of the Ottawa Valley passed away at Ottawa, on March 22nd last, in the person of Mr. Andrew McCormack. Sixty out of the eighty years of Mr. McCormack's long life had been spent in the lumber industry, latterly in the capacity of lumber broker.

The late Mr. McCormack was born in Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland, on March 19th, 1829. After attending Lockhard College, Troon, for a time, he left for Canada at the age of 16 years, and took up his residence in Bytown. After completing his education here he entered the lumbering business on the Ottawa River. In 1843 he became general manager for the late Joseph Annand, at a point about 200 miles north



THE LATE ANDREW MCCORMACK, OTTAWA.

of the Ottawa, on one of its tributaries. After being 13 years in the position, he joined the firm of McConnell Company, Mattawa, being general manager and junior partner. Subsequently, for a period of two years, he was manager for D. T. Brown, and in 1870 went into business for himself, his limits being on the Upper Ottawa and on the Gatineau. The deceased knew all the limits in the district most intimately. He had grown up with them, and took a deep interest in their development. Some limits he sold as many as six times, one remarkable instance in this connection being worthy of note. A limit which he sold for the first time at \$2,500, brought on the fifth sale made by him \$301,000.

Mr. McCormack had been very successful in business, and amassed considerable wealth. In all his dealings he was a man of the strictest integrity and truth, and had the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

With the death of Levi W. Pond of Edmundston, N.B., which occurred recently, there has passed one of the historical figures of the St. John River lumbering industry. Deceased was widely known and admired by lumberman throughout the province.

Mr. Pond was an expert in the transportation of logs in the stream and for many years, during freshet time in the spring, had entire control of the stream driving of all the logs which came down the St. John

River, while these were passing through that portion of the country, which extends from Grand Falls upward for an hundred miles or more.

He was the inventor of the Pond Sheer Boom. This is a contrivance so arranged that the influence of the current in the river will hold it in such position that the logs, coming down river with the tide, will, having struck it, sheer off in the desired direction. The chief use of this boom is to sheer the logs off points and bars, thus saving time, labor and expense. The sheer booms at Fredericton were installed by Mr. Pond, as well as those from that city all along the river to a point far above Grand Falls.

Mr. Pond received his early experience in the transportation of logs on the Mississippi River. He came to this country in the early sixties. The reforms and innovations which he introduced in connection with the driving of logs down the St. John have proved of great benefit to the lumber industry, both at St. John and along the river.

The late Mr. Pond took a conspicuous part in the trouble which arose out of the desire of two prominent lumber manufacturing concerns at Van Buren, to boom the river in order to hold the main drive, while they separated their own logs. Mr. Pond, whose duty it was to see that the drives were forwarded with all possible despatch, resented the interference and loss of time, and when the authorities failed to aid him, with characteristic grit and determination, he took the law into his own hands. For a few days it seemed as if the matter would develop into a guerilla warfare and the population of the upper river sections was thoroughly wrought up. The climax came when, one day Mr. Pond came down river with a half-score of trusted volunteers, to cut a boom, which had been swung across the river just about Van Buren. The owners of the boom were in readiness and, when an attempt was made, bade Mr. Pond desist, threatening his life and backing up their threats with rifles. Mr. Pond on this occasion retreated, only to return a little later and, defying his opposers, dynamited the boom in the face of threats and the show of firearms. From that day forward Mr. Pond's supremacy was unquestioned. His determination and courage in the face of these difficulties went far toward overcoming a condition which seriously threatened the prosperity of the lumber manufacturing industry all along the river.

Expansion of Trade.

To expand trade in any quarter requires a proper and intelligent understanding of conditions as they exist at the present time, an appreciation of present demand, and foresight to know with a fair degree of accuracy what the future can be counted upon to offer. Manufacturers the world over, whose business has largely increased and expanded, have been able to realize the present demands and size up the future. An instance of such knowledge may be seen in the recent incorporation of the E. R. Burns Saw Company, Limited, Toronto. This company took over the old established business of the E. R. Burns Saw Company, and have since installed a new and up-to-date system in both factory and offices. They have also added to their already complete plant, and are to-day enjoying a largely increased trade under the new management. Mr. Wm. Rankin, who has long been connected with the business, is president of the new company, while Mr. J. B. Hallworth has assumed command as managing director, and with his experience as a manufacturer and business man it is expected that "E. R. Burns' Saw" will become better known, and consequently more largely used. The company manufacture all kinds and sizes of circular, cross-cut, band, gang, and other mill saws, as well as the famous E. R. Burns patent cross-cut saw handle, for which they have a very large trade. In the manufacture of their saws they use only the finest grade selected silver steel, and with their own special process of tempering, and all their work done by men who are experts, their customers run no risk of trouble such as sometimes happens. Every saw is thoroughly tested before leaving the factory, and carries with it the company's absolute guarantee.

It might also be mentioned that they have a special repair department, where their customers can have expert work done, such as hammering, re-toothing, re-tempering, etc., at a moderate cost. This work is also done entirely by experts, and mill owners can rely on prompt and satisfactory service.

Merritt & Company's Cooperage Plant, Stratford.

The cooperage industry is flourishing in Ontario and prospects point to a strong demand during 1908. The financial stringency has apparently not affected this branch of the lumbering industry to any appreciable extent, and prospects point to a greatly increased consumption of staves and hoops this season.

while the four make a total of 4,462 feet. These were teamed in on December 4th last.

Messrs. Merritt & Company have been running their mill all winter with the exception of Christmas week and a week in February, when the mercury sank to 20 below. The firm have now about 500,000 green staves under cover ready for spring trade and are shipping hoops almost daily.



FIG. 1.—GENERAL VIEW OF MILL, YARD AND STOCK SHEDS.

Merritt & Company of Stratford, photographs of whose plant appear on this page, advise us that, owing to the immense quantities of snow which have interfered seriously with traffic in Perth county, they have thus far been able to lay in only a limited supply of logs. Should this condition of affairs continue, however, they intend to do their haul-

During the current year they expect to turn out about 5,000,000 hoops and staves.

Scientists are deeply interested in what is believed to be a means of manufacturing paper from ground wood, in which the waste of mills



FIG. 2.—END VIEW OF MILL.
DRAWN BY
J. L. MERRITT

ing on trucks in the spring. This method is a little more expensive, but it has been found that green logs make better stock.

Fig. 1 gives a general view of the mill and yard, showing some 300 feet of stock sheds. Fig. 2 is an end view of the mill with Mr. H. L. Merritt and some of the mill hands in the foreground. Fig. 3 is a view of four 11-foot logs cut from one tree, the butt log measuring 1,213 feet,

can be used. If successful the plan will eliminate the cost of wood specially cut for the manufacture of paper pulp. The pitch and resin which have heretofore interfered with the use of wood of this character are overcome in the new process by so treating the pulp that these substances pass off in vapor and the fibre is recovered by subjecting the mass to a system of pressing.



FIG. 3.—FOUR ELEVEN-FOOT LOGS CUT FROM ONE TREE.

The Growth of the Cooperage Industry.*

By HENRY HERGET.

Cooperage is the art or business of making casks, barrels and other rounded vessels, the sides of which are separate staves, held together by hoops, usually iron.

There are three classifications of cooperage: that known as dry or slack-barrel cooperage, made to contain such commodities as sugar, starch, etc.; white cooperage, referring to tubs, pails, etc.; and wet or tight cooperage, as containers for liquids. It is this latter class of cooperage in which this Association is particularly interested. Tight cooperage is classified as provision, oil and whiskey cooperage, the latter being subdivided into alcohol, spirt and whiskey—that is, bourbon and rye cooperage.

White oak is generally used in the manufacture of this class of cooperage, particularly in the package demanded by the distillers, for which the very best quality of white oak is required for both staves and heading. The development of the cooperage industry brought with it, as a result, a great improvement in the manner of preparing the stave for the barrel. As conditions improved more demands were being made on the holding qualities of the barrel, until to-day we have, as a rule, probably the best packages that have ever been made.

The cooperage industry has grown to marvelous proportions, especially within the last twenty-five years, when the larger plants throughout the country began making barrels by machinery, and this has been improved to such an extent that every large shop in this country is operating by machinery. There are still quite a few hand shops in this country, but tight cooperage is principally made in shops run by machinery, and the entire barrel is thus made, the process being somewhat as follow:—

BARREL MANUFACTURE.

The stave, being first kiln-dried, is brought to the jointer wheel, where it is joined according to the width of the stave and the bilge required. Then the barrel is set up in a form, usually about 20 staves to the barrel, and one end drawn tightly with a windlass. The package is then sent through the steambox for the purpose of making the staves more pliable, so that the other ends of the staves can be drawn tightly from the inside so as to get it warm enough to heat the staves entirely together without breaking them.

DRYING THE PACKAGE.

The package is then heated with shavings, coke or gas, until the staves have become thoroughly dry, the idea being to heat the package through. After being taken from the fires, defective staves, if there are any, are taken out, and then the truss hoops are driven on by hand. The package is then sent to the trusser, where the truss hoops are drawn as tightly as can be, so as to hold the staves together while going through the crozing machine, where the chime is made, and the staves are crozed to receive the heading. The package then is flagged at one end to make it absolutely tight, the same workman fitting in the head.

HEADS AND HOOPS.

It is then sent to the heading-up machine, where the head hoop is placed; thence to a man who puts in flag at the other end of the barrel, and again the process of putting in a head and head-hoop is repeated. The barrel is then sent to the lathe, where one-half is planed. One of the truss hoops, which has held the barrel up to this point, is then taken off; and the three or four necessary hoops for half the barrel are supplied and driven tightly by a hoop-driving machine. Thence it is taken to another lathe, and the remaining hoops for the barrel are furnished and driven, after which the barrel is put on a revolving stand, and with sharp instruments boys remove what flagging protrudes from the staves so as to give the package a finished appearance.

After this the package is subjected to a severe steam test and, in the case of spirit barrels, the tannic acid is removed in order not to impart any taste to the contents of the package, and so that the spirits in the package may remain absolutely white and clear as pure spring water. After several days of drying the package is ready to be filled, it being unwise to fill the package immediately after being made, because of the dampness of the staves reducing the proof of the spirits. On account of the high degree of proof, 190 degrees, and because the contents must re-

main colorless and not be tainted by the taste of the wood, this package is probably the hardest to make of any in the tight barrel cooperage list, as it is not allowed to be prepared or sized in any way. The alcohol package is thoroughly glued, and therefore the requirements are not so particular.

BOURBON BARRELS.

In the making of a bourbon barrel the process is similar, excepting the charring of the package and the finishing. By this, I mean that the tannic acid is left in the barrel to color the spirits, while the charcoal is for the purpose of absorbing the ether, fusel oil and other impurities. I might add here, for the information of the stave manufacturers, that 190-proof spirits will find seed-holes in less time than any steam or air test ever known. These little innocent holes are the worst thing the cooper has to contend with.

The development of the cooperage business carries with it improvement in the manufacture of staves, the quality of the package being entirely dependent on the quality of the staves. In this connection I would say there is no stave made that is too good for a spirit package.

WINE SHOOKS.

There is another branch of the cooperage business known as wine shooks, where the stave is prepared, but not set up in barrel form, and is bundled, usually for export to South America.

THE MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

A barrel is sometimes used or spoken of as a measure of capacity: thus, in England a wine barrel is 31 1-2 gallons; the London ale barrel, 32 gallons; the country ale and beer barrel, 34 gallons; while the London beer barrel is 36 gallons, etc. In this country a whiskey barrel is supposed to contain 46 to 48 gallons; oil barrels, 50 to 55 gallons; while the Chicago Board of Trade prescribes exactly as to what shall constitute a lard barrel to be regular for delivery under the rules.

In the spirit distilleries in Illinois are some very large casks, of from 40,000 to 60,000 gallons capacity. There are also very large wine casks in California which, as in Europe, are used for the storing and ageing of wine. Probably the most famous cask in the world is the one in the Schloss, at Heidelberg. It was the writer's privilege to stand on it on his visit there in 1895.

THE COOPER'S DANCE.

There is a very pretty custom in connection with the cooperage business, known as the cooper's dance. This is a curious ceremony performed by the coopers of Munich, in Bavaria, every seven years, during the last day of the carnival, on Shrove Tuesday. According to tradition, the custom originated in 1517, when Munich was ravaged by a terrible plague. Desolation and despair reigned; fear took possession of the citizens, so that even when the plague began to abate they durst not open their doors or windows or leave their houses, fearing the air and water were tainted with disease. Finally the master coopers decided to restore confidence to their fellow citizens by public shows and amusements; so one day the whole town was surprised by a procession of coopers dressed in bright red jackets, waving fresh green garlands in time with the music, while they called to the people to open their doors and windows and come in the open air.

TRADE SAYINGS.

There is an expression which might well be made use of at this time, owing to the peculiar trade conditions, and that is "Stave it off," meaning to fight it out with staves—to fight until a decisive result is obtained. I hope the Stave Association will be firm in the stand taken in maintaining prices, and will not let a temporary depression in business bring on ruinously low prices.

Japanese Make Pulp from Grass.

The Agricultural College, Tokio, recently announced that it had discovered a method of making pulp from bamboo grass, sasa, for which the highest results are claimed. The bamboo grass is very common in Japan and has been put to little use. It is proposed to teach the method to the Japanese farmers, and as it is hoped that pulp will be produced cheaply by it, both the farmer and the consumer should benefit. The matter is still under investigation and no details are obtainable.—Scientific American.

* Paper Read at the Memphis Meeting of the Tight Stave Association.

"Northern Express" Has Rivals.

In reference to the article in our issue of March 1st, describing the logging engine of the Sturgeon Lake Lumber Company of Prince Albert, Sask., we have received the following communication from Mr. J. C. Fair, of Black Cape, Que.:—

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN

Dear Sir,—I wish to call your attention to a statement in your issue of March 1st, which is not in accordance with the facts. The article in question read: "The Northern Express is the only railroad engine of its kind in Canada," and had reference to a log and lumber hauler operating for the Sturgeon Lake Lumber Company, north of Prince Albert, Sask. As a matter of fact there are at present three other similar engines operating in Eastern Canada this present winter, the John Fenderson Company at Sayabec, the Tracadie Lumber Company at Caplan, and Mr. Chouinard, a logging operator in the rear of St. Jean Port Joli Station, all in the Province of Quebec, and these machines are of a very much more advanced type than the one at Sturgeon Lake. In addition the Alex. Dunbar & Sons Company, Limited, of Woodstock, N.B., are building a still more improved and powerful machine, which will haul anything from a train load of logs to a brick house. They have spent much time and money studying the weak points of the machines at present operating, and have perfected a machine which will revolutionize log hauling. One of the improvements deals with hill



LOGGING ENGINE AT WORK.

climbing, so that the machine can be used in very rough country. Two of these engines are at present on exhibition at their factory at Woodstock. I enclose a photo of the Tracadie Lumber Company's engine at work.

Yours very truly,

J. C. FAIR.

Removing Tree Stumps.

It is not so many years since stumps left after a forest had been removed were regarded as a great nuisance. Timber has now become so valuable that the "stumpage" instead of being a nuisance, is a source of revenue. This, however, is true only when there is a large quantity to be disposed of. To get rid of a few stumps is an expensive and troublesome business, and therefore an old and useless recipe, which is found in many books, has singular attractions for some. We are directed to bore a hole an inch and a half in diameter and eighteen inches deep, in fall or winter, put in about two ounces of saltpetre, fill the hole with water, plug it up tight and wait till spring, when it is said, that if we turn a pint of kerosene on it the stump will slowly smolder until it is all consumed. The thing looks plausible, but it will not work. The best way to remove a few stumps is to bore holes in them, insert a little dynamite, and blow them to pieces. They can then be easily removed. But do not handle dynamite until you have been taught by an expert,

The Expansion of the Lumber Industry in the Crow's Nest Pass, B. C.

By A. E. WATTS, Wattsburg, B. C.

Eleven years since not a saw mill was in operation between the Prairies and Kootenay Lake. Six years ago the production of lumber in the interior of B. C. was under 25 million per annum. The year before last we shipped 250 million, an increase of ten-fold in five years, and the greater part of that expansion took place during the last three years. Also note that there was but one trans-continental railway, with its branches undeveloped, while in the near future we shall have three railroads across the continent, making it reasonable to expect that the demand for lumber and other products will increase in greater ratio in the immediate future than during the past five years, I predict that it will. The lumbermen of B. C. possess an asset that will be worth more than the capital of all the banks in Canada. It is the last great virgin forest on the continent, and within a few years the United States will open her doors free to Canadian lumber and when she does the timber of B. C. will at once leap to double its value on the stump.

It is an interesting fact that, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the population of the United States, and the increasing use of iron, steel, stone, cement and bricks in the place of wood during the last few years the consumption of lumber per capita has increased 10 per cent. Many of the States are already completely denuded of timber. Very shortly they simply must take Canadian lumber, therefore, it is the height of folly for mill men to tumble head and heels over each other in the attempt to give their valuable and costly stocks away at cost or less. If the market is temporarily gorged, limit production; hold your stock, even if your banker does tell you to cut your \$10 logs into ties that produce \$7.50 per M., because the bank must have cash to pay for the palatial offices and residence, built for the accommodation of his majesty the manager. In that way are legitimate industries strangled in their birth.

Ten years since all along the Crow's Nest line was virgin forest. To-day all the most accessible timber is cut off; all timber suitable for good ties within reasonable reach has gone, and no attempt has been made at reforestation. In a few years Canada will have twenty thousand miles of railway, and ties need replacing every six or seven years. If they use spruce as the G. T. P. Ry is doing they will need replacing every four years so that now is the time to plant trees to meet the enormous demand of the future.

Some of the American Railway Companies have already planted large quantities for that purpose. I have had some correspondence with the president of one road, and he kindly sent me seed with instructions how to cultivate the *Catalpa Speciosa*, a tree that will make a growth in five years, large enough for ties. I shall be pleased to furnish information to persons who may be interested in this subject. The government should encourage reforestation and might offer a small bonus to any person planting trees. In the case where license holders have cut over their limits, they might be allowed to hold the land in perpetuity, on the conditions that trees were planted in proportion to those cut off. This would assure a permanent income to the government from crown dues, and preserve the forest wealth, a matter of vital importance to the whole country in many ways. The decay of ancient mighty nations can be traced to their neglect in that respect—rich and productive countries made arid, barren deserts.

The Swedish system of preserving forests is worth adopting. They have timber lands that have been cut over and over again for hundreds of years and are just as productive to-day as ever they were.

History Repeated.

The agitation now going on in Canada for forest preservation was experienced in a somewhat different form three centuries ago in England. At that time the rapid consumption of wood for iron smelting purposes alarmed the politicians. As early as the reign of Elizabeth there were loud complaints that whole forests were cut down to feed the furnaces, and Parliament interfered to prohibit the manufacturer from burning timber. Smelting consequently languished, and by the accession of James II. the bulk of the iron used in the country was imported from abroad.

THE WOODWORKER

Encourage People to Build.

The time has arrived when people who have been holding back in their building projects in anticipation of an easing up in the demand for labor and materials, may well decide to proceed with their operations. From the present prospect the coming season will be an unusually good one in which to start new enterprises. Those who are engaged in the business of building can do much to stimulate the industry by recommending all prospective clients to go ahead, for a better opportunity will not be offered for a long time to come. Heretofore there has been such a rush of work that owners have feared their projects could not have close and careful supervision; materials have been difficult of prompt delivery, and labor of the higher classes has been hard to obtain. No doubt these facts have caused many men, who have had the available funds, to refrain from starting new buildings. There has also been fear of strikes, in the case of buildings under way. All of these obstacles are now less troublesome, and the wise man will take advantage of his opportunities and proceed with business. Now is the time to build.

More Building Means Cheaper Money.

Throughout the entire country there was no reason for self congratulation regarding the returns for new buildings in January. Nevertheless the exhibit is not so bad as it might appear and at the present moment there is much more work coming into view than is indicated by the current run of building permits. Many investors who shrank from putting money into real estate improvements by reason of the high prices of labor and materials prior to the recent period of depression are now investigating the situation with a view to presently embarking on their undertakings. A constantly increasing amount of estimating and figuring is being done and from all accounts a very considerable amount of work is going to be in hand with the coming of spring. Particularly in the West is the opening up of building activity noticeable. In Calgary at the present time there is work under construction to the value of over \$900,000. Prince Albert and Vancouver are almost equally notable examples, and all over the Dominion there is an awakening interest in structural undertakings that bodes well for the future.

Money must become cheaper, however, and until it can be had for real estate investments at 6 per cent. and under, there is reason to expect that speculative building will be detrimentally affected. That rate will be reached before many months, in all likelihood, and perhaps even sooner than is generally expected.

Framing for Sliding Doors.

By W. C. A. STEVENSON.

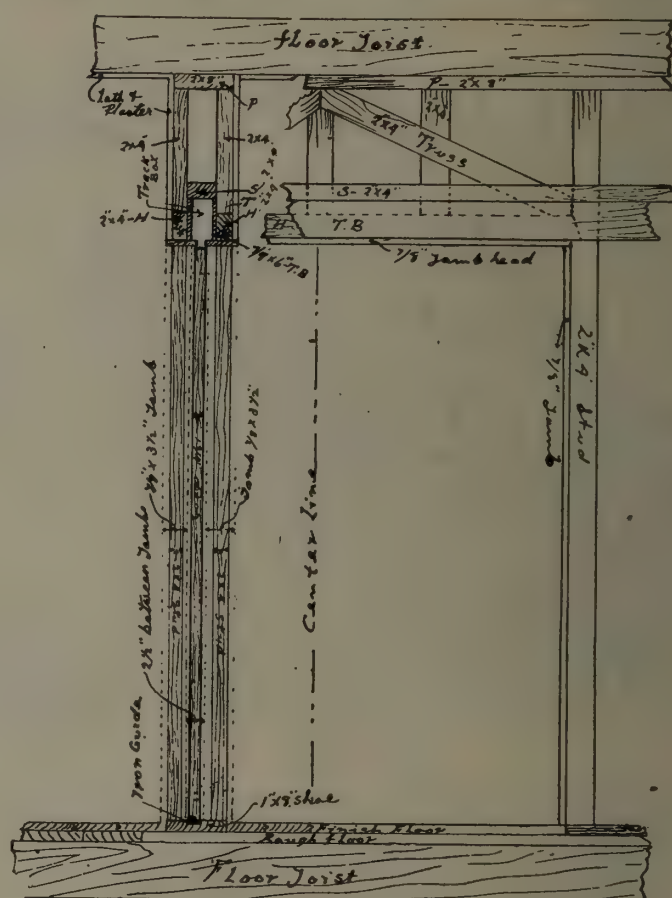
Sliding doors and hangers are often condemned when they do not work perfectly, when the real fault lies in the manner in which they have been put up. Great care must be taken to avoid all settlement in the floors below, and the work throughout must be made plumb, level, and in line. All the studding and other timber must be of best quality, and perfectly straight, as the trouble is usually caused by the track getting out of level and line, by the floors settling or some of the timbers warping and twisting out of place after the doors have been hung. There are a number of different makes of door hangers, any one of which will give good satisfaction if properly put up according to the manufacturers' directions, which usually come with them.

I am showing herewith a sketch which shows the section view and a portion of the side view of the framing timbers for a sliding door. A slight difference may require to be made for different hangers, but in the main this is the proper method. Each different piece is indicated on the sketch, so that it will be easily understood.

Note how the track box is formed, by a 7-8 inch board, TB nailed

on each side, and the 2-inch by 4-inch spreader, S, on top (these are to extend as far as the doors slide back, to prevent any dirt, such as plaster, etc., from working into the track and hangers). The 2-inch by 4-inch, S, also forms a tie member for the truss over the opening, the studding being well spiked into it from both sides. The inside of the studding should be boarded on the inside down to the floor, back as far as the doors slide, with cheap 1-2 inch boards, to also prevent any dirt, etc., from working under the doors.

In putting up this work the side to which the track is to be screwed is put up first, the header H, being put from the floor, just 1 inch higher than the door, and perfectly level. Then frame the truss as seen, and put up the track board T B, straight and true with the bottom of the header H. The track is then screwed on to it, so that when the hanger is put on, and the plate fastened to the door, it will be just the 1 inch below the header, the 1 inch allowing for the jamb head. The 2-inch by 4-inch S, can now be put up to the side already up, and



the other side built on the floor and raised up bodily, the head jambs being placed as closely together as the hangers will allow. This side jambs are held 2 1-2 inches apart, so that the doors will have plenty of play, stops being set to the doors after they are all hung, to make the finish.

Note the guide iron at the floor. This works into a groove in the door and is furnished with the set of hangers.

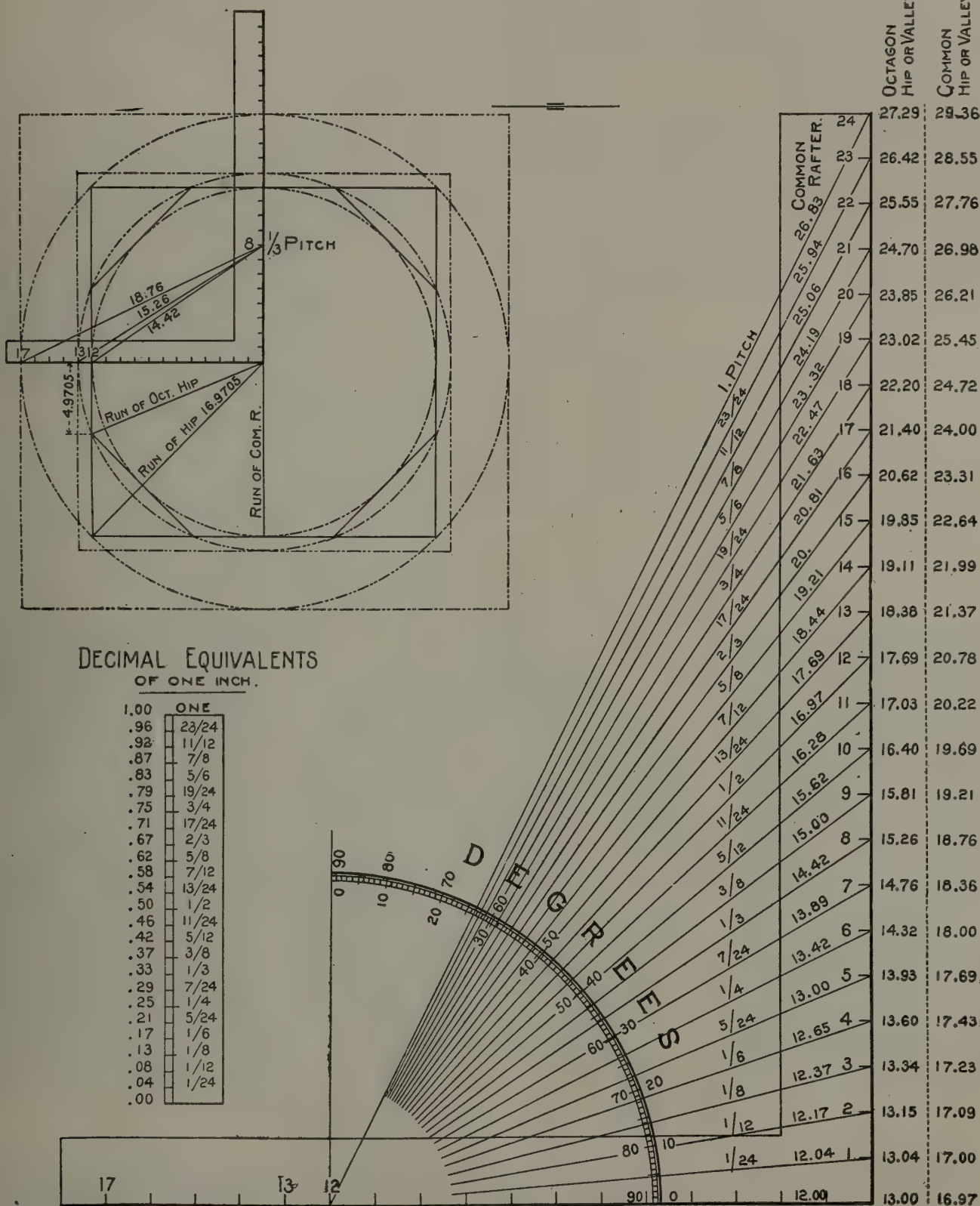
Roofs of Various Pitches.

We reproduce from "American Carpenter and Builder" an extremely useful diagram, designed to assist carpenters in building roofs of various pitches. The fractional pitch lines for the common rafters are shown; for each inch in rise up to the full pitch and their lengths are expressed in decimal figures to the one-hundredth part of an inch, while to the right of the blade the same is expressed for the corresponding octagon and for the common hip or valley for a square-cornered building, which are reckoned from 13 and 17 on the tongue respectively. However, neither

is absolutely correct, though near enough as far as the cuts are concerned, the greater deviation being in the hip for the square cornered building. It lacks .0295 of being 17 inches and represents the run of the hip to a 12 inch run of the common rafters. Its true length being 16.97505 inches, this is the length from which we have reckoned for the lengths of the hips instead of 17, as is the usual custom. This may seem a trifling difference, and so it is in a short run and low pitches; but suppose it is for iron construction. To begin with, the shortage of each foot in run with the common rafter is .0295 of an inch; added to this the gain

well to know this discrepancy and guard against it when the occasion demands, and for that reason we give the correct amounts. The shortage in the octagon is not so pronounced. Instead of it being in the run, it is the tangent that is lacking the same amount, it being 4.9705 instead of 5 inches. This, coming as it does, cannot affect the length of the rafter nearly so much as in the above.

We explain this shortage better by referring to that part of the illustration which shows the plan of a combination square and octagon frame with the heel of the steel square resting at the centre. From this



it would have in the pitch, which would be .015 of an inch by the time .0295 to start with would be a difference of .0445 of an inch to the foot in run with the common rafter. Now suppose the run to be 18 feet; 18 times .0445 equals 8 plus, or 19-24 of an inch difference; or, if no account was made of the gain in pitch, the .0295 of an inch in the run would amount to over half an inch in the length of the hip alone. This is a common error, and while it is not much, and probably would never be noticed in wood construction, it is

it will be seen that the two outer circles catch the corners of the frame and seemingly intersecting the tongue at 13 and 17 and represent the figures to use on that member for the seat cuts, but the true length of the run of the hip is 16.9705, and that for the tangent of the octagon is 4.9705.

In connection with this illustration we also give a table of decimal equivalents to the one-twenty-fourth part of an inch for convenience in finding their value in common fractions.

Hints on Shingling.

A correspondent of the "Woodworkers' Review" writes that journal as follows regarding the rusting of shingle nails:—

"For several years I have carried on a jobbing carpenter business in a town where shingles are mostly used for roofing purposes, and the nails rust off before the shingles are rotten, especially the wire nails.

"Most carpenters here think it is due to the acid in the cedar, but I have made this subject a study for a number of years, and I don't agree with the acid theory. I have noticed that the less pitch the quicker the nails rust off. I repaired two houses about two years ago, that were built at the same time, thirty-four years before. I overhauled the roof of one, and the same shingles were on as when it was built; they were put on with the old iron nail, and both nails and shingles were in sound condition, and I only had to put in about a dozen new shingles. These were split cedar shingles and shaved smooth.

The second house was shingled with a good grade of sawed cedar shingle, and had been reshingled once since the house was built. This second lot are so split and rotten that I had hard work to patch it, as they did not want it all done over again just then. The nails are practically all rusted off, I had to re nail the entire roof.

"Both houses had a square pitch roof, and were within fifty rods of each other. Now my opinion is that it is not the acid in the cedar, but that it is the roughness of the sawed shingles; this holds dampness, as the cedar is very porous, and therefore they are wet on the under side more than half the time.

This damp moisture acts on the wire nail quickest, because it is a finer polished steel than the cut nail. I think that the old iron cut nail stands best.

"Now for another example of my theory: take the walls of a building that have been shingled for years, with a very cheap cedar shingle with lots of sap, some with wire nails are in good condition to-day, so I cling to the damp moisture idea."

The Lathe as a Box Machine.

No one familiar with the box making industry would look for a turning lathe in the average box factory. And if they did look for it there, they wouldn't likely find it. Still the lathe is quite a box machine, and it is more than likely, if the history on the subject were looked up, it would be found that the first machine-made box was made on the turning lathe.

The turning lathe was probably the first woodworking machine invented. Boxes were made before the times of machinery and probably before the time of the lathe, but it is more than doubtful if boxes were made by machinery in any other manner earlier than they were made on the turning lathe. The boxes referred to as being made on the turning lathe are not the rectangular boxes we are given to thinking of, when the subject of boxes is mentioned, but round boxes mostly of small size and sometimes of decorative nature. Probably the first machine-made box receptable was a wooden bowl turned out. But the main product of the lathe in the box line is small boxes for a great variety of purposes. One and probably the original type of large quantity was the pill box, in which both the box and the lid were turned, with the lid fitting neatly on the boxes. There are quite a number of boxes of this type made to-day for various purposes, especially in connection with drug store supplies and for many other articles in the novelty class that are wooden boxes. Some are plain turned, some neatly polished and varnished, and some turned in various designs.

It would be difficult, indeed, to get a complete line on the wide variation or quantity of boxes made on the turning lathe, but, if the data could be gotten up and the array of boxes displayed in pictorial form, it would present not only an interesting feature, but quite an aggregate amount of work that might properly be classed with boxes. Yet it is very seldom given consideration in connection with the subject of boxes and box shooks.—Packages.

At Montreal on March 13 last a new society, known as the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers, was organized with the following officers: President, Dr. B. E. Fernow; vice-president, Mr. R. H. Campbell; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. H. Jacombe,

C.P.R. Experiencing Tie Shortage.

Scarcity of ties, it is claimed, has acted as a serious deterrent in the completion of the C. P. R. line between Winnipeg and Fort William. In this line, but the work of the past season has experienced the most serious hindrance. Five years ago little or no difficulty was experienced by the company in letting enough contracts so that the winter's output was quite sufficient to meet the demands of the summer work. Then the price ranged from 10 and 12 to 15 cents per tie. Three years, however, have changed this phase of the work, and not only the C. P. R., but all the railway companies which have construction enterprises under operation, are experiencing the same difficulty. The price of ties has increased fully four fold, and it is even with the greatest difficulty that they can now be procured at fifty or sixty cents each. The operations in the woods were hampered last year by excessive depth of snow. This year the early part of the winter was also unfit for logging operations on account of lack of snow. On an average of 15 ties to every thirty feet, which is an approximate average of the ties used in the present construction, this would mean, at least, 2,640 ties to the mile, making the total requirements between Winnipeg and Fort William slightly over 1,100,000 ties for the distance of 420 miles.

Coast Lumbering Industry Healthy.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance and agriculture in the provincial legislature, made some interesting comments on the lumber industry in his budget speech. After remarking on conditions during the last year, he said:—

"I venture to say that the lumbering interests of British Columbia were never more healthy than at this time, and I have every confidence that the steps taken by the Government to check the indiscriminate staking of timber lands will materially aid in maintaining this satisfactory condition. It is hoped that our policy of forest reservation will encourage more demonstrative methods of cutting timber, for it is natural to suppose that the holder of a license will adopt every means to secure the best results, so that the cut made in the twenty-first year may prove as profitable as that of the first. This has been done on the Ottawa River and in other parts of the East and the same wise policy should be exercised here. The British Columbia Timber and Forestry Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Forestry Association, and all other societies formed in the interest of the lumber industry should combine in a campaign of education, which would teach every man in the business to look upon proper methods of logging as the fundamental principles of success in his calling.

Nova Scotia Lumbermen Meet.

A meeting of the Western Lumbermen's Association was held in Halifax on February 26th last, to consider matters of interest to the industry. The following firms were represented:—

T. R. McGarth, Tusket; Parker, Aikens & Company, Yarmouth; Blackadars & Company, Yarmouth; D. O. Saunders, Lake Annis; Clark Bros., Bear River; D. O. Mills & Sons, Annapolis Royal; J. W. Lowe & Sons, Liverpool; Nathan Vienot, Riversdale; E. Zwicker & Son, New Germany; Anthony Lumber Company, South Maitland; A. E. McMahon, Aylesford; Davidson Lumber Company, Bridgewater; R. Davidson & Sons, Bridgewater; Alfred Dickie Lumber Company, Stewiacke.

The first matter brought before the Association was that of rates on the Halifax and South Western Railway. Provincial Engineer McColl was present, and took part in the discussion. A comparison was made between the rates on that line and those charged on the D. A. R., most of the items mentioned being in favor of the latter road, and the Association is seeking to have the Halifax and South Western rates lowered somewhat to correspond with those on the D. A. R.

An opinion was expressed that a reduction of one-half cent on all lumber rates would be satisfactory to the Association. The D. A. R. charged upon the basis of a five mile haul and the H. & S. W. on a ten mile haul, which made a considerable difference.

President Whitman thought it an important matter and worth the attention of the Association, and that an effort should be made to have

the rates adjusted on the foregoing basis, to have them suitably fixed and submitted to the Government for approval.

On short hauls the rate was not objectionable, but on long hauls there was a difference of about 25 per cent. Where there was a competitive water route, shippers got lower rates than where there was no competition, and that was considered by the railroads to be legitimate business, and was a very difficult matter to adjust to the satisfaction of both the railroads and the shippers of lumber.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Aikens, seconded by Mr. McGrath, that the Government be asked to arrange a schedule of rates on the H. & S. W. road on the five mile basis, instead of the ten mile, now in use, that is, the rate to be charged on 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 miles instead of 10, 20 and 30. The motion carried unanimously.

Description of Forestry Courses at the University of Toronto.

1. Synoptical Course.—An introduction to the subject of forestry, and a survey of the economic and political aspects of timber land management.

This course, carried on in seminary style, is designed also for students of political economy, and all those who desire a general knowledge of forestry problems. 25 hours.

2. Descriptive Dendrology.—A taxonomic study of the forest trees of North America, laying special stress on the characteristics which lead to the recognition of the species in the field; with practice work in securing familiarity with morphological and other characteristics for identifying Canadian trees and shrubs. 25 hours.

3. Forest Physiography and Forest Description.—The geographical description, botanical composition and character of forests of the world, and of North America in particular, with special reference to the ecological factors, climate and soil, influencing forest growth. Field practice in recognizing forest types and in making forest description. 25 hours.

4. Timber Physics and Wood Technology.—Study of the histology of wood, with a view to identification of the different woods; recognition of their normal and abnormal physical characteristics and faults. Me-

chanical and technical properties of wood and the various technological uses dependent thereon. Lectures and laboratory work. 50 hours.

5. Pathology of Trees and of Wood.—The diseases of trees and decay of structural timber, their recognition, causes and prevention. 25 hours.

6. Biological Dendrology.—Life history, laws of growth of trees, their dependence on ecological factors, and silvicultural requirements of different species. 25 hours.

7. Silviculture.—Principles and practice of the art of forest production and forest improvement, nursery practice, planting, and methods of natural reproduction. 75 hours. Practice work in addition.

8. Forest Mensuration.—Methods of ascertaining volume of felled and standing trees, of whole forest growths, timber estimating, determining accretion of trees and stands. 100 hours, including practice work.

9. Forest Exploitation.—Methods and means employed in the harvest of forest products, logging, transportation, milling, and preparation for market. 50 hours, including excursions to field operations and mills, and special lectures by expert lumbermen.

10. Business Methods in the Lumber Trade.—Description of usages in shipping, receiving and selling forest products; inspection and grading; financial methods. 10 hours.

11. Forest Protection.—Methods of guarding against trespass, loss from fires, insect (applied entomology) and other damage to forest crops. 12 hours.

12. Forest Management and Administration.—Principles and methods underlying the preparation of working plans for continuous wood and revenue production, and principles of administration of forest properties. 75 hours.

13. Forest Valuation and Finance.—Methods of ascertaining money value of forest growths, and application of the principles of finance to forest management. 25 hours.

14. History of Forestry.—Historical development of the economic and technical features of modern forestry at home and abroad. 25 hours.

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SAW CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

REPAIRS

OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

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Blowers and Dust Collecting Systems

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43 Steel Flat cars in perfect condition suitable for Lumber or Dry Kilns Standard Gauge. Capacity 5 to 7 tons. Will sell cheap to a quick buyer.

Also New and Re-laying rails from 12 to 60 lbs. with Fastenings.

For further particulars apply—

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FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A FEW CARS OF cedar posts and shingles, pine lath, clear face and better red pine and a good quantity of white pine and spruce lumber. JOHN HARRISON & SONS Co., Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound, Ont. tf

FOR SALE

Spruce 1", 2" or 3".
No. 1 Spruce lath 4' x 1 1/2" x 3/8"
Box 50, Bathurst Village, N.B. 7

FOR SALE

ALL LENGTHS OF CEDAR POLES AND posts. Apply Box 685, Peterboro, Ont. 10

FOR SALE

CEDAR POSTS AND POLES ALL LENGTHS; Cedar Ties and Squares. Write Box 151 Canington. 7

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order. Write us. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near Cartier.) tf

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, ABOUT TWO million feet of Red & White Pine to be sawed to order, also one million and a half Red & White Pine last season's cut, shipping order. Address Box 52, Chapleau, Ont. 9

FOR SALE.

I AM PREPARED TO DELIVER F.O.B. cars here 2,000,000 feet cedar logs cut to order into any size timbers from 4" x 4" to 12" x 12", and from 8 to 20 feet long, any time up to next May; 3,000 telegraph poles. Correspondence solicited. J. B. WINLAW, Winlaw, B. C. tf

FOR SALE

300 M. 4/4 Mill Run Birch.
100 M. 6/4 " " "
200 M. 8/4 " " "
60 M. Log run Basswood.
30 M. ft. 6/4 C. & B. Soft Elm.
Will sell in grade or M.R. Prompt shipment, Bone dry. Inspection guaranteed. Write T. L. BAILLIE, North Bay, Ont. 7

FOR SALE

10 cars Cedar Posts, 8 ft., 4 1/2" and up.
1 car " " " 3 to 4 in.
3 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles Clear Whites.
12 cars No. 1 Spruce Lath 1 1/2 x 4 ft.
10 cars Pine Squares 6 x 6 to 10 x 10.
5 cars 1" B. Ash C. and B.
Geo. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. c

FOR SALE—1906-7 CUT.

82 M. ft. 1" Hard Maple.
10 M. ft. 1" Soft Maple.
34 M. ft. 1" Beech.
5 M. ft. 1" White Oak.
Common and better.
The TILLSON COMPANY, Limited,
Tillsonburg, Ontario. 10

LOGS

TO BE CUT TO ORDER

90 M. ft. Hard Maple Logs
100 M. " Soft Maple Logs
40 M. " Beech Logs
14 M. " Ash Logs
25 M. " Oak Logs
Above will be cut into dimensions required. Correspondence requested.
THE TILLSON COMPANY, LTD.,
Tillsonburg, Ontario. 10

FOR SALE

Red Pine Lumber at Braeside, Ont.
1907 Cut
200 M. 3" x 6" to 10" wide, 10/16" long
100 M. 2" x 6" to 12" wide, 17/20" "
200 M. 2" x 6" to 10" wide, 10/16" "
Also a quantity of 1" Clearface: 1" dressing and common 4/7 and 7/12 wide.
ALEX. McCALL, Box 391,
Simcoe, Ont. 10

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—1" TAMARAC. R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Hamilton, Ontario.

WISH TO BUY SMALL BLOCK OF SPRUCE or cedar accessible to market and preferably near Michigan. SAMUEL BROOKS, 710 West Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich. 7

WANTED

BASSWOOD AND BLACK ASH LUMBER Give full particulars and price t.o.b. cars. Box 588, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto. tf

WANTED

A QUANTITY OF SMALL PEELED HEM- lock Logs, or Hemlock Slabs free from large knots. G. A. HOWELL, 1305 Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto. 9

WANTED

PRACTICAL MAN TO MANAGE SASH AND Door Factory in British Columbia, one preferred who will invest moderate sum, and take sole charge of business, reference required, Apply Box 594, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Wanted

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET WINTER cut Basswood. Sawing specification furnished upon request. Apply Box 555, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

WANTED

TO CONTRACT FOR TEN CARS OR LESS hard maple squares 1 1/2", 2" and 2 1/2" x 27" long, clear stock and bundled with wire. Shipment dry May to November 1908. Apply stating price and quantity to BOX 560, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

WANTED

250 to 500 M Winter cut Bass 4/4 to 8/4, all grades. 250 to 500 M Common and Better Ash. 250 to 500 M Log run Soft Elm. Cash F. O. B. cars. Write Box 268, North Bay, Ontario. 7

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

WANTED

POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER, BY CAP- ABLE young man, with three years' experience in lumber office. Best of references. Address JOSEPH B. DUFFUS, Box 71, Lindsay, Ont. 8

POSITION WANTED

AS BANDSAW FILER AND HAMMERER, eighteen years' experience, can furnish best of references in United States and Canada. Apply E.S. CHALUT, Portage de la Nation, Que. tf

WANTED

BY AN EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT, situation as foreman in saw mill, familiar with double cut band mill. Good reference. Address to THOS. SISSONS, Thessalon, Ont. 10

WANTED

BY AN EXPERIENCED SAWYER AND filer position as foreman in Saw Mill. Understands handling of men. 18 years' experience. Address Box 4, Waltham, Que. 7

POSITION WANTED

A BAND SAWYER OF CONSIDERABLE experience in saw milling wants position for coming season, accustomed to steam feed, double nigger, and of steady sober habits; Address Box 581, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 7

WANTED

BY EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT WHO is going West, position as Superintendent of operation or construction of Sawmill in either Northwest or B.C. Competent designer and draftsman. At liberty after June 1st. References. Address Box 593 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED

PARTY WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 TO INVEST in, and manage a 30-M mill on nine timber limits. Address, J. R. McDougall, Trail, B. C. 9

FOR SALE

Retail Yard Central, Saskatchewan. LOCATED IN CANADIAN AND AMERICAN settlement. Moderate investment about \$10,000.00 half cash balance good bankable paper. Owner has other interests needing attention reason for selling. Address F. 82, Care CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

MILL AND LUMBER BUSINESS

FOR SALE

IN ORDER TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF the late T. L. Buller, of Ridgetown, his saw and planing mill, sash and door factory, lumber yard, etc., must be sold, everything is in first class shape, and it is a profitable business. Apply to DORA BULLER OR E. D. MITTON, Executors, Ridgetown, Ont. 6

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

FOR SALE

TUBULAR BOILERS.

2 7/2" x 18", 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes NEW.
2 7/2" x 16", 70 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes NEW.
3 7/2" x 16", 84 3/4" tubes, at Sarnia, Ont.
2 7/2" x 16", 74 4" tubes, fore and aft dome.
2 6 1/2" x 16", 52 4" tubes, 125 lbs. pres., Wickes, NEW.
3 6 1/2" x 17", 3" x 20 6" tubes, cross dome.
2 6 1/2" x 14", 52 4" tubes, cross dome.

ENGINES.

30" x 72" Corliss engine.
28" x 60" Harriss corliss engine.
23" x 64" Corliss engine.
22" x 48" Allis corliss engine.
20" x 48" corliss engine.
20" & 40" x 48" Hamilton corliss engine.
20" x 42" Bates corliss engine.
10" & 38" x 48" Allis corliss engine.
18" x 48" Wheelock corliss engine.
18" x 42" Allis corliss engine.
18" x 30" Corliss engine.
16" & 30" x 48" Hamilton corliss engine.
14" x 48" Harris corliss engine.
14" x 36" Manitowoc corliss engine.
28" x 56" Buckeye automatic engine.
20" x 27" Russell automatic engine.
18" x 27" Russell automatic engine.
18" x 24" Atlas automatic engine.
16" x 18" Atlas automatic engine.
16" x 16" Ideal automatic engine.
14" x 15" Myers automatic engine.
12" x 16" Ball automatic engine.
11 1/2" x 12" Ideal automatic engine.
11" x 16" Atlas class D. automatic engine.
10" x 12" Ball automatic engine.
2 7/2" x 12" Buckeye, style C, automatic engine.
26" x 34" Filer & Stowell throttling governor engine.
24" x 36" Lane & Bodley throttling governor engine.
24" x 32" slide valve throttling governor engine in Ontario.
22" x 42" Fulton slide valve throttling governor engine, at Sarnia, Ont.
20" x 24" slide valve Bay City throttling governor engine, at Sarnia, Ont.
18" x 36" Michigan slide valve throttling governor engine.
16" x 20" slide valve throttling governor engine.
14" x 24" Robinson slide valve throttling governor engine.
12" x 20" slide valve throttling governor engine.
12" x 16" slide valve throttling governor engine, at Sarnia, Ont.
10" x 16" Smalley throttling governor engine, at Sarnia, Ont.

PUMPS.

12" x 7 1/2" x 10" Buffalo, 4" suc., 4" dis.
12" x 7 1/2" x 10" Worthington, 5" suc., 4" dis. at Sarnia Ont.
10" x 6" x 14" Smith-Vaile, outside packed plunger, 5" suc., 4" dis.
10" x 6" x 10" Canton, 5" suc., 4" dis. NEW.
7 1/2" x 4 1/2" x 10" Buffalo, 3" suc., 2 1/2" dis.
2 7/2" x 4 1/2" x 10" Canton, 4" suc., 3" dis. NEW.
7" x 4 1/2" x 7" Canton, 4" suc., 3" dis. NEW.
6" x 4" x 6" Worthington, 3" suc., 2" dis.
5 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 6" Canton, 2 1/2" suc., 2" dis. NEW.
3 5/2" x 3 1/2" x 5" Snow, 2 1/2" suc., 3" dis.
4 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 4" Canton, 1 1/2" suc., 1 1/2" dis.

WICKES BROTHERS,
SAGINAW, MICH.

RESAW FOR SALE

LEFT-HAND 6 FT. DITTBENNER HORIZONTAL Resaw, with all accessories. Full particulars from THESSALON LUMBER CO., Nester-ville, Ontario.

FOR SALE

ONE 125 H. P. Laurie Corliss Engine, double ec entric, good as new, in use three years. Also one 80 H. P. tubular boiler, in use three years. Address Box 589 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

FOR SALE

COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE CIRCULAR SAW- mill, capacity 40M ft. per day. Extra good piling ground and yard on G.T. switch. Will sell as it stands or mill machinery separately. THE SNIDER LUMBER CO., Gravenhurst, Ont. 6

FOR SALE

COMPLETE SAW MILL OUTFIT, PRAC- tically new, 35 H.P. Engine, 50 H.P. Marine boiler, Dutch oven for utilizing sawdust as fuel, new carriage, cable feed, friction nigger, double edger, cut off, shingle mill, etc. Frame building, iron roof, saws and belting complete. Apply at mill, Angus, Ontario, or CHARLES T. DE PUY, Rochester, N.Y. 10

For Sale

Cheap for Cash, Saw Mill Machine y.
1 double cut Watrous Pony Band Mill,
1 three Block Carriage,
1 Ficulum Nigger,
1 four Saw Edger,
Lath and Shingle Mill Machinery,
Boiler & Engine 16 x 24,
1 Jack Chain & Gear,
Pulleys, Shafting, Etc., apply to
THOS. DARLING & SONS, Callander.

FOR SALE

SAW SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 rebuilt American automatic sawing machine.
1 nearly new American L.H. three block saw mill.
1 refitted R.H. three block sawmill complete.
1 nearly new L.H. three block carriage for No. 1 mill.
1 nearly new gang edger, 3-18" saws.
1 new double edger, 2-16" saws.
2 new upright swing shingle machines, 40" saws.
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw.
1 nearly new upright swing shingle machine complete.
1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine, 38" saw.
1 nearly new Canada Favorite shingle machine.
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine.
1 refitted Searly self-acting shingle machine.
1 new shingle jointer with 40" saw.
1 refitted shingle jointer with 42" wheel.
2 new No. 2 lath machines and bolters complete.
1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter.
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter.

HOISTING ENGINES AND BOILERS

1 10" x 12" double cylinder single drum hoisting engine with or without boiler.
1 7" x 12" double cylinder, double drum hoisting engine without boiler.
1 7" x 10" double cylinder, double drum hoisting engines with boilers.
1 7" x 8" single cylinder, single drum hoisting engine without boiler.
6 6 1/2" x 8" double cylinder, double drum hoisting engines with boilers.
2 6 1/2" x 8" double cylinder, single drum hoisting engines without boilers.
1 6" x 10" double cylinder, double drum hoisting engine without boiler.
1 5 1/2" x 7" double cylinder double drum hoisting engine with boiler.
1 5" x 7" double cylinder single drum hoisting engine without boiler.
1 5" x 5" double cylinder single drum hoisting engine without boiler.

Our supply department carries a full stock of engi- neers and millmen's supplies.

Send for a copy of our latest supply catalogue or stock list of modern iron and woodworking machin- ery engines, boilers &c.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED

LUMBER TRIMMER AND EDGER FOR mill of 10,000 to 15,000 ft. capacity, second hand, in good order. JOHN KAUFMANN, Cassel, Ontario. 7

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED

Party with small Circular Mill.

TO CONTRACT FOR AT LEAST FIVE years' sawing near French river—Hardwood, Pine and Hemlock—About two and a half millions per annum. Address BOX 595, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

SAWING CONTRACT

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR CUTTING of lumber by the thousand in any quantity from one million to one hundred million feet.

SOUTH RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Limited
South River, Ont.

B. C. TIMBER AND TIMBER LANDS.

I HAVE FOR SALE, SOME OF THE FINEST tracts of Timber in British Columbia, principally Spruce, Fir and Cedar, ranging from 2,000 to 140,000 acres, mostly on tide water, and easily logged. Prices from \$1.00 to \$9.00 per acre. State your wants: I will supply them. W. H. LEMKE, P.O. Box 972, Vancouver, B.C.

FOR SALE

MOST VALUABLE LUMBER AND PULP—Wood Property in North America—Unexcelled in the World.

Over Six hundred square miles Spruce Timber; very accessible; cheap logging; good shipping. Great Bargain offered prompt buyer.

For detail report and full information address

AMBROSE & BELKNAP,
Amherst, N. S.

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS, SAW MILL,

Plant, Supplies, Mining Lots, Logs, &c.

— OF —

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Russell House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, A.D. 1908, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., by THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, the following Timber Limits, Real Estates, Saw Mill, Mining Lots, Plants, Supplies and Logs in transit, namely:—

Parcel Number 1. "Coulange Limits," comprising 156 square miles of Timber Limits on the Coulange River in the Province of Quebec, covered by Licenses Numbers 149, 150, 151 and 152 of Season 1873-74 and known as Berths W, X, Y and Z, together with certain Limit Plant, Supplies and Live Stock to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 2. "Hibou Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 20 square miles of Timber Limit on Hibou and Ignace Creeks covered by part of License No. 350 of Season 1873-74, together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 3. "Wakefield Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 8 square miles of Timber Limit in the Township of Wakefield covered by License No. 38 of Season 1873-74.

Parcel Number 4. Several Freehold Timber Lots in the Township of Wakefield.

Parcel Number 5. "Black and Dumoine Rivers Limit," comprising 26½ square miles of Timber Limit on the Black and Dumoine Rivers covered by part of Licenses Number 362 and 369 of Season 1873-74 together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies therewith.

Parcel Number 6. Real Estate, Saw Mill, Lumber Yard and Wharf at East Templeton. This parcel consists of about 208 acres more or less of Freehold and 8 acres of Leasehold land at East Templeton, P.Q. (about 8 miles below Ottawa on the Ottawa River), together with a fully equipped Saw Mill and Machinery erected thereon having a capacity of 150,000 feet per day, with Lumber yard, Wharf, Railway siding, Cars and other plant and machinery therewith.

Parcel Number 7. Mining Lots. This parcel consists of several mining lots and mining rights in the Townships of Wakefield, Buckingham, Portland East, Portland West and Derry.

Parcel Number 8. A large quantity of logs, timber, telegraph poles and ties now lying in and about the Ottawa, Coulange and Gatineau Rivers at and in transit to the above mentioned Saw Mill.

The first seven parcels above mentioned will first be offered for sale en bloc, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors. If the reserved bid is not reached, then each parcel will be immediately offered for sale, separately, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors.

Full particulars and complete descriptions of the respective parcels and the terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale and may be seen on application to the Vendors at East Templeton, P.Q., or to their Solicitors, Messrs. Gormully, Orde & Powell, No. 33 Sparks Street, Ottawa

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED,
Vendors.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1908.

FOR SALE

LOTS 7, 8 AND 9, TOWNSHIP OF PERRY, about 3 miles west of Emsdale Station, Grand Trunk Ry., containing approximately 400,000 ft. Birch, 150,000 ft. Balsam and Spruce, 200,000 ft. Hemlock, large quantity of Beech and Maple and small amount of Elm and Black Ash; clear title. Good winter road to station, short route. Price, \$3,000. Apply BENJAMIN MABEE, Emsdale, Ont. 8

St. John River Rights.

Because of the alleged action of an American lumber company in taking possession of the St. John River, where it forms the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, a delegation of Eastern lumbermen have journeyed to Ottawa to lodge a complaint with the Dominion Government. The delegation, composed of Messrs. A. P. Barmhill, K.C., George Cushing and Fraser Gregory, say that the American concern, known as the St. John Lumber Company, have built booms right across the St. John River to trap all the logs. This, it is claimed, is a violation of the Ashburton Treaty, which declares there shall be no interference with navigable water.

For Free Export of Tan Bark.

A large deputation representing the lumbermen and settlers of the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts waited on Hon. F. Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines recently, for the purpose of asking that the Government should remove the embargo against the export of tanbark to the United States.

The deputation which was introduced by Mr. John Galna, M.P.P., pointed out that there were at least 80,000 cords of bark in the Province at the present time, for which there was no market. Documentary evidence was produced showing that the tanneries of the Province and the Ontario Bark Company, all represented that they were overstocked with bark. Under these circumstances the deputation contended that there was no reason why the embargo against the export of bark to the United States should be maintained. They were of the opinion that if it were removed, a ready market for Ontario bark would be found at about double the price which is being offered in the Province at present. It was pointed out that the greater portions of the bark coming from the districts represented was brought out by settlers, and consequently the present condition of the market pressed hardly upon them.

Mr. Cochrane intimated that if

the prevailing conditions were as indicated he did not see why the embargo, which had been imposed by the late Government should be maintained, and he promised to bring the matter to the notice of his colleagues of the Cabinet.

The deputation afterwards decided to bring the matter of the freight rates charged by the Grand Trunk Railway on bark to the notice of the Railway Commission. The rates have been doubled in the last four years.

News of Port Greville, N. S.

At Port Greville, N. S., where lumbering activity is usually brisk, there has been a noticeable lack of vigor this winter and lumber operators are doing as little as possible. Last fall the prospect for good prices for the coming season was by no means bright. The English market was uncertain, while the American market was well supplied and the demand poor. The cut of sawn lumber in the neighborhood of Port Greville will this year not be nearly as heavy as in 1907, while the piling cut will be over 50 per cent. less. The following firms are operating to the extent mentioned:—

Fox River Lumber Company, one million feet for English market, and three thousand piling; H. Elderkin & Company, one million English deals, spruce and hardwood, now ready for English market, and three thousand spruce piling; F. K. Bently, six thousand piling.

At Port Greville ship building is an important industry, G. M. Cochrane being the largest builder. He is now constructing a tugboat, eighty feet long, eighteen feet wide and seven feet deep. In this the machinery is to be installed at once. Mr. Cochrane also has the frame up for a tern schooner, of about eight hundred tons capacity. The Fox River Lumber Company also have a tern schooner on the docks, of about six hundred tons capacity, which was completed in January, and will be launched this month. Captain G. E. Bentley has about completed and will also launch this month, an eight hundred ton tern schooner. L. E. Graham is building a coasting schooner, of about three hundred and fifty tons capacity, while contracts have been let for still another large tug.

Retention of Duty on Pulp.

On February 15 last representative Tirrell, of Massachusetts, advocated in the House retention of the duty on wood pulp and paper, and said pulp and paper manufacturers were now marketing their product at the lowest possible price consistent with the competition of the markets of the United States.

He protested strongly against the proposed removal of the tariff, and could see no reason why such action should be taken.

Spruce, Mr. Tirrell said, was the only wood from which strong, long fibre paper could be made. This wood was found in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and West Virginia. The White Mountain forest reserve would take out 600,000 acres in New Hampshire, and in that event there would not be sufficient spruce left in the State to run the mill in Berlin without getting pulp and logs in Canada.

A Port Arthur despatch states that Mr. Milligan, superintendent for Hogan & Company, who have the contract for the building of the addition to the breakwater, expects active work on that structure will commence about the latter part of April, just as soon as navigation opens, 5,000,000 feet of timber being used in the cribs. His company, said Mr. Milligan, endeavored to procure this material in Canada, but it was impossible to get it in the time required. The contracts were therefore let to Michigan dealers, and it was supplied last fall, and is now all in storage on the breakwater.

N. SMITH

Jobber in

BELTING, MACHINERY,
AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES
138-140 YORK ST., TORONTO

We have for Sale BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES

Apply to

LESLIE & CRAWFORD
Vancouver, B.C.

McPHERSON & FULLERTON BROS.

Timber and Real Estate, Victoria, B.C.

27 miles Cedar and Spruce, will cruise twenty thousand to acre or better. Price \$2.50 per acre.

45 miles on Skeena, will cruise fifteen thousand feet to acre. Price \$1.25 per acre.

If you are interested in timber write us. Correspondence solicited.

Current Trade Conditions

ONTARIO.

Evidence of an acceleration in the lumber trade in Ontario is daily becoming more manifest. In the cities building permits are being taken out in surprising volume and just as soon as the weather is settled excavation work will be proceeded with. In Toronto from March 10th to 18th, there were 64 permits issued for dwellings, an average of 8 each day. This is certainly beginning to look like old times. In the smaller towns activity is slowly but surely awakening, and a good deal of lumber will have to move shortly. The only question now is the price. There is an unmistakable hesitancy about buying lumber in quantity, that arises from a fear lest prices may presently drop. In some centres lower rates have been openly or tacitly agreed upon. In Port Arthur, for instance, a new schedule of rates went into effect last week that means a saving to the consumers of 20 per cent. In most small centres there is no disposition to buy lumber until the trend of the season's prices is apparent. No one is going to pay a cent more for lumber than he actually has to.

A great part of the coming season's cut is yet to be sold, nevertheless, manufacturers refuse to make concessions on last year's prices. Middlemen are looking for these concessions, just as the retailer in his turn is expecting cut rates for the little he condescends to purchase. The indisposition of manufacturers to consider reductions has all along been the means of keeping prices buoyant. At this late date

it is unlikely they are going to submit when lumber will have to be bought. In places there may be local concessions, but on the whole, no shading of last year's rates will be possible.

EASTERN CANADA.

In most districts in Eastern Canada the logging season is about over and many camps have already shut down. During the past couple of weeks hauling has been general and preparations are being made for the spring drives. In northern New Brunswick operators report an unusually favorable season for bush work and on that account the cut on the Restigouche has been considerably larger than was first intended. In Cumberland county the contrary was the case, unfavorable conditions serving to keep the cut down to 75 per cent. of last year's total. The next few weeks will serve to indicate the probable volume of trade that will be done with the British and American markets during the coming season.

WESTERN CANADA.

Accompanying the preparation for spring seeding operations in Western Canada is a noticeable revival in almost all classes of trade including lumbering. At Vancouver the Royal City Mills, after practically three months of idleness, have resumed operations. Important shipments of big timber to Hong Kong and other Orient ports are being made by coast mills.

On the prairie efforts are being made, in many districts, to arrange schedules of prices that shall induce greater building activity. Retailers in the smaller centres are

getting together and declaring discounts that will materially lower the price of stocks. Moreover, owing to the difficulty experienced in making collections during the winter, an effort is being made to encourage the cash customer. This is working along the right line and should be productive of good results.

UNITED STATES.

In Chicago northern pine prices have declined during the past week, owing to the very quiet demand. Retail yard trade is said to be almost at a standstill. The opinion seems general that prices must drop still lower and buyers are not at all anxious about placing orders. Hemlock is in better condition and orders are coming in in somewhat satisfactory volume. The mills seem anxious to dispose of what material they have on hand and are consigning considerable stock with the result that prices are held down. This has also been due in a measure to the effort of the hemlock men to meet yellow pine competition. In this wood prices are still extremely low—in many cases not equaling the cost of production. New York market reports show a partial recovery in the spruce trade indicated by substantial inquiries and better buying.

A slight falling off in the demand for hard wood is reported from Chicago. Prices remain unchanged, although a tendency to weaken is noticeable on some of the grades of oak.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The general depression of trade which is felt in almost every branch of commerce is still having its effect upon the timber trade of the west coast. The spruce deal market keeps dull and the present position of that wood is not strong for general specifications of ordinary spot

shipments. Apparently there has been little or nothing done, as yet, for future business upon next season's shipments from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Stocks of spruce at Liverpool and Manchester area being slowly diminished.

The consumption of pine deals, boards, etc., is only about half that of last year and is confined almost entirely to the lower qualities. The extremely high prices required for firsts is almost shutting them out of the market and buyers are looking for cheaper substitutes.

B. C. Timber Licenses.

The total timber license fees collected by the British Columbia Government for the month of February amounted to \$160,317.15. This is more than double the amount collected in February of the preceding year, when the total was \$65,315.70.

In all 1,191 licenses were issued, 592 for limits, east of the Cascades and 599 for limits west. The total revenue from timber license fees for the first eight months of the present fiscal year, amounts to \$1,465,709.43, as compared with \$512,152.41 for the first eight months of the preceding year.

The revenue has fallen off decidedly, as compared with January. The receipts from this source for that month were the heaviest known, amounting in all to \$347,266.65.

The timber license transfer fees for the month, totaled \$820.

A Greatly Reduced Cut.

It is estimated that the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company have cut and will bring down the Kettle River, this spring, about 3,000,000 feet of lumber. This is only about one-fourth of the amount taken out last year.

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6x10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring
N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Traders Bank Building

65 Yonge Street - TORONTO



Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.
F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.

J. M. DIVER, Genl. Mgr.
E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

WE HAVE ON HAND

about 700,000 of 6/4 Good Sides; 2,000,000 feet of 2" Dressing and Better, also 1 x 6, 1 x 8, 1 x 10 and 1 x 12" Mill Run, which we are in a position to ship promptly.

IF YOU WANT GOOD GRADES

and prompt shipments, at prices consistent with such service, we want an opportunity to fill an order or two for you. We are willing you should judge us by what we can do for you.

Special bills cut to order on short notice in White Pine and Norway, any length from 10 feet to 60 feet.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company

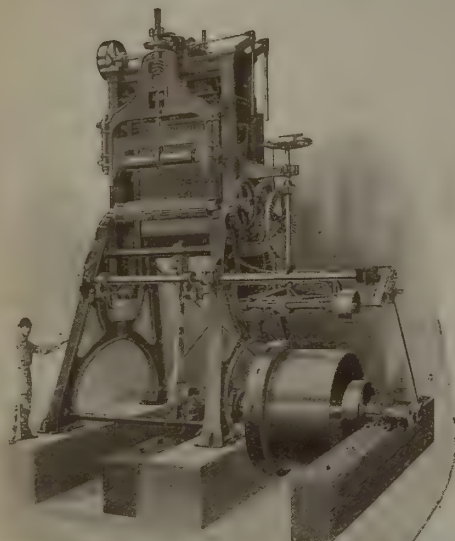
Limited

Sarnia

-

Ontario

Wickes Gangs



OUR NO. 3 GANG

are built for mills of any capacity. They are built right and you can depend on them. We want you to investigate our machines for the more you know about them the surer you will be to buy them when in the market for a gang.

Remember—Nine types from which to select with an endless number of sizes.

Send for catalogue or ask for our representative to call

WICKES BROTHERS
Saginaw - Mich.

GOOD SERVICE
BETTER PRICES
BEST GRADES

**“You are from
Missouri?”**

Then send us your orders and
—we'll show you.

**Our Spruce Lumber
and Lath are
Right**

**The Great West
Lumber Co.**

Winnipeg, Man.

Mills at Greenbush, Sask.

THE NEWS

Desjardins & Ericsson, lumber dealers, Montreal, Que., have registered.

Ion Brothers & Company, lumber dealers, Montreal, Que., have registered.

A. J. Moore & Son, pulpwood manufacturers, Bulwer, Que., have registered.

The Stratford Mill & Lumber Company, Stratford, Ont., are reported to have assigned.

Damien Cyr & Son, sash and door manufacturers, St. Rose, Que., have dissolved partnership.

The British Columbia Timber Company have sold their stock of lumber at Seal Harbor to the Grand Trunk Pacific for \$35,000.

The boiler of a portable sawmill owned by Johnston & Son, Sarnia, exploded a short time ago instantaneously killing James Harkins, a lad of fifteen years, and seriously injuring two other employees.

The Miramichi Lumber Company operating in New Brunswick, with headquarters at Portland, Me., have increased their capital stock from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000, this increase being divided into 2,000 shares of \$100 each.

Messrs. Thompson & Griffiths, of Parry Sound, Ont., have established a planing mill and boat factory at that place. They will manufacture all kinds of dressed lumber, sash, doors, etc., as well as boats, canoes and gasoline launches.

The British Columbia Loggers' Association have settled upon a new schedule of wages, which is expected to prove satisfactory, since it is a medium between the extreme high and low wages which have prevailed during the past year.

Among the latest concerns to receive a charter are the Port Elgin Lumber Company, Limited, Port Elgin, Ont., capitalized at \$50,000. The incorporators include William McVicar, William Rutson, Gilbert McLaren and H. Hilker, all of Port Elgin.

The Fraser River Sawmills, New Westminster, B.C., have changed hands, and it is understood that large improvements to the plant will be carried out. The purchasers are E. E. and Louis Swift, Chicago; Peter Jensen, Nebraska, and Col. A. Davidson, of Toronto.

In connection with the formation of the Union Lumber Company, Winnipeg, capitalized at \$10,000,000, it is stated that another large mill will be erected in the near future. Among the incorporators of the new concern are J. S. Hough and G. F. Galt, of Winnipeg.

It is stated that several parties have staked timber near Alberni, and the indications are that they intend to start manufacture, as they are applying for permission to remove obstructions from the Stamp and Somas rivers. Wm. Allen, of New Orleans, La., is said to be interested.

There is promise of activity in the lumber industry near Grand Forks, B.C., and it is stated that Eastern people are going to erect mills to cut the timber lying along the north fork of the Kettle river. The Kettle Valley Railway is being extended, and this will give transportation facilities.

The Chilliwack Manufacturing Company, Chilliwack, B. C., have been organized, with D. B. Hall, president, and A. J. Robertson, manager, to go into the lumber business and the manufacture of fruit boxes. Besides fir and cedar, they have practically all the spruce timber available in the Ohilliwack Valley.

E. H. Heaps, head of the lumber firm of E. H. Heaps & Company, of Vancouver, was elected president of the Board of Trade of that city for the ensuing year. Before he took the chair, he seconded a resolution which urged the Dominion to place a duty on lumber coming into Canada at \$2 per M., and 30 cents per M. on shingles.

Smiley, Cohen and Groker, the latter of Minnesota, are building a lumber mill at Cloverdale, local and Minnesota capital being behind the venture. Cloverdale is on the direct line from the Coast to the Kootenay, which is being constructed by the Great Northern, and these men are preparing for an extensive business. The mill will be in operation in a month or two.

The Chicago Lumber & Coal Company have recently opened a purchasing office in Vancouver. The address is Room 1, De Beck Building. This concern is one of the oldest established lumber companies in the West, having been established in the year 1886. The headquarters are at St. Louis, Miss., and the principal Canadian offices are located at Winnipeg, suite 711-713, Union Bank Building.

J. B. Housser, of Portage la Prairie, and T. B. Patton, of Regina, are president and vice-president, respectively, of the Western Retail Lumber Dealers' Association for this year. At the same annual meeting, the Retail Lumber Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company elected its officers as follows: J. A. Thompson, president; A. K. Godfrey, treasurer and vice-president; A. M. Stewart, secretary.

Messrs. Letson & Burpee, Limited, of Vancouver, have recently supplied "Simplex" shingle machines to D. Cook, of Lynn Valley, B.C., and Chas. Warwick, of South Vancouver, both of whom are starting new lumber manufacturing concerns. They have also supplied "Simplex" shingle machines to the plants of Pelletier & Selkirk, of Port Haney, and the Port Kells Shingle Company, Port Kells, B.C.

A despatch from Portsmouth, N. H., states that "on what may be considered good authority it is announced that Canadian parties are negotiating for the lease of the Publishers' paper plant for a term of years. It is understood that the people in Canada have a large tract of spruce wood timberlands, and if the lease is consummated the wood will be shipped to this city by water for pulp manufacturing."

The East Templeton Lumber Company are offering for sale their entire timber property, which consists of approximately 210 square miles of timber limits, a saw mill and lumber yard, a quantity of logs, mining lots, etc. This property is very valuable and will no doubt command the attention of lumbermen. Particulars regarding the property can be obtained from Messrs. Gormully, Orde & Powell, 33 Sparks street, Ottawa.

E. L. Kinman, John Brophy and the Imperial Timber & Trading Company, of this city, were successful in an action for \$6,500, which was claimed by Thomas S. Smythe, of Toronto, as part of the commission on the sale of timber lands on the north end of Vancouver Island to Senator Cox a few months ago. The company put the deal through, and Mr. Kinman invested \$20,000 in the concern. The profits were \$60,000. Peter Ryan, of Toronto, claimed the \$6,500, and assigned his claim to Smythe, who lost.

The Vancouver police recently arrested a Japanese named Yesmoda on the charge of stealing logs from the Rat Portage Lumber Company. Yesmoda was caught as he was bringing a big cedar log down False Creek in tow of a small boat. This arrest is an important one, for it may bring out further information concerning wholesale thefts of logs that have been going on in the vicinity of False Creek for two years past. Millowners report that they lose thousands of dollars' worth of logs annually. Booms are broken almost daily and logs taken. It is alleged that the Japanese gang of which Yesmoda is a member have places where they cut up the logs, and then sell them to the shingle mills.

Two mills are being erected on the south side of the Fraser river, opposite New Westminster, B.C. One is being built by Anacortes people, and the other by W. P. Fowle, late manager of the Fraser River Sawmills, Limited, and R. E. Nevins, who was also connected with this company. Lester W. David, who organized the Fraser River Sawmills, is also said to be interested. Mr. David has just disposed of his entire interests in this company and in the Anacortes Lumber Company, amounting to \$250,000. The principal men among the new owners are Swift Bros., pork packers, Chicago; Peter Jansen, Nebraska; Col. A. D. Davidson, Toronto, and A. D. McRae, Winnipeg. The mill is now being enlarged and will be the biggest of any in the province.

Mr. J. W. Stewart, of the contracting firm of Foley Bros., Larsen & Stewart, Winnipeg, has secured seven berths, covering an area of 330 miles of valuable territory between Peace River and Lesser Slave Lake. Mr. Stewart was the only bidder in each case, the bonuses ranging from \$500 to \$1,500, or a total of \$7,000 in all. The remoteness of the territory, coupled with the short notice by the department, rendered it impossible for any other tenderers to ascertain the value of the area in time to submit offers. Berth 1,238, a choice area of 3 1-2 square miles, on the Athabasca, was secured by Mr. Russell Blackburn, Ottawa, he being the highest bidder out of five tenders put in. Mr. E. J. Elliott, chief of provincial police at Winnipeg, secured berth 1,272, twenty-four square miles, on the Simonette river, for \$100, he being the only tenderer.

An important transaction has just been completed by Hon. J. M. W. Hall, Boston, president of the North American Land & Lumber Company, under which this company sells to the Seippel Lumber Company, of Dubuque, Ia., a large tract of timber in British Columbia covered with a very heavy growth of cedar, amounting to several hundred million feet. The new purchasers are now on the spot, having secured the tract with a view to immediately operating, and they are laying out saw and shingle plants, railroads, etc., and, when ready to ship, the product will be largely cedar shingles destined for the Eastern trade. Early last fall Mr. Hall gave orders to put in a full stock of logs, amounting to 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 feet, he having full faith in the future of the lumber business. He reports excellent conditions for logging, and they have a fine stock already for the spring, the ice basis making it possible to get out cedar from points they had been unable to reach before.

A law suit of considerable interest to the trade has just been brought to an issue at Calgary, where Breckenridge & Lund, lumber dealers, had entered an action against Judge Travis to recover \$5,185 on a mechanics' lien for lumber supplied for the erection of houses on sub-contract. The defence made a counter claim against the defendants for \$5,500 for damages for conspiracy to defraud. In giving his decision Judge Beck dismissed the case of the plaintiffs, and likewise the counter claim, leaving the question of the costs to be fixed later. Judge Stuart, in a recent case of Swanson vs. Mollison, held that the owner was liable to the lien holder for more than the contract price, but Judge Beck refused to follow this decision, stating that the owner cannot be held under any circumstances for more than six weeks' wages and under certain circumstances, and the owner does not have to see to the application of the moneys. The only regard an owner need have is to register lien or loans he has had written notice of, and he is entitled to hold back from the contractors' price certain moneys to compel his building in the event of the contractor refusing or neglecting to complete his work. This decision is contrary to the views of all Western lumbermen, and we are glad to note that the case will probably be appealed.

Personal.

Mr. R. G. Dinsmore, who has been associated with the Ottawa Lumber Company for the past four years in the capacity of yard superintendent and salesman, has severed his connection with that company to assume charge of the sales department of the James MacLaren Company, Limited, of Buckingham, Que. Mr. Dinsmore will look after the marketing of both the lumber and ground wood pulp manufactured by this well-known firm, and will no doubt meet with success in his new field.

DRY STOCK READY FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

2 cars 1 x 18 to 23" panel and No. 1 Poplar.

6 " 1" 1st and 2nds Poplar.

6 " 1" No. 1 common Poplar.

6 " 1" No. 2 " "

8 " 1" mill cull Poplar.

2 " 1 x 18 and wider panel and No. 1 Cottonwood.

15 " 5/4 No. 1 common Cottonwood.

5 " 1 x 13 to 17" box boards Cottonwood.

20 cars 1 x 8 to 12" box boards Cottonwood.

19 " 1 x 13 to 17 1st and 2nds "

21 " 1 x 13 to 17 No. 1 common "

20 " 1 x 6 to 12" 1st and 2nds "

15 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 1 common Cottonwood

20 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 2 "

15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red or white Oak.

24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red or white Oak.

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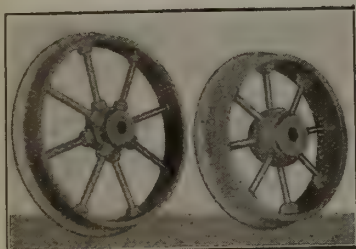
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and Tanners of the Celebrated
English Oak Harness Leather



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2 in. Soft Maple C & B
1 in. 5/4 in. 6/4 in. Cull Soft Elm
1 in. Cull Basswood
Cedar posts 5 in. and up 8 ft
1 in. Cull Spruce
1 in. Wormy Soft Maple
1 in. Balm C & B
1 in. Wormy Chestnut
5/4 in. 6/4 in. Soft Elm C & B
2 in. Hard Maple C & B
5/4 in. 6/4 in. 2 in. Basswood C & B
1 in. 6/4 in. 2 in. Black Ash C & B
1 in. Tamarac

2 in. Rock Elm
2 in. Tamarac
8 in. 9 in. 10 in. Cedar posts
1 in. 6/4 in 2 in. 3 in. 4 in. Birch
2 in. Hard Maple Common and Cull
1 in. 6/4 2 in. Soft Maple
1 in. Chestnut C & B
1 in. 6/4 in. 2 in. Beech
1 in. Oak

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Europe's Timber Supplies.

Russia's forests are of immense extent, covering 39 per cent. of European Russia, and 350,000,000 acres of Asiatic Russia, or more than 900,000,000 acres altogether. In the management of her forest wealth Russia must be considered a leader, for despite her tremendous forests, she began to guard against the future long before the need was apparent. As a result of this forethought, Russia derives a net annual income from forests of \$21,500,000. Sixty-three per cent. of Finland is timber bearing land, and yearly she exports \$20,000,000 worth of lumber. Protection in Finland is founded on the law preventing the cutting of timber less than 10 inches in diameter, 25 feet from the ground. Sweden has nearly 50,000,000 acres of forest, and ranks second to Russia as an exporter of timber, selling \$54,000,000 worth of lumber abroad, of which England takes nearly \$30,000,000 worth.

Germany has 35,000,000 acres of forest, but as her lumber bill is \$450,000,000 a year, she has to import \$80,000,000 worth. The percentage of woodlands to population is about the same in France as in Germany, about three-fifths of an acre per head. France also is an importer to the extent of \$30,000,000 annually, to which must be added \$6,000,000 for duty and \$10,000,000 freight. Even Germany has wood to sell to France. Ever since 1827 France has been protecting her forests, and the results have been highly satisfactory, although only in the nature of repairing damage wrought in the eighteenth century, when large areas were cleared for cultivation, on land, that was fit only for timber. Norway's 20,000,000 acres of forest supply \$18,000,000 worth of export timber every year; but the cut is at the expense of the forest capital, and if the present system is continued, disaster awaits Norway.

Austria administers her great forests wisely. She has 24,000,000 acres of commercial woodlands, and although only 7 per cent. belongs to the State, most of the private forests are in blocks of from 20,000 to 350,00 acres. On these large holdings, forest management can be practised with great success. The Government assists the movement toward protection and reforestation by a system of taxation that penalizes those owners who do not wisely manage their properties. It has been suggested that similar system might have good results in the United States, and it is not unlikely that President Roosevelt's programme will contain this feature.

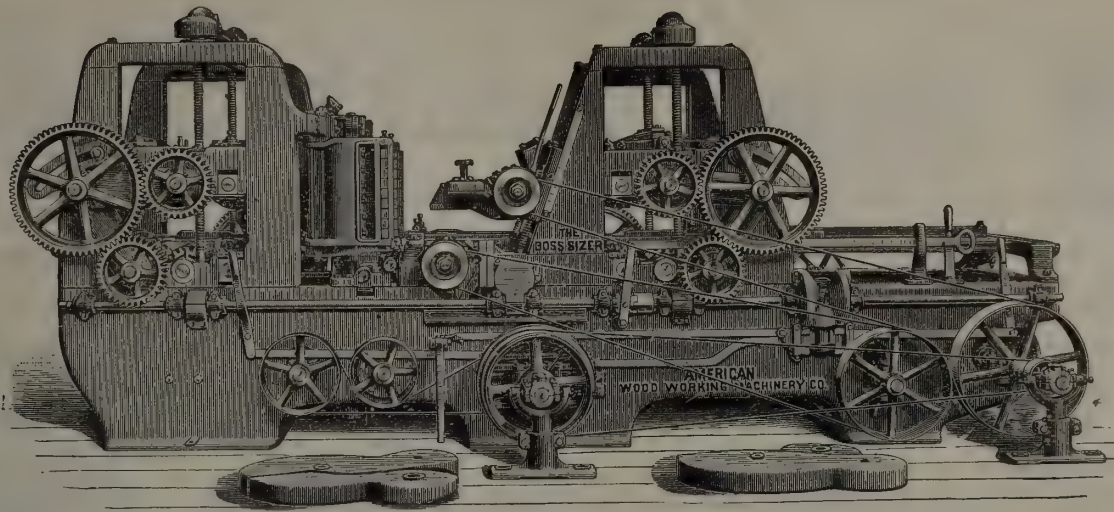
A British Columbia College of Forestry.

Charles F. Lindmark, mayor of Revelstoke and manager of the Revelstoke Sawmills Company recently returned from an extended trip to Europe where he studied the methods pertaining to the preservation of the forests in Germany and Sweden. He states that under the present advanced methods of forest preservation in Sweden, even in spite of the large export trade from that country and the huge amount of lumber that is being cut annually, the timber resources are on the increase.

Mr. Lindmark gives it as his opinion that this phase of the lumber question that now confronts the people in this country is of the greatest importance, and that, if the present methods of slaughtering the timber resources without any effort to reforest continued, within a period of less than fifty years our timber resources will be seriously depleted. He says that some arrangements should be arranged between the Government and the lumbermen, whereby timber land that has been cut, and that is not fit for agricultural purposes, should be protected for reforestation.

Reciprocal arrangements between the Dominion and provincial authorities would undoubtedly provide for a college of forestry in British Columbia with the end in view of training the most competent young men to be selected from the lumbermen's camps throughout the province. This college, said Mr. Lindmark, would afford these young men theoretical as well as a practical education, and would qualify them as foremen and scalers, and give them, at the same time, instruction in reforestation.

Paper prices have to some extent responded to the advance in the cost of the raw materials, and the Norwegian and Swedish "News" makers are endeavoring to keep together as much as possible in order to carry out a rise in their products.



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Eight Hundred Million Spools a Year.

Small things are not to be overlooked in considering the problems of the future timber supply. The watchmaker is having as much trouble in getting the grade of wood necessary for his business as the dealer in telegraph poles.

One of the industries which deals with small things, yet which is one of the utmost importance to the country's commerce, is the manufacture and export of spool wood. This business is peculiar to the New England States and is centered in Maine. Spool factories of this State, according to the New York "Tribune," are now turning out eight hundred million spools annually, with a market value of nearly \$1,000,000.

The best quality of timber is used for the manufacture of spools. White birch, which is used almost exclusively for this industry, reaches the factory in the form of bars from one-half to two and nine-sixteenth inches square and two and one-half to four feet long. These bars must be absolutely clear. The birch is cut in winter and sawed in small portable mills, which operate near some railroad line, about two and one-third cords being required for one thousand feet of bars. After sawing the bars are piled criss-cross, in order to facilitate thorough seasoning, and, protected from weather, are allowed to season until June. The spool bar mills of Maine turn out about fifteen million feet of bars during the year, and approximately the same amount of material is manufactured into spools in the State.

The machines for making spools are complicated and require skilled men for their operation. The spools drop from the lathe at the rate of one per second, and must be perfectly uniform and true.

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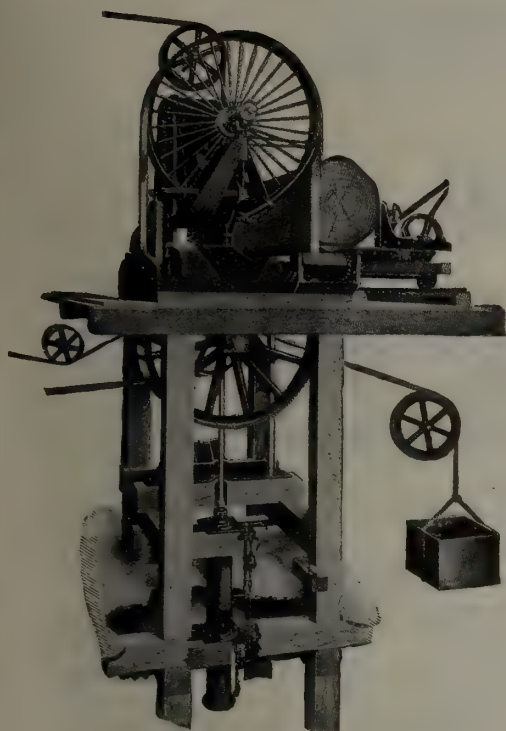
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We have by far the best facilities for manufacturing, drying and dressing Spruce, found in Canada. It takes time, money and infinite care to keep our standards at all times up to the required mark, but it pays in the satisfaction of our customers and ourselves.

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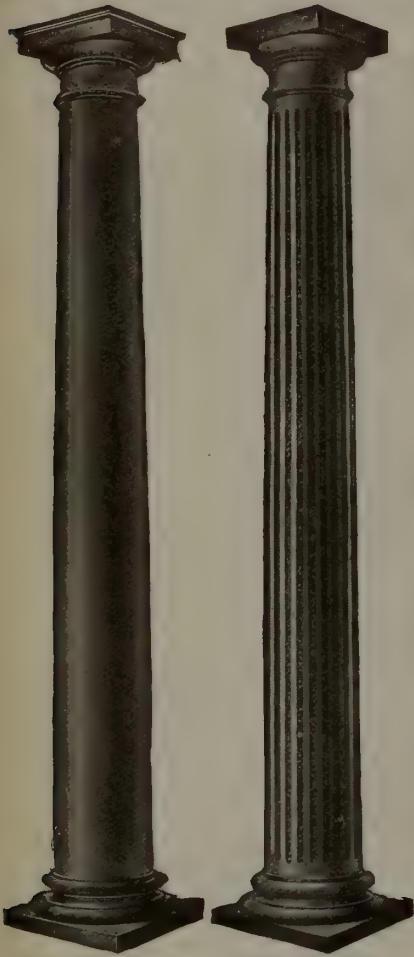


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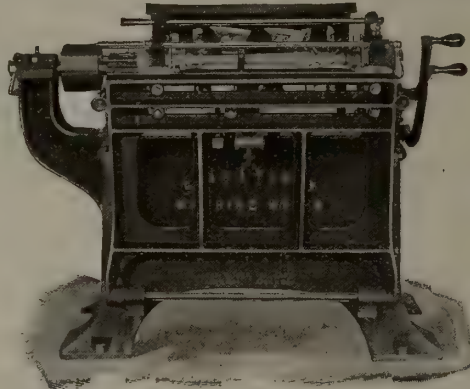
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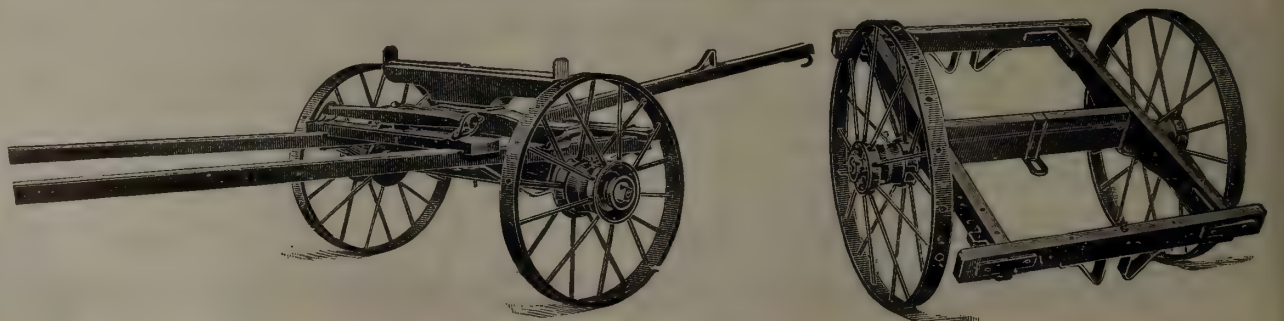
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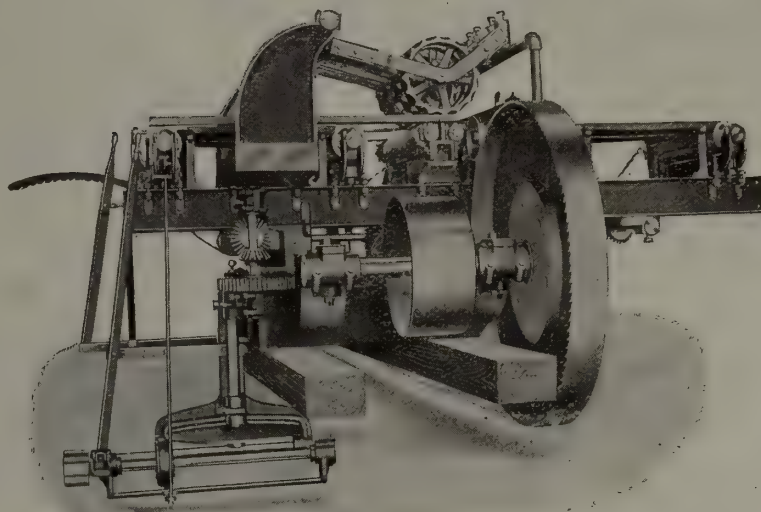
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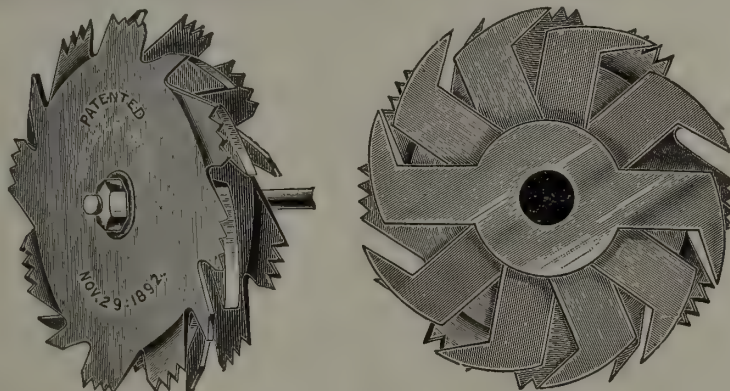
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75,000 feet	1 x 4 x 5	White Pine
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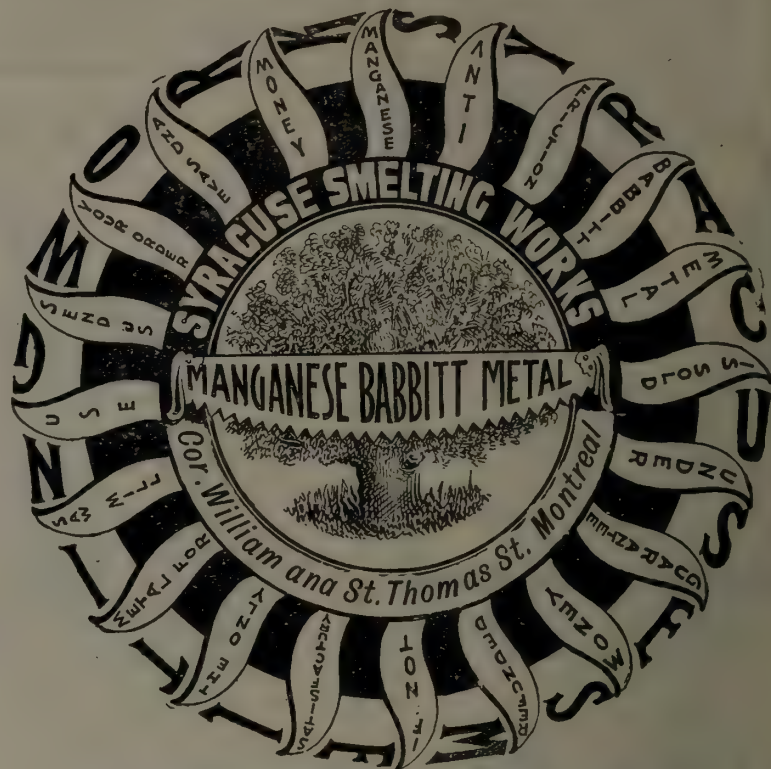
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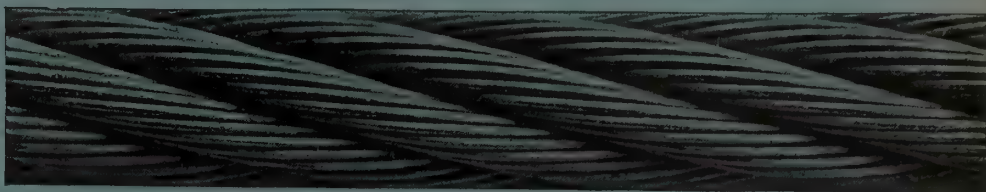
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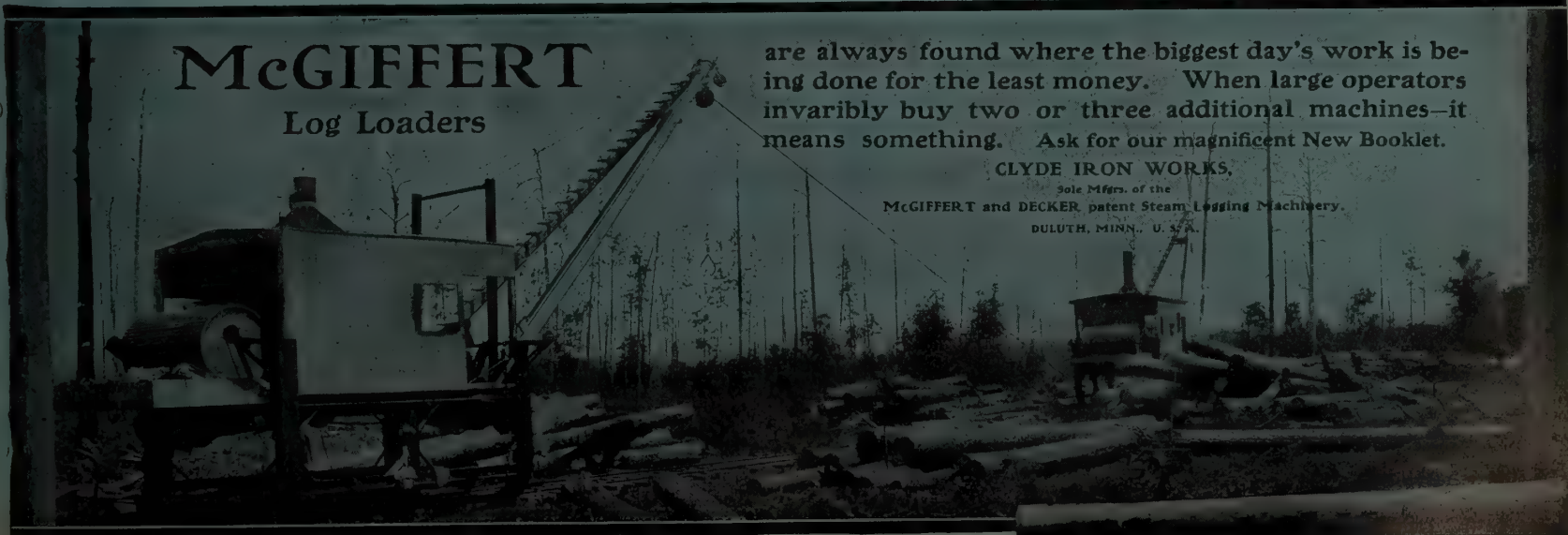
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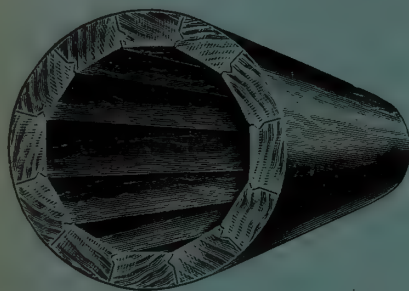
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10 "	8 "	4.20
10 "	9 "	4.75
10 "	10 "	5.00
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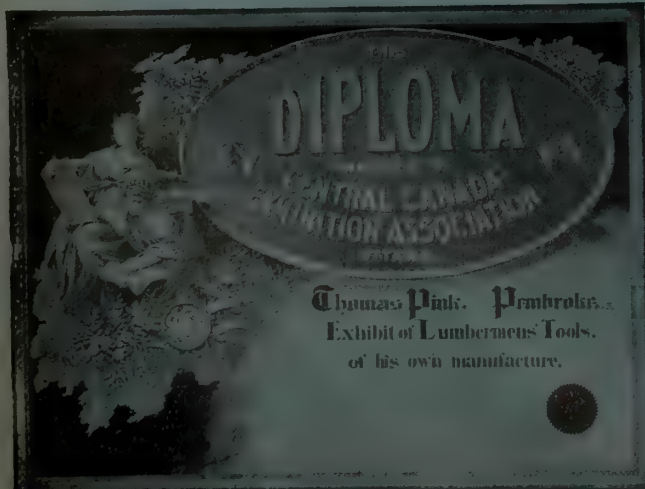
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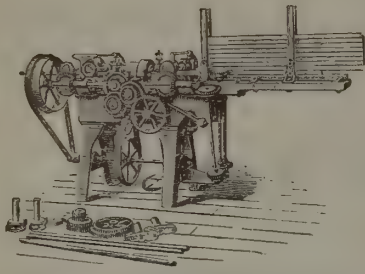
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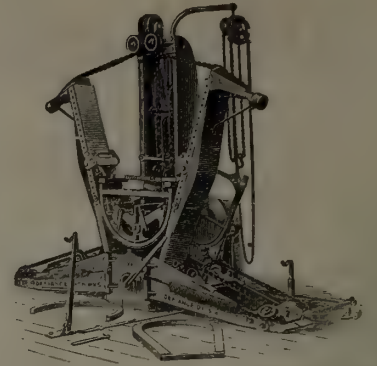
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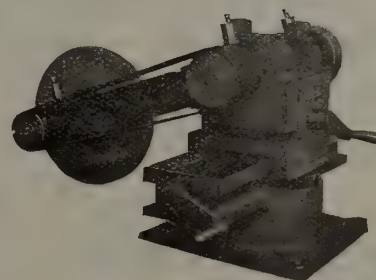
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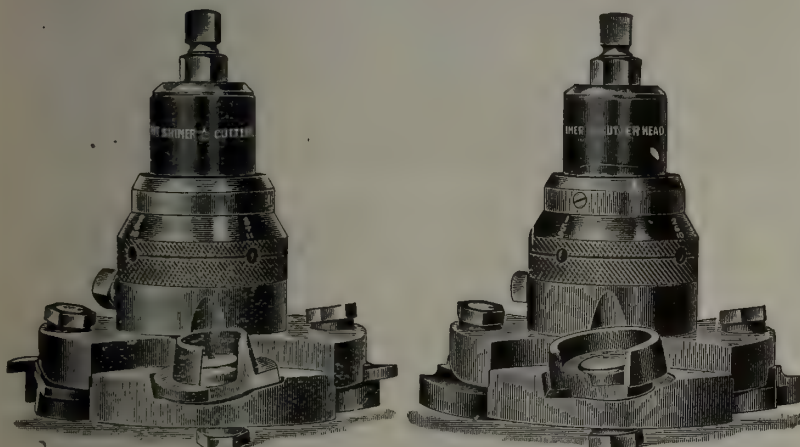
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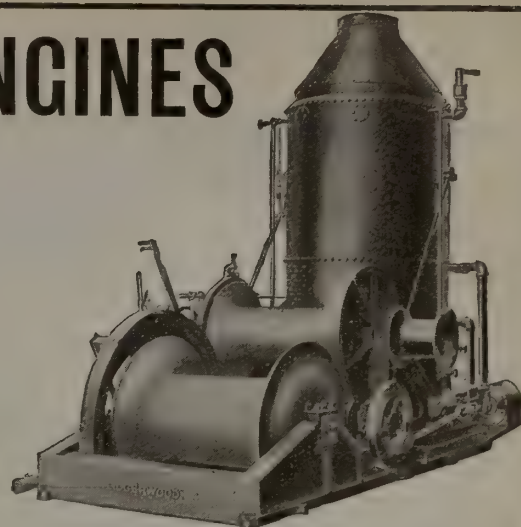
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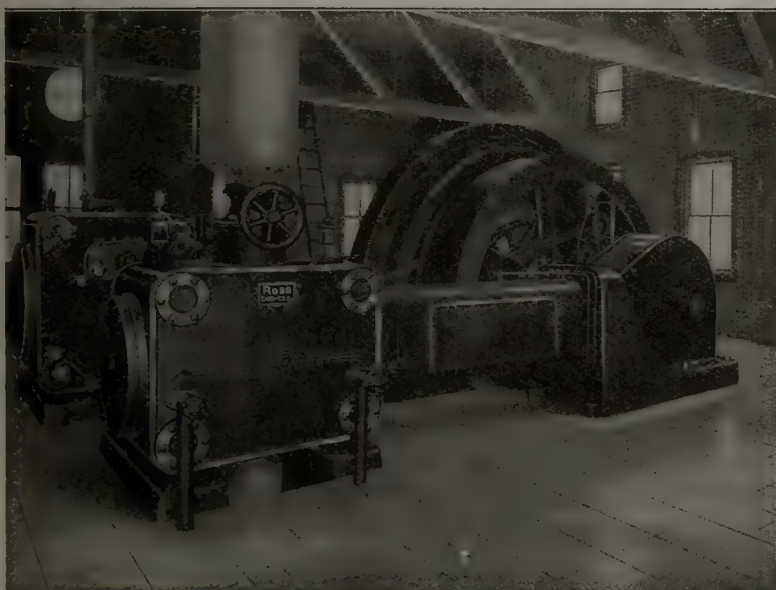


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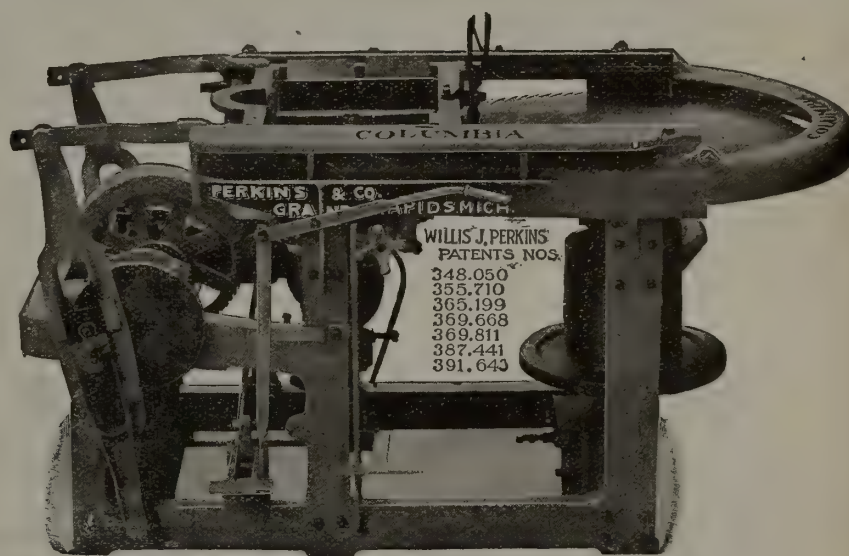


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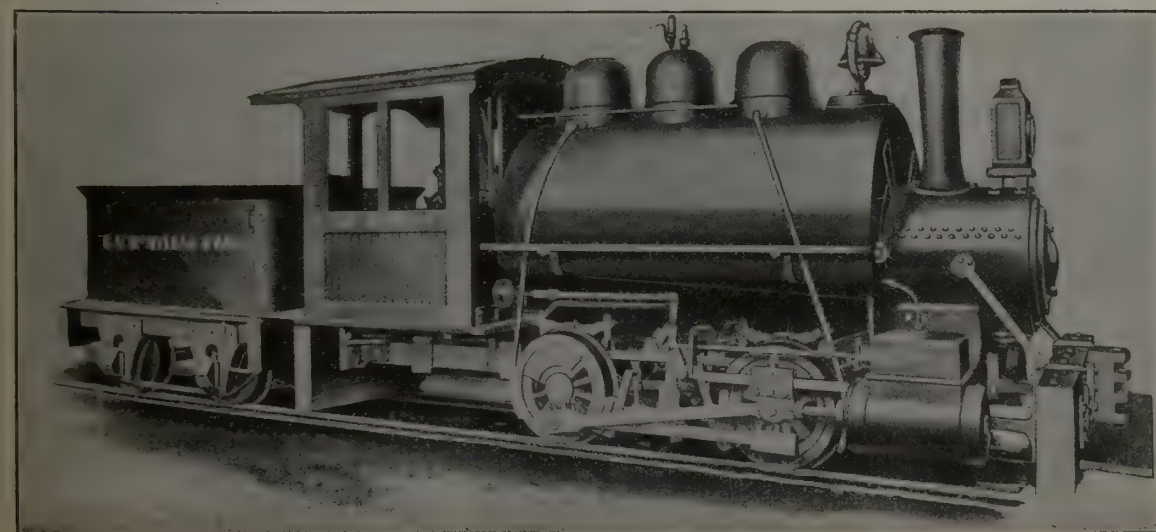
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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements.

TORONTO

— APRIL 15, 1908 —

MONTREAL

Cold Feet or Warm Blood.

It is a peculiar thing, which may have escaped the notice of those who run while they read, that conditions in the Canadian West have lately been acting and reacting, at a much more rapid rate than in the older districts of Canada. When hard times were threatened a few months ago the West suffered from "cold feet" before the rest of the country, and seemed to have appointed itself the special representative of blue ruin. It is natural that Westerners should have seen danger ahead, sooner than most people, for they live next door to the crop situation, and are able to size it up a little sooner than the rest of us. The peculiar part of the situation is the rapidity with which the reaction has set in and "cold feet" have been succeeded by "warm blood." To-day the West has taken upon itself the work of heralding in advance the growing financial improvement. In the older parts of the country Canadians are more conservative and are recovering more slowly from the recent depression. But they never seem to go slowly in the West. Reports from all sections indicate that everyone there is trying his best to forget the anxieties, just as readily as he formed them.

It is easy to find causes for the rapidity with which the West changes from optimism to pessimism, or the reverse. The crops are as yet the backbone of the country, and are the prime factor in the regulation of financial conditions. But there are other factors of great importance to-day. The creation of the two new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan has gone a long way towards assisting the improvement. The new provinces have the all interesting problems of the future to handle. They have the task of building themselves up at a much more rapid rate than has been customary in the older provinces. Their natural growth would have been rapid, whether they were created into provinces or not, but under the new conditions the natural buoyancy of youth has been given an added impetus.

Increased railway construction has much to do with the ability of the West to overcome its troubles so rapidly. Three great railway corporations are exerting every muscle and nerve to spread themselves all over the country. They recognize that the future belongs to the company which is soonest in the field, and their construction is counted now by hundreds of miles, where formerly it was only in tens.

Every town and hamlet is sending out a story of expansion. When the railway reaches a locality it finds it already discounting the arrival, and learns of the growth of places far in advance, where as yet the road is only a thing of the future.

Loan Companies Want Too Much for Their Money.

What does all this mean? More than anything else, it means work for the railway builders and expansion for the whole country. It means the circulation of money, which would otherwise be tied up in banks and loan companies. The liberation of money for circulation is the only way to overcome financial trouble, and if the West is to realize the prosperous summer it is now hoping for, money must be set loose. This part of the situation must not be overlooked. However anxious we may all be to see good times come as soon, and as substantially as possible, we cannot force them of our own motion. Everyone can do a little individually to help things along, but if we have to face indifference or disinclination on the part of others, it makes the task almost impossible. The situation in the West just now is generally acknowledged by business men to be safe. But the banks and loan companies are slow to reflect the feelings of the business community. They have not as yet loosened their purse strings as extensively as business men think they should. The result is, that although the opportunity is present for renewed business activity and the merchants are waiting anxiously for a chance to go ahead, the credit institutions are charging too high a rate of interest to allow them to start. Building operations in particular are being delayed by the refusal of the loan companies to reduce their rate below 8 per cent. In other countries, and in Eastern Canada too, the rate of interest has fallen materially of late. It is difficult to see why, at least a proportionate decrease should not take place in the West. A reduction of the rate even to 7 per cent. would go a long way towards remedying matters. It is hard to imagine why even a rate of 6 per cent. cannot be safely made when one considers the low rates in operation elsewhere. Most authorities are agreed that a reduction will take place in the course of time, but business does not like waiting on the course of time, especially in the West. If the loan companies can possibly see their way to it, it is their duty to lose no time in lowering the rates. A reasonable rate to-day will do much more than a lower rate a few months hence, when it will be too late to commence building operations. The lumber industry is vitally interested in this question, as the retail buyers are watching the course of events closely. If money loosens building operations will revive and the demand for lumber will expand. Without the cheapening of money all the confident expectations now being formed for a good summer will be disappointed. No one doubts that the loan companies are studying the situation as keenly as anybody else. If they will only quickly come to the same conclusion as the rest of the public, they will find themselves benefited as much as anybody else by the increased industrial activity.

It is fortunate for the West that the great railway corporations are already supplied with sufficient money to enable them to carry on their building operations without hindrance. Their confidence in the future of the West is unbounded, and they are doing much to offset the diffidence of the loan companies. This is leading to a great deal of building activity in the larger centres. Winnipeg in particular is feeling the stimulus. The district, there, to be effected by the entrance of the G. T. P. is experiencing a strong advance in prices. Most property owners are holding on tightly in the expectation of making good profits. In a short time new buildings will be planned, and the demand for materials, lumber among them, will be strengthened. The same holds true in regard to countless other places in the West, and it seems almost as though the loan companies may be forced to see the logic of the situation.

Pulpwood Cutting on the T. & N. O.

Activity is the order of the day along the T. & N. O. Railway line. "Everything is humming," said Chairman Englehart, of the T. & N. O. Board, referring to the cutting of pulpwood, the lumbering and mining operations. He estimated that as much as 50,000 cords of pulpwood would be taken out this year along the line of the railroad. Mr. Englehart also emphasized the importance of the northern country as an agricultural district. The train service to Matheson is now a tri-weekly one, and if the traffic warrants it the number of trains will be increased.

Does it Mean Confiscation?

Holders of Dominion timber lands are very much concerned about the new regulation of the Dominion Government, requiring that all holders of Dominion timber lands under lease, must cut from each square mile section one hundred thousand feet of timber each year. To prevent the necessity of erecting a mill where it is not convenient to do so, the government on a request being made to it, will permit the logs to be sold to another mill.

The lumber manufacturers and the Board of Trade of Vancouver have taken the matter up vigorously, but it is feared that their efforts will be of little avail. The government has signified its intention of enforcing the rule. The new regulation is a hardship on those holding Dominion timber. In many cases these limits are far apart. In one instance the sections of a leasehold are five miles apart and to operate the third section a railway would have to be built and a camp installed. If the section is not worked to the extent of 100,000 feet a year, the leaseholder has no option but to give up his property.

Some leaseholders have timber births that are not being worked and are worth \$35,000. They will feel pretty badly treated. The hardship on the leaseholder is more apparent when it is considered that he has purchased the limits in good faith, anticipating no alteration of the laws and has expected to benefit by the accrued value of the lease. The motive of the government is said to be to compel anyone holding leased timber to cut it and thus to throw so much timber on the market as to make it a cheap commodity for the farmer. Mill owners consider this an unfair burden upon themselves and believe the farmer has already sufficient advantages in the form of competition by United States rough lumber, and protection against imported grain.

All Looks Rosy in the West.

Quietness characterizes the western lumber trade to-day, but it is not expected to be of much longer duration. Mr. W. W. Davidson, a lumber dealer of Moosejaw, Sask., when at Vancouver recently said "Manufacturers have no cause for entertaining any pessimistic feeling respecting the outlook. I look for a big revival before July in view of the influx of settlers to the new provinces. Lumber dealers were hard hit by the partial failure of crops last year. It is a safe calculation that at least sixty per cent. of their sales still remain unpaid for by the farmers. Apply this condition to every town and hamlet in the prairie country and it will be evident that these obligations in the aggregate will represent an enormous sum, easily over one million dollars. A reduction averaging about fifteen per cent. has been made in the prices of rough lumber, which now sells at about \$28 of \$29 per thousand. These figures look large but the margin of profit is limited. As far as I can make out the initial cost of getting out the logs is too high. To that must be added the charges for sawing, a profit to the millmen and railway freight rates. But in any event the newcomer must have lumber.

"The demand for lumber will assume large proportions this summer owing to the enormous influx from Europe and the United States. The movement from the United States started three weeks ago. Hundreds of settlers are crossing the border every day. Saskatchewan is securing a large number, but thus far the movement to Alberta has assumed bigger proportions. The depression due to last year's poor crop is passing away and the old-timers are looking forward with confidence to the future. These unfavorable conditions are not likely to occur again for many years. It speaks well for the country that it withstood the strain and that this spring's influx will surpass all former records."

Another Log Hauling Engine.

The recent description in THE CANADA LUMBERMAN of "The Northern Express" log hauling train, has resulted in a number of communications being sent in, describing similar trains in other parts of Canada. The latest is a picture postcard, depicting one of these trains, owned by Mr. T. M. Craig, of Sherbrooke, Que. It is operated by him in the Megantic district, and the picture shows it hauling 60 cords of 4 foot pulpwood. The weight of the load is 200,000 pounds and the weight of the sleds, etc., is 55,000 pounds. It hauls this load a distance of 10 miles.

A Plea for Pulp Export Duty.

Mr. E. N. Lewis, M. P., (West Huron) addressed the Canadian Club at Toronto last week, upon "Pulpwood and Paper Problems." The pulpwood problem, he said, resolved itself into this question: "Is Canada to go on exporting, in ever-increasing quantities, a great natural asset in its practically natural state, or is she to take such action as will result in its manufacture within her own borders, and thus have many millions of dollars paid to Canadian labor, in place of United States labor?" He believed it was possible to have the wood manufactured in Canada, and this being so it was our duty to have it done. If the facts were properly placed before the farmer who has pulpwood for sale, he would see that he would be helped by an export duty more than anyone else. The sale would be just as great, and more people would live in his neighborhood, to use his other products and make his farm more valuable. If an export duty were to be put in force, sufficient mills could be removed or built in Canada in 18 months to supply the world.

The pulp and paper industry gave more healthy and steady day and night employment to a large number of men and women at higher wages all the year round, than any other industry in Canada. Take the case of Grand'Mere and Batiscan, mere villages, originally each about 300 population. Grand'Mere manufactured 100,000 cords of pulpwood into paper and had a happy, thriving population of five thousand souls. Batiscan exports over 200,000 cords of pulpwood to the States, and has only 300 inhabitants.

We have no desire to prevent Americans from having newspapers, but let them get our forests in the shape of the manufactured article. When the Liberal Government of Ontario restricted the export of sawlogs, sawmills started humming in all directions, factories followed, the United States sawmills men came over here, and we were glad to have them. We would welcome the paper manufacturers also.

As an object lesson Mr. Lewis referred to Japan which import 5,000,000 pounds of British paper and 850,000 pounds of American paper; Canada was not mentioned. England imported \$28,369,075 worth of paper, principally from the United States. Where did she get her wood pulp? From Canada. Yet Canada was not mentioned.

As to the question of retaliation by the United States in case an export duty were placed on the Canadian raw material, Mr. Lewis thought there was nothing to fear. The press of the United States must have paper. They would probably make a vigorous fight against any proposal to place an import duty on Canadian paper. To Canada an export duty on pulpwood would mean an increase of \$6,000,000 in the profits and earnings of Canadian manufacturers and employees, for that was the estimated receipts of the 761 mills of the United States. To-day there were in Canada only 58 mills.

Foreign Enquiries for Woodstuffs.

The following inquiries for wooden goods have been received at the office of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association

R. Hamburger, buying representative of B. Singer & Company, a well-known firm of manufacturers' agents in Australia, well recommended by the Canadian Trade Commissioners, will shortly visit Canada with a view to establishing connections with manufacturers who can export carriage wheels, carriage wheel material, chairs, dining and household, office desks, and picture mouldings. This is a good opportunity for Canadian firms to establish satisfactory connections. Mr. Hamburger's present address is care the Waterbury Clock Company, 47 Maiden Lane, New York City. He has good Canadian and United States references.

Lumber, Spruce, Pine and Cypress, dressed and rough—A large firm of lumber dealers in San Juan, Porto Rico, are open to place orders for cargo lots of this lumber; delivery to be included to seaports in Porto Rico. Will purchase or sell on commission, paying cash or time. In the latter event against secured payment. References, the Bank of Porto Rico, San Juan. Address, A. A. David, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Manufacturers' Representative Mr. M. M. Pines, 24 Sienna, Varsovie, Russia, is open to represent Canadian exporters of lumber and other produce in Russia.

Saw Mills—An inquiry has been received from Mr. Edward C. Keefer, C.E. E. de F. Sao Paulo, Rio Grande, Ponta Grossa, Parana, Brazil, for small saw mills suitable for work in Brazil. Quotations should be made c.i.f. Rio Janiero, and sent to the above address.

The Labor Question of the West.

There is no doubt that there will be an unprecedented demand for labor in the west this year. At least thirty-five thousand men will be needed for railway construction work. Foley, Welsh & Stewart alone will absorb 12,000 men west of Winnipeg on the Grand Trunk Pacific contracts. J. D. McArthur & Company, will employ five to seven thousand east of Winnipeg. Building operations in the towns and cities will also require a considerable number. The new union depot in Winnipeg will require a thousand men, and the massive parliament buildings, to be put up in Edmonton and Regina, a like number. In Winnipeg there is plenty of skilled labor of all classes, and there is not any likelihood of a scarcity for some time. This is due to the fact that Winnipeg is the "jumping off" place for all new comers, who, instead of going further west, seem to like the bustle of the city. Wages for skilled workmen in Winnipeg will be the same as last year. Where the immense army of workers required for the harvest is to come from is a conundrum, as railway construction will absorb the ordinary immigrants. Cheap excursions from the east will prevail, which combined with high wages may possibly attract the twenty or twenty-five thousand required by the farmers.

One of British Columbia's Model Plants.

One of the most active concerns in New Westminster at the present time is the British Columbia Manufacturing Company, Limited. This concern, which was carried on by Mr. Eckhart, for many years, is now owned chiefly by Mr. W. Finch-Page. Since the change of proprietorship last year, many alterations and improvements to the plant have been made, the capacity of which has been trebled. Among the new machinery installed, is a Merzhom band resaw and a new woods planer. The power plant was augmented by the installation of a 72 x 18 foot boiler 125 pounds pressure, supplied by the Vulcan Iron Works, and a Hewson Stanwood & Gamble supplied by the Fairbank Company. The chief products of this concern are, wooden boxes for fruit, butter and fish, and for all other purposes desired, also veneer fruit baskets. Everything is done at the plant, the logs being cut up and manufactured into the different products on the premises. The manager of the plant is Mr. A. M. Westall, who was for many years in charge of the box-making plant of the Brunette Saw Mills at Sapperton.

Their Goods Are "Too Good."

Economy of fuel is a serious problem for the woodworker. The blast grate however, goes a long way towards providing an ideal solution. The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich., recently obtained an eloquent approval of their product, in a brief letter from Lang & Brother Manufacturing Company, Farmington, Mo., to whom they had written in an effort to sell them some of their grates. The reply was as follows: "We have a set of your grates which we bought of you about fifteen years ago. They are all right yet. You should not make them so good if you want to sell more to us. We sell about \$5 worth of slab wood every day we run, which formerly we had to burn to make steam".

The use of southern pine is reported to be affecting the demand for sawn lumber of all kinds in the Ottawa valley. Consequently the consumption of other sorts of lumber is falling off. Owing to difference of opinion as to how last year's high prices will be maintained during the coming summer middlemen and manufacturers are slow coming to terms. So far large sales have been confined to deal and the British buyer has been able to get substantial reductions on some lines. Lumbermen have not received reports for the season's cut of logs, but the estimate in the early winter that the falling off would amount to about 25 per cent seems to have been borne out. This circumstance, however, will not reduce the mill cut next summer except with small producers. A few of those whose output last year was nearly 100,000,000 have enough logs in the river to feed their mills without touching last winter's cut in the woods.

B. C. Embargo Removed on Low Grade Logs.

The course decided upon by the British Columbia Government in regard to the export of the poorer grades of logs, now in the water, will make things quite lively for a few months to come. Owing to the reported failure of the British Columbia market for the poorer grades strong representations were made to the provincial government to the effect that the embargo upon the export of these logs should be removed. It was pointed out that not less than between 125,000,000 and 150,000,000 feet of logs are now in the water on the coast and that there was a market for them on Puget Sound. Unless permission to ship them there was granted it was claimed that at least \$500,000 worth of logs would be eaten by the teredos. After enquiry the government decided to remove the embargo, in regard to all poorer grades now in the water. The order is already in effect and has been taken advantage of, one boom having been despatched to Puget Sound. In a few days the rush of logs to the American mills will be in full swing and there will be a continuous string of booms from Broughton Island to Port Blakeley. Before exporting, a certificate that the requirements of the government have been satisfied has to be secured from Mr. A. Haslam, supervisor of log scalers.

It is not the intention of the government that No. 1 fir logs, free from teredo action, should be exported. There is ample demand on this side of the boundary line to care for all the first class fir logs, and none will be permitted to be shipped to Puget Sound. A good demand for the poorer grades exists among the Washington State mills. The result of the permission to export will be immediately felt in Vancouver. The towboat fleet, which for some months has greatly felt the loss of employment, will have all the work it can attend to for some months. With the poorer grades of timber out of the way, logging camps will be reopened with larger forces of men, and many of the unemployed will be in the woods much sooner than expected. The loggers will be able to pay their bills much more readily, and they and allied interests will feel the spur of the immediately improved conditions.

The removal of the embargo is causing general optimism in lumber circles. An early result will be the circulation of some Sound money, the settlement of loggers' liabilities and the renewal of operations in the camps. A secondary effect will be a stiffening of the prices for logs of the better qualities, which will have a tendency to settle lumber prices on a basis which will be regarded as assured for some time to come. Lately the industry has been beset with the fear that the overproduction of logs of last summer would cause a general slump, and this has had a paralyzing influence on operations. Now that it is possible to dispose of the surplus without heavy loss, the situation has materially improved from the point of view of the producer.

Conditions Improving in the West.

Speaking of present conditions, Mr. Henry Schaake, manager of the Schaake Machine Works of New Westminster, recently stated to THE CANADIAN LUMBERMAN that they found a great improvement during the month of March, over the previous month. The foundry and pattern shop had been running for some time up to full capacity. The machine shop had nearly the full crew on, the work being for shingle and saw mill machinery, mostly odds and ends and repairs for the many mills. "Mills in general," said Mr. Schaake, "seem to be doing more overhauling than rebuilding, though we find some of the smaller mills are adding new machinery. We have recently completed installation of the full saw mill equipment for Chas. Warwick, which will be located in South Vancouver. This mill will have a capacity of 25,000 feet per day. We are also fitting up complete, a new shingle mill in South Westminster, for Alfred Turner. This equipment includes two of our Johnson Schaake shingle machines."

Machinery says there is a growing tendency to leave off all ornamental finish on manufactured machinery. Thirty years ago wood-working tools were painted in bright and variegated colors; today practically but one color is seen, and that a color that, contrasted with the finished bright work of the moving parts, is much more pleasing to the eye and in use, than the coat of many colors.

Haskell Lumber Company's Operations.



SCENE ON HASKELL LUMBER COMPANY'S LIMITS.

The Montreal Standard recently published an article entitled "The Month of March in the Canadian Woods", illustrated with views of the lumbering operations of the Haskell Lumber Company, Limited, of Fassett, Que.

The pictures give a good idea of the different operations which take place in the woods in the closing days of the winter. Two of the pictures showed the logs and hemlock bark being hauled to the piling grounds along the railroad which is owned and operated by this company. One of the pictures, which is reproduced here, shows a typical lumbering camp of this section. Three pictures are devoted to the work of the log train hauling the logs from the piles along the track and delivering them to the pond at the mill, situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway on the north shore of the Ottawa river. Another picture which is reproduced here gives a comprehensive idea of the part a railroad plays in these

lumbering operations. A steam log-loader is loading a train of hardwood logs and near it is a huge stock of bark from which a car is being loaded. On an adjoining switch, to one side of the picture, a small crew of men are shown unloading a car of oats for the camp nearby. The weekly supply train is just coming into view at the other side of the picture, while in the background and nearly everywhere are piles of logs.

The Haskell Lumber Company Limited have also a new modern mill where they have been sawing hardwood all winter. In their yard they have some fine looking lumber including oak, ash, elm, basswood, butternut, birch, maple, and beech together with two or three million feet of pine, spruce and hemlock, besides lath and shingles. They expect to saw about ten or twelve million feet of hemlock, pine, spruce and cedar this summer. They curtailed their winter's cut of logs about 40 per cent. on account of the expected dullness of the market as a result



SCENE ON HASKELL LUMBER COMPANY'S LIMITS.

of last October's money stringency. Besides the sawmill this company have a well-equipped planing mill run by electricity and are able to supply all kinds of planed and tongued and grooved lumber, such as flooring, ceiling and novelty siding.

Canadian Forest Engineers Organize.

The Canadian Society of Forest Engineers is the latest addition to the ranks of engineering and forestry societies. It is designed primarily for professional foresters, and its organization is a striking evidence of the advancement of forestry in Canada, the number of men engaged professionally in forestry work having so far increased as to render expedient the formation of such a society. The object of the society is "the advancement of its members in the theory and practice of forestry by the discussion of technical and professional topics, the promotion of a better mutual acquaintance among Canadian foresters and the cultivation of an esprit de corps among the members of the profession."

The formal organization of the society was effected on Friday evening, March 13th., when a number of professional foresters assembled at an informal dinner at the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, at the close of the meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association. There were present as guests, Mr. Overton W. Price, Associate Forester of the United States Forest Service; Professor Filibert Roth, head of the Department of Forestry at the University of Michigan, and Professor Hugh P. Baker, of Pennsylvania State College. The others present were: Messrs. E. Stewart, former superintendent of forestry for the Dominion; Dr. Fernow, Dean, and Mr. A. H. D. Ross, lecturer, of the Faculty of Forestry at the University of Toronto; Mr. Thos. Southworth, superintendent of colonization, Toronto; Mr. W. J. C. Hall, superintendent of forest protective service, Quebec; Mr. Abraham Knechtel, inspector of the Dominion forestry service, Ottawa; Mr. E. J. Zavitz, forester of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Guelph, Ont.; Mr. Ellwood Wilson and Mr. Marshall C. Small of the Laurentide Paper Company, Grand'mere, Que.; Reginald R. Bradley, of the Miramichi Paper Company, N. B.; G. C. Piche, forester to the Department of Lands and Forests, Montreal, and F. W. H. Jacombe, technical assistant, Dominion forest service, Ottawa.

After dinner a toast-list was honored, Mr. Ellwood Wilson acting as toast-master. Among the speakers were Professor Roth, Dr. Fernow and Messrs. E. Stewart and Thos. Southworth. The constitution, drafted by a committee appointed at an informal meeting on the previous evening, was read, and with some amendments, adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. B. E. Fernow; Vice-president, Mr. R. H. Campbell; Sec.-treasurer, Mr. F. W. H. Jacombe, of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Four classes of members are provided for: honorary, active, student and associate. Active membership is confined to those engaged professionally in forestry work in Canada and student membership to Canadian students in schools of forestry. To be eligible for associate membership a candidate must be "connected with the practice, teaching or administration of forestry, the lumber industry or other industry dealing with wood products." Meetings are to be held annually at the time of the Canadian Forestry Association's meeting and at such other times as the society may appoint.

The society commences with a membership of thirteen. It is designed to occupy among Canadian foresters a place similar to that which is filled in the forestry service of the United States by the American Society of Foresters.

Tan Bark Embargo Removed Till September, 1908.

As a result of the representations made to Hon. Frank Cochrane, Ontario Minister of Lands, Mines and Forests, by a number of tan bark producers of Ontario, the Minister has decided to remove the embargo on the tan bark until August 31st, 1909. When that date arrives the Government will decide upon its future action. The tan bark producers have been opposed in this matter by the tanners, a number of whom recently called upon the Minister and protested against the proposed removal of the embargo. Mr. Beardmore, on behalf of the tanners, claimed that the glut of tan bark in Ontario only amount to 15,000 cords

instead of 40,000, as the producers had claimed. The tanners presented a resolution protesting against the depletion of Ontario's bark supply in meant \$5.50 spent on labor. While this deputation was presenting its side of the case to the Minister a deputation of lumbermen and settlers happened along, and were granted permission to present their side of the case at the same time. They managed to persuade the Minister that their side of the case was more urgent than that of the tanners. Hon. Mr. Cochrane remarked that the tanners admitted that they were overloaded with bark. Therefore it was unfair and selfish of them to ask the settlers to carry this bark until they themselves could take it up. The evidence, he thought, showed that there were 40,000 cords ready for shipment. The tanners sought to explain the situation by stating that the reason they were unable to use the bark was that they were not at present tanning so much leather as formerly. Hon. Mr. Cochrane took this as an avowal of the strength of the bark producers' claims and accordingly decided to remove the embargo.

New British Columbia Lumber Association.

A well-attended meeting of lumbermen located on the northern coast of British Columbia was held at Port Essington on Saturday, March 7th, the object being the formation of an association among the lumbermen of that district, and to confer on matters connected with the local lumber interests. The position of chairman of the meeting was ably filled by Mr. R. G. Cunningham, of the Cunningham Lumber Mills at Port Essington. The following gentlemen were elected to office: Hon. president, J. M. Mackinnon, of Vancouver; president, W. B. Stephenson, of Prince Rupert, manager of the British Columbia Tie & Timber Company, Limited; vicepresidents, R. G. Cunningham; Capt. E. McCroskie, of Hartley Bay, manager of the Hartley Bay Lumber, Timber & Trading Company, and G. S. McTavish, of Rivers Inlet, owner of the saw mill at that place; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Dunlap, of Prince Rupert, of the British Columbia Tie & Timber Company, Limited. It was resolved to register the association under the name of the Northern British Columbia Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Stephenson, Lothian, Peck, Flewin and Brown, to make out a schedule of the different grades of lumber. A long discussion on logging was indulged in, and much valuable information elicited from the different speakers. Mr. Craig, a visitor from Tacoma, addressed the meeting at considerable length, giving copious information and illustrations relative to lumber methods adopted in the Seattle-Tacoma district. His address met with hearty appreciation. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

An Important Lumber Judgment.

A judgment of much importance to lumbermen and lumbermen's contractors has been given out in the Hull Superior Court. According to the judgment, when a contract is given to deliver logs on a creek or stream it means that the logs are to be placed on the river and not on the bank of the stream. The case was that of Edward Matia, alias Jollicoeur, and Fred, Marleau versus the Low Lumber Company. The plaintiffs had the contract to deliver a certain number of logs on Stag creek. The logs instead of being delivered on the ice were left on the river bank and the contractors claimed that this was where the contract called for. The company had again to pay for transporting the logs to the ice and kept a sum of money out of the plaintiffs' contract. They protested and entered action for the full amount of their contract. Mr. George C. Wright was the attorney for the company which was successful in the case, as the action was dismissed with costs.

Perhaps no one subject that interests wood-workers has received more attention the last year or two than glue and gluing. Evidently some manufacturers who use glued-up stock should give the subject still further attention. It is a mighty item in the wood-working industry, and on its quality and application depends the success or failure of many a plant.

Market Correspondence

Industries Increasing at Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 9.—Manufacturers of lumber are holding out firmly for last year's prices and at present there does not appear to be much prospect of a reduction on them. It looks as if exporters in many cases were not going to make large purchases of thin lumber, buying only as they require it. There will probably be still an increase in the export of this sort of lumber to the Old Country following that of last year. Many export yards are so well filled with last year's product that there will be no room for the 1908 mill cut until transportation by water begins, which is expected in a month. Shipping is extremely dull at present, but there is a sign of improvement in the increasing number of inquiries from the United States. The market for pine is expected to continue steady, with possible advances in middle grades. The trade in birch is characterized as slow, and in basswood, active.

The quantity of 1 and 1 1-4 inch lath turned out of Ottawa valley mills is very large, compared with a year or two ago. J. R. Booth and the W. C. Edwards Company are now making this kind entirely, while Fraser & Company have a market for nearly all the 1 1-2 inch lath the mill produces. The lath trade is dull and mill men are watching with great anxiety what will be done with regard to prices with the 1908 cut. No. 1 white pine lath 1 3-8 inches has remained firm at \$4, but there have been some reductions in the inferior grades of the 1 3-8 lath. For instance, No. 2 white pine sells at about \$3 and the spruce and red pine mill run at about \$2.75. The 1 3-8 width nearly all goes to the United States. The 1 inch lath in these varieties is from 50 to 75 cents cheaper.

In a corresponding manner to the lath situation, the best quality of shingles remains at a firm price, while common grades show a weakening. Pine shingles have advanced 25 cents, and many sales have been made at \$3.50 per thousand, while white cedar is in active demand at \$4.

The log drive is absorbing the attention of lumber men, being next in importance now to closing the contracts for sawn lumber. The practice of grading men and paying very high wages to the most skilful has given such good results in the past that lumbermen are nearly all adopting it. Consequently, from \$45 to \$55 per month is being paid to skilful men whose records from year to year stand high. From careful observation of river operations, J. R. Booth and other lumber kings have ascertained that an expert river driver can easily be as good as two or three mediocre men. On the whole, it is estimated that wages are 10 per cent. lower than last year. Men are plentiful and the medium class is hired at from \$30 to \$35 per month, depending on the duration of their jobs and the distance from home. The men sent from Ottawa so far have gone to the Sault and they are paid from \$35 to \$40, while last year they drew from \$38 to \$45. On some short creeks as high as \$2 to \$2.50 per day will be paid this year, at least, where men are given only a couple of week's work. It is found that a large number of men thrown out of employment during the winter remained at Sudbury and other towns and are available for that district. Wages for Black River, Coloungue and Des Moines are \$30 to \$35 for ordinary men. The drive will be late.

Messrs. Shearer, Browne & Wills, Montreal, whose works on the Lievre river are objected to by other lumbermen and steamboat owners, have just made what appears to be an important move. The company have purchased a farm adjoining the disputed piers and booms for \$7,000, which it claims gives it practical ownership of the river's bed in that locality, half of which, according to the statement, belongs to the owner of the property along the shore.

Further reports from Ottawa state that few contracts have yet been made for thin lumber. It is reported that manufacturers of the Georgian Bay district have promised a reduction from last year, and buyers expect that Ottawa manufacturers will have to do likewise. Still, several manufacturers here assume a firm attitude and contend that there is no reason for reducing any of their quotations of 1907. In the first place

they have greatly curtailed the winter cut of logs, and they state that the winter has been very expensive for taking out logs.

The ever-advancing price of pine, especially in the middle classes, is improving the prospects for spruce and hemlock trade in this locality. Hemlock remaining firm at from \$14 to \$16, mill run, culls out, is regarded as very significant, as some years ago not more than \$6 per thousand was available.

... Hemlock has been sent from Ottawa to the New York market at as high as \$20 per thousand, which convinces local men that it is becoming greatly used as a substitute for pine. For building in Ottawa and vicinity hemlock and spruce have also been eagerly sought.

J. R. Booth has brought down about 2,000 cars of logs by rail, and they are lying on the ice to be manufactured at the earliest convenience.

There is a big demand for railway ties, of which the Booth establishment turns out about 100,000 a year. These are all used on the Grand Trunk Railway system.

Timber Famine Predicted.

The exhaustion of the supply of tie timber in a little more than a decade, and a pine famine in 20 years, were predicted in a paper read before the meeting of the Ontario Land Surveyors, at the Parliament Buildings, recently, by Mr. J. F. Whitson, of the Surveys Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests. This contingency, the author of the address contended, could only be averted by action to protect the forests.

Mr. Whitson discussed the consumption of railway ties in Canada, where there were 27,600 miles of railway. The demand was for 12,000,000 ties a year, and the average life of a tie was seven years. In Ontario, according to the present rate of construction, the railway mileage would be increased in five years to 9,000, requiring 4,000,000 ties annually, or from 26,000,000 to 32,000,000 feet, board measure. The demand was increasing, and the supply was diminishing. "Our duty as a business proposition is to protect the timber forests of Northern Ontario and to find some method whereby the life of a tie will be prolonged," said Mr. Whitson.

In the Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts there were 25,000,000 acres of land bearing jack pine, spruce and small tamarack, which if properly protected, would produce millions of ties. In addition, there were 5,000,000 acres in Algoma and Nipissing and other districts, making in all 30,000,000 acres, under licenses or on agricultural land, which could be made tie-producing. With the present cut there would be a famine in 12 or 15 years. Outside the forest reserves, there were 70,000,000 acres of land producing timber, of which 40,000,000 was virgin forest, and 30,000,000 had been burned over. The annual growth should be 3,500,000 cords, worth, at 60 cents a cord, \$2,500,000 a year.

The forest reserves included 10,500,000 acres of land, and on the Crown Land there were thirteen billion feet of pine still standing. On lands under license there were several billion more. The annual income of the province was about \$1,500,000, and the annual output 750,000,000 to 900,000,000 feet of timber. "At the present rate of cutting, this would almost indicate a pine famine in 20 years. With proper provision the annual growth should meet all future demand," asserted the speaker.

Beyond the height of land there was an immense area of pulp wood forest, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific would run, and divided by seven great rivers. These would serve to float logs and to supply water power. The annual growth, if protected from fire, would produce more pulp than would meet the demand.

As Others See Us.

Messrs. James S. Elliott & Son, dealers in lumber, lath, etc., Prescott, Ont., write to us as follows: "We have your statement before us showing us as a delinquent. This is your own fault, for we would remit whenever bill is rendered. We prize the LUMBERMAN very highly and think no progressive lumberman should be without it. Enclosed please find money order for three dollars to cover your bill rendered."

Going After the Paper Trust.

Speaker Canon of the United States House of Representatives, has introduced resolutions directing the Attorney-General and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to inform the House what steps have been taken by these departments to investigate the action of the International Paper Company of New York and other corporations supposed to be engaged in an effort to create a monopoly in print paper, and what steps have been taken to prosecute the said corporation, or corporations, for violation of the law, in case reasons for such prosecutions may have appeared from investigation, information from the Department of Commerce and Labor or otherwise.

In a statement Mr. Canon said if the claims of the publishers are correct the manufacturers of paper are subject to penalty and the "trust" can be dissolved in the United States courts.

"The duty on print paper," said he, "is fifteen per cent., ad valorem, and has been the same since 1890, under the McKinley law, the Wilson law and the Dingley law, covering a period of eighteen years. It is claimed that the price has been advanced within the last few months largely more than equal to the duty. The publishers of the United States, represented by Mr. Herman Ridder, claim that the manufacturers of wood pulp and print paper have by agreement and combination, even covering arrangements with Canadian manufacturers, arbitrarily limited the production and advanced the price of print paper. If the claim of the publishers is correct, the manufacturers of print papers are subject to penalty and the trust can be dissolved and enjoined by proceedings in equity in any of the United States courts."

Representative Sulzer of New York is also out on the same war path. He has introduced a bill to place wood pulp and printing paper on the free list. He said he proposed to make an individual filibustering raid against all Republican legislation until the Republican leaders should declare their willingness to pass such a measure.

Describing the paper "trust" as one of the "hydra-headed monsters which have been tightening their hold upon the people," Mr. Watkins (Louisiana) made a plea for the immediate removal of the duty on wood pulp with a corresponding reduction on paper made from wood pulp. The newspaper, he argued, was one of the main civilizing agencies of the world, and in this country "sheds light in fifteen million homes." While to-day the newspaper industry was working in harmony with organized labor, its operating expenses were higher because union labor was more expensive than unorganized labor a few years ago. There was a tariff on everything that went to make a newspaper. "This," he said, "is purely and simply a donation to the paper trust and a tax on the newspapers and other printing interests of the country."

Conservative Lumbering Methods.

Conservative Lumbering and Forestry Methods in Eastern Canada, was the subject of a paper by Mr. R. R. Bradley of Boiestown, N. B., read before the recent forestry convention at Montreal. He gave special attention to the pulpwood industry, pointing out the advantage to be gained by a systematic treatment, and explained the methods applied by the International Paper Company. This company are taking active steps to develop a policy which will insure a perpetual rotation of wood crops over their holdings. The intensive cultivation to which European forests are subjected cannot be applied to present conditions in Canada; but there are some measures which may be adopted and will accomplish the principal aims of scientific forestry at very little additional cost over present logging methods. The pulpwood industry in particular is peculiarly adapted to the application of conservative methods of lumbering. The reason is two-fold. In the first place very low grade material has a value in the pulpmill and secondly the immense cost of pulp and paper plants requires a regular annual supply of pulpwood over a long term of years, in order to make the original investment pay.

Speaking of the annual cut, Mr. Bradley says, a company that undertakes to handle its timber lands conservatively, must at once settle what amount of material can be removed annually, without detriment to the capital stock, as it may be called, of the forests. The annual cut should approximate closely to the annual increment of growth. To

obtain exact figures on this is impossible without a vast initial expense. The Mirimichi Lumber Company, with which Mr. Bradley has had a long connection, made a careful though rapid cruising over its whole tract in New Brunswick. The men in charge were old woodsmen. They overhauled the history of each block as far as possible and made a rough estimate of what might be removed annually over a long term of years. Since then the plan has been, during the summer months, to block out into square miles, those localities which are to be worked within the next few years. A careful cruise is then made to determine the best treatment for each locality. The cruiser estimates as closely as possible the total amount ready for the axe, and the amount that can be profitably removed each year. The size and number of the camps to be sent in each fall, are based upon the cruisers' reports. From year to year more complete information can be obtained and the cut advisable determined more accurately. Trained cruisers are very difficult to obtain at present and therefore scientific foresters should be employed and also a thorough woodsman who should be in charge of the cruising and cutting. More men if wanted should be promoted from among the woodsmen or taken from the forestry schools.

Referring to economy in logging methods Mr. Bradley recommended the substitution of saws and axes, in log making, the cutting of ties no higher than the swelling of the root, taking trees as far into the tops as possible, removing all dry standing trees and dead and down timber if partially sound, and all lodged trees or merchantable culls. After a fire, all burnt material of any value should be removed before thrown by the wind, or attacked by insects and fungi. To insure future crops the system in most common use was that of cutting down to a minimum diameter limit. This was both cheap and practicable. The Mirimichi Company used a general diameter limit of fourteen inches, breast high. But there were many exceptions to this rule, controlled by local conditions.

No company need expect to introduce a fully developed system of conservative lumbering into its woods all at once. Woodsmen could be brought to change their methods only by slow and patient work. They must not be overcrowded with too many ideas at the start. Men who had chased up the cheapest logs available all their lives, failed to appreciate the value of what was formerly counted waste material. They were in the habit also of discounting the future and paid little heed to regulations that looked to future returns. Systematic educative work should be carried on. A short series of lectures might be delivered through the country with excellent results.

A general diameter limit in spruce woods would never prove satisfactory and might result in greater loss on one side than saving on the other. These questions could only be settled by thorough and skilful investigation on the ground. Regulations could hardly be set down on paper, clearly enough to cover all cases, yet the cost of supplying enough experts to fix the proper diameter limit for each locality would be very great. The only solution to be found at present was a partial one, viz.: co-operation between the government and the lumbermen. The government might introduce a clause encouraging those companies which show a clear intention of cutting conservatively, and which employ trained men to handle each section. A few trained men in the government's service could exercise a general surveillance over the work of the different companies which would avail themselves of it. Where it was clear that a company was taking advantage of the government and stripping the berth clean, its privileges could be cancelled, penalties imposed, or the licenses confiscated.

Mr. Bradley dealt with the questions of fire protection, planting, and the establishment of forest reserves, and said in conclusion that the system he had outlined, though far from approaching any European ideal, was bringing results, at practically no increased cost to the lumberman. A great deal of material which had been formerly wasted was now being utilized, while a substantial annual supply was practically assured, as long as fire was avoided. It might safely be said that the holdings of the Mirimichi Lumber Company had increased in value from fifty to one hundred per cent. since they began the application of practical forestry to their woods work. The pulpwood industry offered the greatest inducement to the practice of forestry and afforded the greatest opportunity for its future development.

THE WOODWORKER

A Modern Wood Column Plant.



BATT COLUMNS GROUPED IN CLUSTERS

An interesting and well-equipped woodworking establishment is that of Batts, Limited, of the City of West Toronto (until recently known as Toronto Junction). The Batt factory is worthy of more than passing mention, owing to the success that has been made by the management in their own special line, viz., the manufacture of staved columns. It is about seven years since the present business was launched, and it has made very gratifying progress.

The buildings occupied, on Pacific avenue, West Toronto, are well suited for the purposes of the company, and the facilities for manufacturing are of the best. Not a little of the firm's success is due to the fact that the Messrs. Batt are born mechanics, and are particularly adept at adjusting and improving machinery for their own purposes. This has enabled them to perfect several special contrivances for the

improvement of their goods and the lowering of the cost of manufacture.

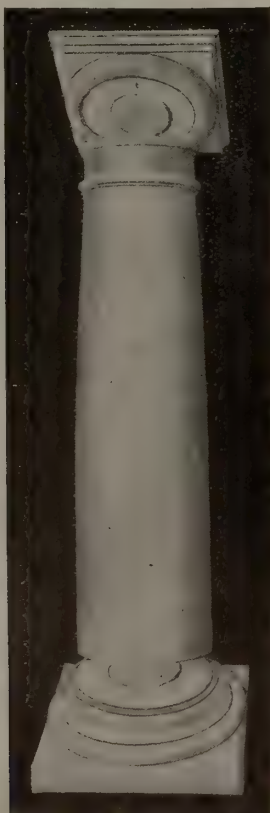
"Our making a specialty of columns," said a member of the firm to THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, "was the result of close study of ways and means for producing superior goods at the minimum of cost." The firm state that, owing to their facilities and organization being devoted to their specialty, they are able to manufacture at considerably less cost and this has had a marked effect on the importations of staved columns.

It is of the merits of their product that the firm are specially proud. They state that, by using a greater number of staves than is usual, and each stave being manufactured in the proper shape, their columns have a more even thickness than ordinary makes. They have the same entasis before being turned as after. The stock columns shown at the factory have a most pleasing and attractive appearance, owing to being built to correct proportions. The equipment of the plant is such that they manufacture columns in stock sizes or to architects' details, either



INTERIOR VIEW SHOWING BATT COLUMNS

for exterior or interior use and of whatever diameter and length required. Interior columns are manufactured from any of the cabinet woods, and the samples shown are exceedingly artistic. An important feature adopted by Batts, Limited, is the "V" locked joint, which prevents the staves from opening and also gives a larger gluing surface. Another feature, and one which the firm believe is original with themselves, is the method of connecting cap and base to their stock columns. This is shown in one of the illustrations in connection with this article. In the cap there is a groove which fits over the top of the shaft, while the centre of the base is raised permitting the shaft to fit around the raised part. Both ends of the shaft are bedded in mastic putty. This plan makes it impossible for water to get into the interior of the column and adds greatly to the life of the columns by preventing warping, cracking or rot, so often caused by water getting inside the columns.



BATT COLUMN SHOWING METHOD OF CONNECTING CAP AND BASE TO SHAFT

The Life of a Pork Barrel.

A pork barrel in use for 225 years has been discovered in Torrington, Conn. The relic that has been the burial place of succeeding generations of Connecticut hogs, belongs to Uri Whiting, to whom it was presented recently by Lucian Burr. It has been a part of the Burr family furniture for over eighty years. According to the record that goes with the barrel it was 100 years old in 1743. Since then it has been in constant use, and has been handed down through the family by succeeding generations. The barrel is not only well preserved, but it is said to have acquired a delicious flavor.

Cooperage Stocks Are Very Light.

Cooperage affairs are summed up by the Sutherland-Innes Company, of Chatham, Ont., as follows: The mills are now through stocking for the winter, as the weather is broken and the woods are impassable, so that it is a good time now to size up the situation as to stocks on hand.

As far as Canada is concerned the stocks at most of the mills are very light. Some mills where the sleighing was good have fairly good stocks, but the mills in the northern part of the country were not able to get in very much timber on account of the heavy snow, which was worse than it has been for years, making the roads and woods almost impassable. Taking it all around Canada, the stocks are about equal to what they were a year ago, very few of the mills having in more than one-third stock.

The same conditions apply in the northern part of Michigan, and, in fact, in certain sections all over Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.

From personal inspection and reports received, we consider that the stocks taken out at the mills this year are, if anything, a little heavier than a year ago throughout the whole of the country, but still far too light to supply even an ordinary demand for cooperage stock, and consequently a great deal of summer lumbering will have to be done to supply the trade.

The prices on staves remain firm; hoops are a little easier, while heading is considerably off, the result of a longer winter than usual being that a great deal more heading was taken out than a year ago, as heading bolts can be brought in when it is impossible to haul logs.

Most of the manufacturers have already sold all they care to sell of the higher grades of stock, and at fairly good prices. There is still considerable of the lower grades of stock for sale, the larger manufacturers not caring to sell this class of stock very much ahead, but to hold it until they see how the apple crop is going to turn out.

From present indications we look for prices on higher grades of staves and heading to be maintained; if anything, to go higher. Hoops are likely to remain stationary for some time, as the demand is light at this season of the year, but they are a good buy at present prices. Head-

ing, however, we believe will be cheaper in the mill run and No. 2 grades, as the season progresses, until we are sure of an apple crop, when there will be an upward tendency.

Mr. Booth Eighty-One Years Old.

Mr. J. R. Booth, the veteran lumber and paper manufacturer, celebrated his 81st birthday on Sunday, April 5. He was congratulated by a great number of friends who called upon him. With the exception of a slight injury sustained a few days ago, Mr. Booth is in his usual vigorous health.

On April 2 he was superintending the work on the erection of a new flume at the Chaudiere, when a log fell on one of his legs. At first it was feared that the member was broken, but, fortunately, this was not the case. He, however, sustained a bad sprain of the ankle. The injury will probably confine him to the house for a couple of weeks.

Canadian Piles for Mexico.

A further instance of the development of trade between Canada and Mexico since the inauguration of the Canadian-Mexican Steamship Line, is afforded by the shipment of teredo-proof piles, per steamship "Lonsdale", which left Vancouver about April 1st. This order was placed through the Mexican Consul at Vancouver; the piles being supplied and treated by The Gold Teredo-Proof Pile Company of Vancouver, a concern which has for some years past been treating piles in such a manner as to make them withstand the attack of the teredo. The Gold Teredo-Proof Pile Company has also received a contract from the British Columbia Electric Company of Vancouver, for the renewing of the piling in the Kitsilano bridge, over False Creek.

More or less has been said about mis-matching pieces in furniture making. Much more should be said, for the carelessness shown in some plants is little less than shameful.

Lumber Insurance Company of New York

DIRECTORS:

B. W. Arnold, Albany, N. Y.
Of Arnold & Company, Albany, N. Y.
Alger, Smith & Company, Duluth, Minn.
Spanish River Lumber Co., Spanish River, Ontario
R. K. Albright, Buffalo, N. Y.
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Only Lumber Specializing Company regularly
Licensed by the Dominion Government

Deposit at Ottawa \$100,000.00 in Ontario Government Bonds
Capital and Surplus Paid in \$300,000

General Agent for the Dominion:

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J. A. Christie & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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Clark L. Ring, Saginaw, Mich.
Of Merrill & Ring, Duluth, Minn., and Seattle, Wash.
Dwight J. Turner, Toronto, Ontario
President Turner Lumber Company, Toronto, Midland and South River, Ontario
Guy White, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Of White, Frost & White



The "Alligator" Steam Warping Tug SIDE WHEELS OR TWIN SCREWS

The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

MANUFACTURED BY

WEST & PEACHEY
SIMCOE - - - - - ONTARIO

Cables carried in stock for renewals

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A FEW CARS OF cedar posts and shingles, pine lath, clear face and better red pine and a good quantity of white pine and spruce lumber. JOHN HARRISON & SONS Co., Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound, Ont. 11

FOR SALE

WHITE ASH DRILL POLES, 18 FT. LONG x 2 1/2" diameter. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont., Can. 10

FOR SALE

ALL LENGTHS OF CEDAR POLES AND posts. Apply Box 685, Peterboro, Ont. 10

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order. Write us. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near Cartier.) 11

FOR SALE

3 OR FOUR CARS NOS. 1 AND 2 RED OAK also 3 cars Nos. 1 and 2 Soft Elm. Will cut to order, quarter cut if desired. Apply W. J. ADAIR, Black Bank, Ont. 8

FOR SALE

ONE CAR PINE SQUARES, SIZES 4 x 4, 5 x 5, 6 x 6, lengths 8 to 14 ft. Apply to JAS. MACPHERSON, Lavant Sta., Ont. 10

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, ABOUT TWO million feet of Red & White Pine to be sawed to order, also one million and a half Red & White Pine last season's cut, shipping order. Address Box 52, Chapleau, Ont. 9

FOR SALE.

I AM PREPARED TO DELIVER F.O.B. cars here 2,000,000 feet cedar logs cut to order into any size timbers from 4" x 4" to 12" x 12", and from 8 to 20 feet long, any time up to next May, 3,000 telegraph poles. Correspondence solicited. J. B. WINLAW, Winlaw, B. C. 11

FOR SALE

10 cars Cedar Posts, 8 ft., 4 1/2" and up.
1 car " " 3 to 4 in.
3 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles Clear Whites.
12 cars No. 1 Spruce Lath 1 1/2 x 4 ft.
10 cars Pine Squares 6 x 6 to 10 x 10.
5 cars 1" B. Ash C. and B.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. 10

FOR SALE—19 6-7 CUT.

82 M. ft. 1" Hard Maple.
10 M. ft. 1" Soft Maple.
34 M. ft. 1" Beech.
5 M. ft. 1" White Oak.
Common and better.

The TILLSON COMPANY, Limited,
Tillsonburg, Ontario. 10

LOGS

TO BE CUT TO ORDER

90 M. ft. Hard Maple Logs
100 M. " Soft Maple Logs
40 M. " Beech Logs
14 M. " Ash Logs
25 M. " Oak Logs

Above will be cut into dimensions required. Correspondence requested.

THE TILLSON COMPANY, LTD.,
Tillsonburg, Ontario. 10

FOR SALE

Red Pine Lumber at Braeside, Ont.
1907 Cut

200 M. 3" x 6" to 10" wide, 10/16' long
100 M. 2" x 6" to 12" wide, 17/20' "
200 M. 2" x 6" to 10" wide, 10/16' "

Also a quantity of 1" Clearface: 1" dressing and common 4/7 and 7/12 wide.

ALEX. MCCALL, Box 391,
Simcoe, Ont. 10

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—1" TAMARAC. R. E. KINSMAN
LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED

BASSWOOD AND BLACK ASH LUMBER
Give full particulars and price f.o.b. cars.
Box 588, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS
Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of
Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge
Street Arcade, Toronto. 11

WANTED

THREE HUNDRED CEDAR POSTS. ME-
mium Size. Give price and sizes. HENRY
Wilmott, Queens Royal Hotel, Niagara-on-the-
Lake. 9

WANTED

150,000 feet white winter cut Basswood, Com.
and Better, must be plump, inch thick
when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 598,
THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED

A QUANTITY OF SMALL PEELED HEM-
lock Logs, or Hemlock Slabs free from large
knots. G. A. HOWELL, 1305 Traders Bank Bldg.,
Toronto. 9

WANTED

BASSWOOD AND SOFT ELM, DRY OR
new cut mill run, 1", 1 1/2". State quantity you
can supply and best price f.o.b. cars. Box 597,
CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

WANTED

PRACTICAL MAN TO MANAGE SASH AND
Door Factory in British Columbia, one prefer-
red who will invest moderate sum, and take sole
charge of business, reference required, Apply Box
594, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Wanted

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET WINTER
cut Basswood. Sawing specification furnished
upon request. Apply BOX 555, CANADA LUMBERMAN,
Toronto. 11

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

POSITION WANTED

FIRST-CLASS ASSISTANT FILER WANTS
position for coming season, any kind of saws.
W. L. MAGUIRE, Delhi, Ont. 12

WANTED

POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER, BY CAP-
able young man, with three years' experience
in lumber office. Best of references, Address JOSEPH
B. DUFFUS, Box 71, Lindsay, Ont. 8

POSITION WANTED

AS BANDSAW FILER AND HAMMERER,
eighteen years' experience, can furnish best of
references in United States and Canada. Apply E.S.
CHALUT, Portage de la Nation, Que. 11

WANTED

BY AN EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT,
situation as foreman in saw mill, familiar with
double cut band mill. Good reference. Address to
THOS. SISSONS, Thessalon, Ont. 10

POSITION WANTED

AS SHIPPER, YARD-FOREMAN OR SU-
perintendent, A 1 Inspector, 14 years experi-
ence, also A 1 references; now open for engagement.
Box 570 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 8

WANTED

BY EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT WHO
is going West, position as Superintendent of
operation or construction of Sawmill in either
Northwest or B.C. Competent designer and drafts-
man. At liberty after June 1st. References. Ad-
dress Box 593 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

WANTED

NORTH SHORE MILL WANTS A 1
Sawyer for Wickes gang. Must be sober;
steady, experienced. Give references Box 599,
CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED

PARTY WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 TO INVEST
in, and manage a 30-M mill on nine timber
limits. Address, J. R. McDOUGALL, Trail, B. C. 9

FOR SALE

A GOOD SAW MILL AND THREE
Thousand Acres of Timber Lands must be
sold. A bargain for quick turn over. Address, Box
D, Thessalon. 9

FOR SALE

COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE CIRCULAR SAW-
mill, capacity 15 M. per day, and good piling
ground, situated in good timbered section; also stock
of logs. H. J. THOMPSON, McKellar P.O., Ont. 11

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED PLANING MILL MAN,
who understands filing and hammering band
saws, to take charge of new planing mill at Drum-
mondville. Address E. D. McCALLUM, Box 71,
Drummondville, P.Q. 8

FOR SALE

Retail Yard Central, Saskatchewan.
LOCATED IN CANADIAN AND AMERICAN
settlement. Moderate investment about \$10,-
000.00 half cash balance good bankable paper.
Owner has other interests needing attention reason
for selling. Address F. 82, Care CANADA LUMBER-
MAN, Toronto. 11

FOR SALE OR LEASE, OR WOULD FORM
Company to operate with some one who has
logs, Hemlock, Pine or Hardwood, one of the best
saw-mill locations on the Georgian Bay, Log pond
holds 3 million ft. logs, good circular mill cut 15 M,
with little improvement will cut double that quantity,
great opportunity for good practical man with small
capital. Also wanted one half million feet of hard-
wood if can cut to order. BOX No. 586 CANADA
LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 8

FOR SALE

COMPLETE SAW MILL OUTFIT, PRAC-
tically new, 35 H.P. Engine, 50 H.P. Marine
boiler, Dutch oven for utilizing sawdust as fuel, new
carriage, cable feed, friction nigger, double edger,
cut off, shingle mill, etc. Frame building, iron roof,
saws and belting complete. Apply at mill, Angus,
Ontario, or CHARLES T. DE PUY, Rochester, N.Y. 10

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

RESAW FOR SALE

LEFT-HAND 6 FT. DITTBENNER HORI-
ZONTAL Resaw, with all accessories. Full
particulars from THESSALON LUMBER CO., Nester-
ville, Ontario. 8

FOR SALE

SURFACERS.

28" x 12" Preble endless bed double surfacer.
28" x 12" Atlantic endless bed double surfacer.
26" x 10" endless bed double surfacer.
18" x 16" single surfacer.
1 pair Shimer 10" trapezoidal or shear cutting planer
heads, \$25.00.

MATCHERS.

26" x 6" Holmes six-roll double surfacer and matcher.
24" x 4" Tompkins four-roll single surfacer and
matcher.
14" x 4" Schenck "Saginaw" six-roll double surfacer
and matcher.
10" x 6" Glencove six-roll double surfacer and
matcher.
9" x 6" Globe six-roll five head double surfacer and
matcher.
9" x 3" Fay six-roll double surfacer and matcher.
2 8" x 5" Wood's six-roll double surfacers and
matchers.

AT SARNIA, ONT.

A large amount of Tee rail, price, \$15.00 per ton.
A number of tram cars, price, \$6.00 each.
3 66" x 16" tubular boilers, good condition, price
\$1,000.00.

Send for our complete monthly Stock List.

WICKES BROTHERS,
SAGINAW, MICH.

FOR SALE

50 HORSE POWER KILLEY-BUKITT
automatic Engine, at present running in our
factory, also a feed water heater. For particulars
apply to D. AITCHISON & Co., Hamilton. 11

FOR SALE

PORTABLE SAW MILL COMPLETE WITH
Engine and Boiler, Edger, Slab Saw, Planer,
Knife Grinder, Shafting, Pulleys, and Belting.
Address, LYNDON LUMBER CO., Lyndon, Alberta,
Canada. 10

For Sale

Cheap for Cash, Saw Mill Machinery.
1 double cut Waterous Pony Band Mill,
1 three Block Carriage,
1 Friction Nigger,
1 four Saw Edger,
Lath and Shingle Mill Machinery,
Boiler & Engine 16 x 24,
1 Jack Chain & Gear,
Pulleys, Shafting, Etc., apply to
THOS. DARLING & SONS, Callander. 9

FOR SALE

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

1 new 10"—4 side Cowan moulder complete.
1 8"—3 side Cowan moulder, in good order.
5 refitted sash stickers complete.
2 refitted power mortiser complete.
1 new No. 1 foot power mortiser.
3 new No. 3 Fox foot power mitre machines.
1 new M 17 Cowan hand mitre machine
1 30" revolving bed double surface planer complete.
1 refitted 27" revolving bed double surface planer.
1 refitted 27" double surface planer, divided roll.
1 refitted 26" Cowan double surfacer divided roll.
2 24" double surface planers in good order.
1 refitted 24" revolving bed surface planer.
1 new 24" Cowan planer and matcher.
1 refitted 24" Cowan planer and matcher.
1 refitted 24" double surface planer and matcher.
1 new 24" pony planer and countershaft.
1 refitted 24" wood frame surface planer.
1 new 18" "Little Giant", planer and matcher.
1 refitted 16" pony planer complete.
1 nearly new 13" heading planer.
1 13" lightning flooring machine in good order.
1 refitted 12" flooring machine complete.
1 nearly new 24" buzz planer and countershaft.
1 new 16" buzz planers and countershafts.
4 new 12" buzz planers and countershafts.
1 new Cowan post boring machine
1 refitted horizontal boring machines.
2 new Cowan two spindle wood shapers (wood too)
2 new Robinson two spindle wood shapers (iron
top).
2 refitted single spindle wood shapers.
12 new saw arbors (No. 1 to No. 4)
1 new self feed rip saw table complete.
2 new dimension saw tables.
1 nearly new combination roller top saw table.
1 improved rip saw table in good order.
3 nearly new variety saw tables.
2 refitted handle and spoke sawing machines.
1 new No. 2 Crescent saw table with boring attach-
ment.
2 new No. 1 Crescent saw tables.
1 new iron frame swing cut off saw.
2 refitted iron frame swing cut off saws.
1 nearly new hand and foot power saw table.
2 new 36" pedestal band sawing machines.
1 new 20" hand and foot power band sawing
machine.
1 new Crescent panel band sawing machine.
2 refitted 54" band resawing machines.
2 refitted 40" circular resawing machines.
1 refitted 24" single drum sander good order.
1 nearly new 32" disc sander with boring attach-
ment.
1 new Cowan blind, sash and door clamp.
5 new Fox wood trimmers.
1 refitted Cowan spindle carving machine.
50 new Palmers patent glueing clamps No. 3.

A copy of our supply catalogue or monthly stock
list on request.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

MOST VALUABLE LUMBER AND PULP-
Wood Property in North America—Unex-
celled in the World.

Over Six hundred square miles Spruce Timber;
very accessible; cheap logging; good shipping.

Great Bargain offered prompt buyer.

For detail report and full information address

AMBROSE & BELKNAP,
Amherst, N. S.

MANUFACTURING SITE

EXCELLENT PULP MILL SITE OR ANY mill manufacturing connected with the T. & N. O. Ry. Good water power, naturally developed. Lots of spruce for years to come. Apply Box No. 1, New Liskeard, Ont.

WANTED**Party with small Circular Mill.**

TO CONTRACT FOR AT LEAST FIVE years' sawing near French river—Hardwood, Pine and Hemlock—About two and a half millions per season. Address Box 595, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

SAWING CONTRACT

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR CUTTING of lumber by the thousand in any quantity from one million to one hundred million feet.

SOUTH RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Limited
South River, Ont. 10

B. C. TIMBER AND TIMBER LANDS.

I HAVE FOR SALE, SOME OF THE FINEST tracts of Timber in British Columbia, principally Spruce, Fir and Cedar, ranging from 2,000 to 140,000 acres, mostly on tide water, and easily logged. Prices from \$1.00 to \$9.00 per acre. State your wants: I will supply them. W. H. LEMBEKE, P.O. Box 972, Vancouver, B.C. 9

FOR SALE

LOTS 7, 8 AND 9, TOWNSHIP OF PERRY, about 3 miles west of Emsdale Station, Grand Trunk Ry., containing approximately 400,000 ft. Birch, 150,000 ft. Balsam and Spruce, 200,000 ft. Hemlock, large quantity of Beech and Maple and small amount of Elm and Black Ash; clear title. Good winter road to station, short route, Price, \$3,000. Apply BENJAMIN MABEE, Emsdale, Ont. 8

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

**VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS,
SAW MILL,**

Plant, Supplies, Mining Lots, Logs, &c.

— OF —

**THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Russell House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, A.D. 1908, at 2.30 o'clock, p.m., by THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, the following Timber Limits, Real Estates, Saw Mill, Mining Lots, Plants, Supplies and Logs in transit, namely:—

Parcel Number 1. "Coulange Limits," comprising 156 square miles of Timber Limits on the Coulange River in the Province of Quebec, covered by Licenses Numbers 149, 150, 151 and 152 of Season 1873-74 and known as Berths W, X, Y and Z, together with certain Limit Plant, Supplies and Live Stock to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 2. "Hibou Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 20 square miles of Timber Limit on Hibou and Ignace Creeks covered by part of License No. 550 of Season 1873-74, together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 3. "Wakefield Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 8 square miles of Timber Limit in the Township of Wakefield covered by License No. 58 of Season 1873-74.

Parcel Number 4. Several Freehold Timber Lots in the Township of Wakefield.

Parcel Number 5. "Black and Dumoine Rivers Limit," comprising 26½ square miles of Timber Limit on the Black and Dumoine Rivers covered by part of Licenses Number 362 and 369 of Season 1873-74 together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies therewith.

Parcel Number 6. Real Estate, Saw Mill, Lumber Yard and Wharf at East Templeton. This parcel consists of about 208 acres more or less of Freehold and 5 acres of Leasehold land at East Templeton, P.Q. (about 8 miles below Ottawa on the Ottawa River), together with a fully equipped Saw Mill and Machinery erected thereon having a capacity of 150,000 feet per day, with Lumber yard, Wharf, Railway siding, Cars and other plant and machinery therewith.

Parcel Number 7. Mining Lots. This parcel consists of several mining lots and mining rights in the Townships of Wakefield, Buckingham, Portland East, Portland West and Derry.

Parcel Number 8. A large quantity of logs, timber, telegraph poles and ties now lying in and about the Ottawa, Coulange and Gatineau Rivers at and in transit to the above mentioned Saw Mill.

The first seven parcels above mentioned will first be offered for sale en bloc, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors. If the reserved bid is not reached, then each parcel will be immediately offered for sale, separately, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors.

Full particulars and complete descriptions of the respective parcels and the terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale and may be seen on application to the Vendors at East Templeton, P.Q., or to their Solicitors, Messrs. Gormully, Orde & Powell, No 33 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED,
Vendors.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1908.

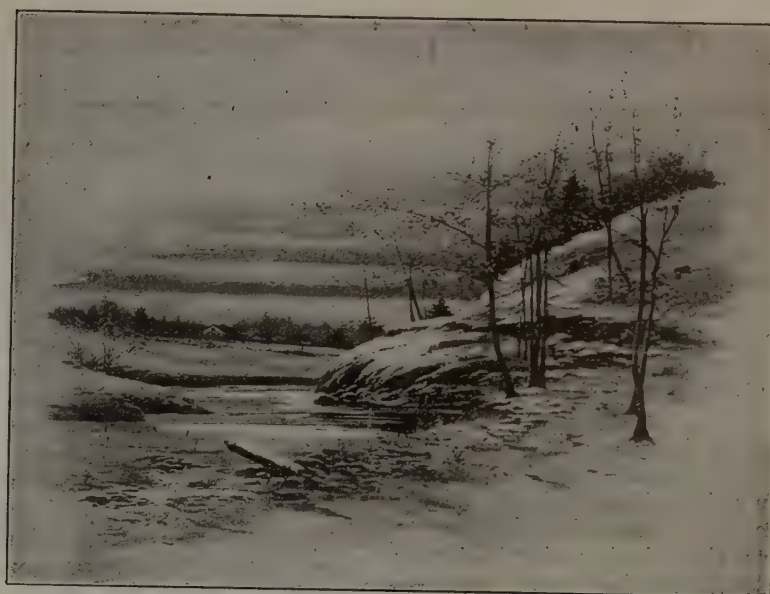
An Old-Time Forester.

Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, is authority for the statement that in Montreal the first organization for the preservation of the forests of this continent was formed, and that the father of that organization, and of the movement for the conservation of the forest wealth, is alive in Montreal to-day in the person of Mr. William Little. The movement towards forest preservation was occasionally heard of in the late seventies. In 1882 a convention was called to meet in Cincinnati in April, of all interested in the work. Mr. Little, Dr. W. E. Saunders, of London, and another gentleman represented Canada at that convention, which proved to be more political than forestry. So unsatisfactory were the results that Mr. Little proposed a real forestry convention, to be held in Montreal. In August of the same year the American Forestry Association was then formed, and the foundation of the work that is now being done was laid. Mr. Little inherited his interest in forestry, his father having been an active worker in the cause.

**Forestry Exhibition at
Stockholm.**

The Government of Sweden is preparing invitations to the nations of the world to take part in a forestry exhibition at Stockholm in 1910. The invitations will explain the details and full scope of the show, plans for which are now rapidly progressing. Wood products of every sort and in all stages of manufacture are to be exhibited in a large building especially prepared for the purpose. The most expert foresters of various countries will give lectures on the latest phases of the art of preserving, developing and taking care of forests. An important part of the exhibition is expected to come from the Adirondacks and other sections of America; also from the insular dependencies of the United States, where recent work of exploration and analysis indicates that timber is considered to surpass in interest value that of other parts of the country.

Britain will be requested to send exhibits from Egypt, South Africa and India. For the first time it is expected the tree wealth of the far east will be adequately shown. Canada, Australia and New Zealand will all have exhibits.



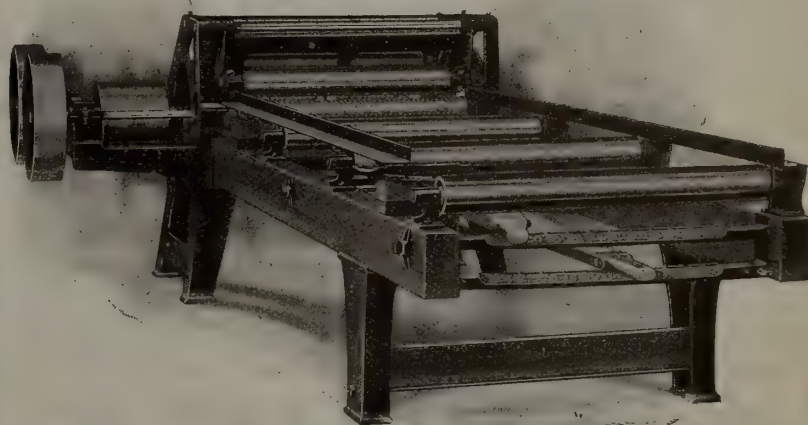
Commercial and Art Calendars

GRIP LIMITED

Calendar Dept. 50 Temperance Street, TORONTO

It Takes Good Machinery to Make Perfect Lumber

And lumber is too high, even now, to make it judicious to manufacture it improperly.



Front view of "TOWER EXTRA" 36" and 42" Edgers, New Model. Rear Table omitted for convenience in illustrating.

THE GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE CO. OF GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

Make a specialty of
THE GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE,
which burns green or wet sawdust or slabs with the utmost facility, and keeps steam up to the top notch all day.

THE "TOWER" EDGERS,
of which there are thirty different sizes and styles, and

THE "TOWER" TRIMMERS,
which are manufactured in ten different sizes.

All of this machinery has been carefully kept up-to-date by thoroughly practical and experienced men, and each of these three articles is to-day

THE STANDARD OF ITS KIND.
If you have the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate or a "TOWER" Edger or Trimmer
YOU HAVE THE BEST THERE IS.

For printed matter, prices, etc., address

GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE CO., GREENVILLE, MICH.

Current Trade Conditions

ONTARIO.

Lumber conditions in Ontario show practically no important changes during the last fortnight, but from the point of view of the manufacturer they are somewhat more encouraging. About a month ago business commenced to pick up and showed quite an improvement over the previous three or four months. Since that time the enquiries and sales have been going along at just a steady pace. One large Toronto firm reports that during the last four weeks it has had more enquiries than during the previous four months, and that many of these enquiries have led to sales. Some enquiries are coming from the United States but the English demand is slow. Most of the enquiries today, are for the lower grades and the sales are almost entirely confined to them. In the higher grades there are a few enquiries and practically no sales. The trade generally seems to be in a waiting mood, the enquiries frequently being simple feelers resulting in no sales.

Reports from various parts of the province confirm the early estimate that the cut of logs for the past winter would be reduced about one-third. Until the middle of February the logging season was good, but at that date a bad snow storm blocked up the roads. Most of the cutting had then been over, but the hauling had still to be done. The snow storm put it back about two weeks. The small cut of logs will not be felt this summer by the manufacturers because the mills have carried over from last year sufficient logs to make a normal cut. Last summer was a bad one, and followed a late spring, so that a great many of the logs cut, never reached the mills. These will all come down this summer and make up for the small cut. Lumber manufacturers are maintaining a

stiff upper lip. They have been able to hold off this long and apparently do not propose to give in at so late a stage of the game. They believe that a good demand will soon arise. Building demands will make it necessary for dealers to increase their stock. Stocks throughout the country are said to be very low in the retail yards. Under such conditions the manufacturers are convinced that they need only wait for their time. They are not looking forward however, to more than an ordinarily busy season. Another large firm in Toronto reports good enquiries from England for the higher grades. One of the largest English dealers was in Toronto a few weeks ago looking into the situation.

EASTERN CANADA.

Reports from St. John, N. B., indicate that the starting of the mills this season will be later than for many years. The outlook is less favorable than usual, on account of a combination of circumstances. Deal markets have been dull both in Great Britain and the United States. The scarcity of spruce logs moreover, will delay the opening of the mills. Some of the biggest manufacturers will be unable to commence sawing until the first of the new logs reach their booms. This it is expected will not be until the last of May. The usual time to commence sawing is about the first or middle of March and the season therefore is already several weeks behind time. As to the time for starting this year, much will depend upon the ability of the manufacturers and employees to make an amicable settlement of the question of wages. It is generally expected at present that this will be a matter of much difficulty.

WESTERN CANADA.

A general awakening is expected almost at once. Demand from the prairies is increasing and retailers

there are reported to have lowered prices, as they have got rid of most of the stocks bought at a high figure. They can now buy at the reduced figures made by western manufacturers. The building trade is exceptionally lively and promise a good demand for lumber. The decision of the government of British Columbia to permit the export of low grade logs in the water, threatened by the teredos, will prove a great boon and enable owners to put a lot of money in circulation. There is a good demand for these logs in the United States ports. The result will be a removal of financial tightness for the owners of these logs and the whole trade is expected to feel the benefit.

UNITED STATES.

Reports from east and west indicate a change in the lumber trade. During the last fortnight or three weeks an improvement has been especially noticeable. Chicago reports indicate that by May 1st demand and distribution will probably have reached such proportions as to restore fair activity—in fact a normal business for the time of year. Lower prices are being made by the retail trade as a result of lower prices offered by the wholesalers. Enquiries are numerous for fir, cedar, spruce, larch and other western coast woods. Chicago wholesalers report a possible increase of demand for western goods. Producers feel generally, that prices have reached rock bottom. Crop prospects in the winter wheat regions are good, and are having a strengthening effect on the lumber markets. It is not expected that there will be any lack of pine lumber as the result of the short log crop, before late in the season at any rate. Trade at all lake points shows signs of improvement and the northern pine trade is moving easily and steadily into its season of normal activity. Hemlock is still suffering from the competition of southern pines, but is improving in Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western New York and Pennsylvania, on account of increased activity in building. Boston reports

are quiet, with a little more encouragement for the future. Price cutting continues. Spruce has not been as well held of late. North Tonawanda reports quiet trade but threadbare stock in many places. Next to no lumber is going in from Canada. Buffalo white pine dealers complain of the competition of yellow pine but believe an improvement will soon come. New York reports just an average demand with a slight tendency on the part of the retailers to stiffen prices particularly for spruce and hemlock.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is a slight tendency towards improvement in the lumber trade. Things are not quite so lifeless as they have been for some months past, but the improvement is only of the very slightest. Some Manchester firms even refuse to recognize that there has been any improvement. Other reports state that actual business is increasing, and that enquiries show a great improvement on the sluggish state of things which has been prevailing of late. Most of the stocks sold have been of the commoner sorts, and in many instances further concessions in prices have been made.

Just a little more life is discernable in spruce. A cargo or two is offering, shippers anticipating about £8 c.i.f. for the usual 50-60 per cent. of narrows. The ball must start rolling shortly. Stocks are being depleted, and even on a hand-to-mouth policy must be replaced. The position is too uncertain to say much about it. Quebec spruce is beginning to move. Some fair lines have been placed at prices similar to last year's opening values.

London sales have been very small, but this need not be looked upon as an altogether bad sign. There are many firms in England that have not bought a stick of wood this season. Apparently they are playing a waiting game, and it would not be surprising if it should result in more harm to them than good. There is very good reason to expect a more cheerful tone a little later on, both in regard to prices and demand.

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1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring

N. B. Cedar Shingles

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The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

When You Order From Us

you get just what you want. We are pleased to answer inquiries, and are equipped to supply you with stock that will satisfy your customers. We are just old-fashioned enough to employ our facilities in producing the right kind of lumber—stock that will sell every day on its merits.

We Have On Hand

about 700,000 of 6/4 Good Sides; 2,000,000 feet of 2" Dressing and Better, also 1 x 6, 1 x 8, 1 x 10 and 1 x 12" Mill Run, which we are in a position to ship promptly.

Special bills cut to order on short notice in White Pine and Norway, any length from 10 feet to 60 feet.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company

Sarnia Limited **Ontario**

We make a specialty of Tank Stock and Silo Material, any thickness, width or length.

A Valuable Lesson for Canadians.

At the annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association in Montreal, last month, Mr. Wm. Little, former honorary secretary of the association, read a paper entitled, "A Timber Famine in Sight". After referring to the general alarm felt upon the subject, he said, that an official and conservative estimate of the present consumption of wood in all forms in the United States was at least one hundred billion feet a year, and the most detailed estimate of standing timber ranged from fourteen hundred to two thousand billion feet. If these estimates were correct, it would indicate a supply for from fourteen to twenty years at the present rate of consumption, which was of itself sufficiently alarming, even if a mean between these numbers, say seventeen years, were accepted. But when taking into consideration the fact that only one-third of this stock was east of the Rockies—where there was nine-tenths of the consumption—their eastern timber represented barely a six years' supply, and over three-fourths of this was in the Southern States. Of course, the annual growth had to be taken into account, which would prolong the time of exhaustion to some extent, but against this must be placed the loss by fire, tempest and other destructive agencies, so that it might be said that in the United States, east of the Rockies, a timber famine was already in sight. Indeed, a timber famine was in sight in nearly all the northern and north-eastern states, from Maine to the Rocky Mountains, and but for lumber supplies obtained from the southern states (from which section more than one-third of their entire lumber cut was now derived) this vast territory would be forced to look even now to Newfoundland and the north of Europe for timber to supplement its scanty stock since Canada needed all her timber for her own development.

After detailing the events leading to the exhaustion of the United States white pine resources, Mr. Little pointed the moral for Canada. We should give the whole question the utmost attention possible if we were to benefit from the lessons afforded. In conclusion he said it was lamentable in view of the events of the past to see that while Americans were now securing vast areas of our best timber territory at less than a tithe of its true value, Canadians were supinely looking on without uttering a word of protest against the sacrifice.

Death of Thomas Meaney.

The death occurred in Montreal last week of Thomas Meaney, the well-known lumberman of Toronto, head of the firm of Meaney & Company, wholesale lumber merchants, with offices at 103 Bay street. Death was due to pneumonia. Two weeks previously, when Mr. Meaney left the city, he was in very good health, and no word had been received that he was ill.

Mr. Meaney had been in the lumber business for years, and organized the present firm. He started business for himself, and subsequently J. M. Thomson became a member, and later J. R. McDonald joined the firm, which is now known as Meaney & Company. For some years past Mr. Meaney has been superintending the branch of the work in Montreal and Quebec, which included a large pulp mill, and when he left home a few weeks ago it was to attend to this work. He leaves a widow and one daughter, who live at 114 Denison avenue, Toronto.

The Late Henry L. Tibbetts.

The death is reported of Mr. Henry L. Tibbetts, of Lowell, Mass., of the Skillings, Whitney & Barnes Lumber Company, New York. Mr. Tibbetts was treasurer and general manager of the company; vice-president and director of the Cavendish Lumber Company, Lakefield, Ont.; vice-president and director of the Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Company, Montreal; director of the Temagami Lumber Company, Callander, Ont.; vice-president and director of the Central Savings Bank, Lowell, Mass., and director of the Appleton Company, Lowell, Mass. Mr. Thomas F. Strong, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., has been elected general manager of the company, and Mr. Jamse D. McLaurin, of New York, treasurer to succeed the late Mr. Henry L. Tibbetts. Mr. Henry J. Bartlett, of Orillia, Ont., has been elected to the Board of Directors, and will occupy the position in Canada of resident managing director.

A New Ontario Lumber Company.

The Gouliais River, Land & Lumber Company, Limited, recently organized, will conduct a lumbering and saw mill business on the Gouliais river. The officers and directors are: President, Thomas Kirby, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; vice-president, Earl H. Edwards, Petoskey, Mich.; general manager, Norval W. Kirby, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; secretary and treasurer, Fred. E. Baldwin, Petoskey, Mich.; Arron W. Loveys, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Willard I. Thayer, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The authorized capital is \$40,000, and the shares are of \$100 each, non-assessable and fully paid-up.

The company own and control 3,000 acres of valuable timber lands in the fertile Gouliais river valley, which contain over 25,000,000 feet of mixed timber, black birch, hard maple, white pine, hemlock, spruce, balsam, and cedar. There is a saw mill on the property with a capacity of 25,000 feet per day, and a shingle mill with a daily output of 40,000 shingles. The property is located in the mineral belt on the north shore of Lake Superior, in the township of Vankoughnet, between the Hillman and Root river silver and copper mines and the Superior and Eagle galena and copper mines. It is three miles from Bellview station on the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.

No Scarcity of Canadian Poles.

Mr. E. A. Lindsley, secretary and treasurer of the Lindsley Bros. Company of Spokane, Wash., says that there are more electric lighting poles in British Columbia than ever before, and that the dealers would be glad to sell them if there was any demand. His company is interested in the pole business in British Columbia, having on hand about 40,000 poles, but there is no immediate prospect of sales. The pole market in that section is overproduced, it seems, as other companies than Mr. Lindsley's report the same condition.

Barbados Lumber Trade.

Messrs. S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report under date of March 14, regarding lumber stuffs: There have been no arrivals during the fortnight. White Pine—The deck load of the "Elise," consisting of 15 m. ft., was sold at \$14.17 round, and the inboard cargo, 125 m. ft., chiefly second quality, at \$19.60 for second quality, \$14.10 for inferior. The market is still fairly well stocked with this class of lumber. Spruce and Hemlock—21 m. ft. spruce ex "Elise," the remainder of the deck load was sold at \$14.17 round, and 25 m. ft., all seconds and inferior, at \$12.10, while 85 m. ft. hemlock, the balance of the cargo, fetched \$16.25 for merchantable, and \$12.25 for second quality. The market keeps well supplied, and we do not look for any improvement in prices just yet. Pitch Pine—No arrivals. Shingles—There have been no arrivals, and demand for both Gaspe and cedar laying is good, especially the latter. Shooks—No receipts. Wood Hoops—Receipts consist of 500 bundlers by the "Conway," which have been stored.

The Waterous Engine Company report that the Big Bend Lumber Company, at Arrowhead, B.C., the Bowman Lumber, at Comaplix, B.C., and the Revelstoke Saw Mills Company, at Revelstoke, B.C., are adopting the new Waterous improved band saw guide.

The A. R. Williams Machinery Company, Limited, of Vancouver, report the following among their sales for the past month: A large drag saw machine, to the Alberta Lumber Company, Vancouver; a 60 inch double planing mill exhaust fan, to the Columbia River Lumber Company, of Golden, B.C.; a 12 x 16 right hand Atlas engine and a double surfacer, planer and matcher, to the Chilliwack Manufacturing Company, Chilliwack; a "Simplex" shingle machine, to Messrs. Pelletier & Lund, of Vancouver; one combination saw and dado machine, to Shawinigan Lake Lumber Company, Victoria; an improved carriage cut-off saw machine, to Hammond & Son, Vancouver; a 26 x 10 inch double cylinder surfacer, to the Pacific Box Company, Vancouver; a three saw edger, to W. J. Malcolm, of New Westminster; a 16 x 22 inch Atlas heavy duty engine, to the North Arm Lumber Company, Eburne, and a 24 x 12 inch planer and matcher to the Laurie-Forester Lumber Company, Creston, B.C.

LUMBERMEN

YOU will soon be requiring supplies for the camp and we desire to let you know that we can handle the grocery and provision part of this business for you in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. For years we have made a specialty of this class of trade and can with confidence assure you that we can make it both satisfactory and profitable for you to get your camp requirements from us. We here give you a few quotations, and, if you are interested, we shall be glad to hear from you.

California Prunes, 60 - 70, 50-lb. boxes	-	7
" " 70 - 80, " "	- -	6½
Cleaned Fine Filiatra Currants	- - -	6½
Choice Evaporated Apples	- - -	7¼
Select Valencia Raisins	- - -	5½
Choice Sair Dates	- - -	3¼
Choice Natural Figs in 28-lb. bags	- -	3¾
Black and Green Mixed Ceylon Tea	-	14½
Barbados Grocery Sugar in 100-lb. bags, 250-lb. sacks and 240-lb. barrels	- -	3⅝
Canned Tomatoes, 3 ^s	- - -	1.15
" Peas, 2 ^s	- - -	80
" Corn, 2 ^s	- - -	80
" Golden Wax Beans, 2 ^s	- - -	80
" Pumpkin, 3 ^s	- - -	75
Jam in 30-lb. pails	- - -	5¾

All goods quoted in above list are of first-class quality.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

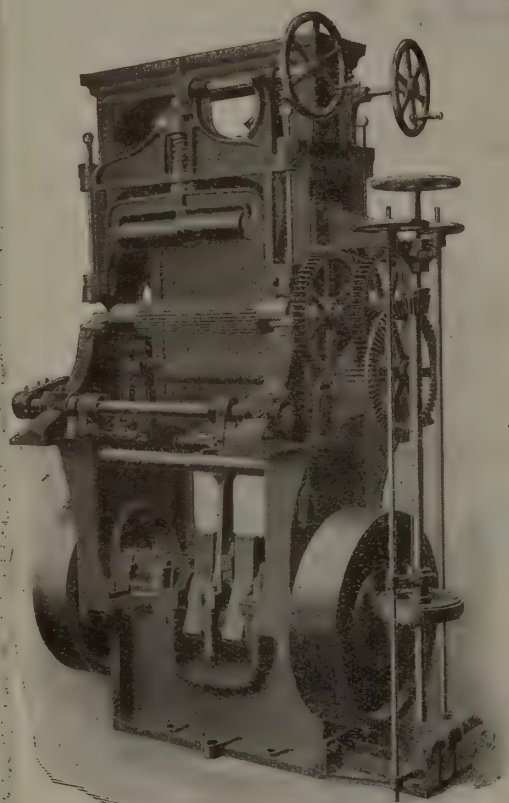
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They have been a specialty with us. We now have ten different types of machines to meet the varied requirements of lumber manufacturers and can fill your needs in this line. We want you to have our catalogue or if you contemplate putting in a machine, shall be glad to have our representative call.

Write us for any information you may desire.

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Seattle Office: 412 Oriental Building

GOOD SERVICE
BETTER PRICES
BEST GRADES

**"You are from
Missouri?"**

Then send us your orders and
—we'll show you.

**Our Spruce Lumber
and Lath are
Right**

**The Great West
Lumber Co.**

Winnipeg, Man.

Mills at Greenbush, Sask.

THE NEWS

The British barge "Inverneil" has just left British Columbia ports for Calais, France, with 1,244,200 feet of lumber.

The Joseph Chew Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, of Vancouver, started up their mill on April 1st.

The Imperial Shingle Company of Vancouver, resumed cutting about April 1st turning out their full capacity of shingles.

The Houser-Armstrong Lumber Company, Limited, Willow Range, Man., have disposed of their business to J. H. Stewart.

John A. McRae, lumber manufacturer, Inwood, B.C., has been succeeded by the Inwood Coal & Lumber Company, Limited.

The Vancouver Lumber Company are building an addition to one end of their mill, to allow for the installation of a new Mershom Saginaw Band Re-saw.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Louison Lumber Company, Limited, Sayabec, P.Q., held recently, it was decided to remove the head office to Jacquet River, N.B.

It is figured that about 70 million feet of logs will be rafted by the St. John River Log Driving Company in New Brunswick this season, about 65 million from above Grand Falls and about six million from the Tobique.

The Quebec Department of Lands and Forests now has an annual revenue of well over a million dollars, the major part of which comes from the forests. There have been no sales of timber lands since June, 1906.

The W. W. Stuart Lumber Company of Vancouver report that they have been running steadily at full capacity all winter, their output being used chiefly for local trade. They have recently put up a new moulding shed and office buildings.

A Trinidad report from Gordon Grant says, no fresh arrivals have taken place of lumber or cooperage materials, although several cargoes are on the way. The position generally is unchanged and the market is kept well stocked with all grades of lumber.

After a more or less general close-down of nearly five months, the majority of April, in order to stock up ready for future business. The mills in general are looking for an early resumption of the lumber activity of the Northwest, with the opening of spring.

The office of the Oregon and Washington Lumber Inspection Bureau has been removed from the Canterbury Block, Washington, to rooms 418, 419 and 420 Commercial Club Building, corner of Fifth and Oak streets, in conjunction with the Lumber Association.

Most of the lumbermen in New Brunswick have stopped operations for the season and taken out their crews. The year has been a fairly good one in this industry. At Mahone Bay about 2,000,000 feet represents the cut. This lumber will be sawed near the town and shipped from the port.

On Tuesday, March 6, last, the death occurred of Mr. Walter Tench, the well known manufacturer and dealer in lumber, shingles, sash, etc., Waterford, Ont. The funeral took place to Greenwood cemetery on Friday, March 6. The business will be carried on under the name of the Walter Tench Estate, until further notice.

Another sash and door factory is being started at Vancouver by William Viles and Frank Caddy, who are establishing a factory on Carnarvon street. They will also engage in the jobbing and contracting business. The factory will be replete with the most modern machinery, arrangements having already been made for the purchase of two band saws, planer, sand papering machine and the usual plant necessary for a well equipped business.

Further returns presented to the House of Commons, Ottawa, with reference to the disposition of timber limits, show that J. W. Stewart, of the contracting firm of Foley Bros., Larsen & Stewart, has secured seven berths, covering an area of 330 miles of valuable territory between Peace River and Lesser Slave Lake. Mr. Stewart was the only bidder in each case, the bonuses ranging from \$500 to \$1,500, or a total of \$7,000 in all.

A. Knechtel, for seven years inspector of forest reserves in New York State, has gone gone west in pursuance of his new duties with the Dominion Government, having been appointed inspector of forest reserves. His headquarters during the summer will be on the Riding Mountain reserve, B.C., but he will visit all the other western reserves, twenty in number. Pine, spruce, tamarac and white larch will be experimented with in his afforestation work.

S. Baxter, Provincial Inspector of Boilers, Vancouver, who recently returned from a trip on Vancouver Island, states that activities there will probably be resumed soon. Hooper Bros., of Duncan, are taking out 20,000 ties in fulfilment of a contract with the C. P. R. The Westholme Lumber Company, which has not been in operation for a few months, has started again on an extensive scale. The Quamichan Lumber Company has followed suit.

The United States Forest Service at Washington has established a laboratory for investigating the structure of commercially important woods, so that architects, builders, dealers and users may be furnished means of determining just what a wood is and to what use it is best adapted. The necessity of something of this kind is being more and more felt by the trade because of new woods being introduced to take the places of older ones which are rapidly growing scarcer.

Albert Cotton commenced operations in his new shingle mill on the south side of False Creek, Vancouver, on March 16th. Mr. Cotton's old mill on the north side of False Creek, was destroyed by fire, on July 13th last. The new mill has a much larger capacity than the old plant; seven shingle mills being in place, giving a total capacity of about 175,000 shingles per ten hours. At the time of writing, a new spur line is being put into the mill which will enable Mr. Cotton to ship by any railroad.

British Columbia timber lessees are much interested in an order just issued from Ottawa that forthwith lessees of Dominion lands must start logging off each leasehold and must build and operate saw mills. The question was recently discussed by the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Association. The timber lands in the railway belt of the Lower Fraser are particularly affected. It is pointed out by lumbermen that in the great majority of cases these leaseholds are held by men who have never expected an order for immediate and continuous logging, and they are not financially in a position to comply with it. The result would be that they would lose their holdings. The Federal Government have intimated that they might reconsider the order that the mills should be built to cut the timber taken off Dominion lands and permit the lessees to sell to mills already built.

William Kennedy and J. B. McRae, hydraulic engineers, Ottawa, who have returned from an inspection of river works at Grand Rapids and Minneapolis, have informed lumbermen owning power at the Chaudiere that the United States Government spends money on dams and other structures similar to those needed in the Ottawa river. They have an exhaustive report on the water power control in the western cities, but it can not be acted upon until the Canadian Government guarantees that four dams will be built farther up the Ottawa river. It is believed that Hon. Charles Hyman, former Minister of Public Works, was willing to grant the lumbermen's request, and we are now looking to Hon. William Pugsley, his successor, to take action in the matter at an early date so that the Chaudiere dam can be built next summer. The Government is asked to spend \$160,000.

The following report on the lumber trade of Ontario province has been made by Consul E. A. Wakefield of Orillia. The most recent estimates of the pine cut in Ontario received by the departments of lands, forests and mines gives a total of 675,000,000 feet for the past year. Earlier in the season the estimates totaled 710,000,000 feet, showing a reduction in the later estimates of 35,000 feet, or about 5 per cent. Information this consulate has received from various lumbermen is to the effect that not more than four-fifths of last year's cut of logs will be taken out. As many of the operators did not succeed in getting last year's logs to the sawmills, the lumber cut this year should be equal to last season's. There is at present little demand for lumber, but as the stocks are in strong hands prices have not been lowered. Recently signs of improvement in the lumber market have been apparent. The original estimate of railway ties to be cut was 2,500,000. As the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific, and Canadian Pacific railways are all obtaining ties in Ontario, the cut will probably exceed 5,000,000 ties. The pulpwood cut is placed at 216,000 cords.

It is reported that an American syndicate, composed of forty-two capitalists, have concluded perhaps the largest single land transaction made in the Province of British Columbia. The syndicate, which is to be known as the Moresby Island Lumber Company, closed their option on 49 square miles of timber limits in the centre of Graham Island, and also of 40 square miles on Moresby Island. They also purchased outright 8,000 acres of the choicest crown grant lands in Graham Island. The investment reaches several million dollars, the initial payment being \$25,000. As a result a sawmill, to cost \$400,000, will be at once erected by the company and located on Cumsheewa Inlet on Graham Island. Various members of the party also hold options on 10 square miles of semianthracite coal lands on Graham Island, but it is reported that coal experts advise against the purchase, declaring that the coal is limited in quantity and unworkable, owing to the broken formation and lack of thickness in the veins. The northern part of Graham Island is already in possession of another American syndicate, known as the B. F. Graham Lumber Company, which embraces both timber and coal lands.

A St. John, N.B., despatch reports that the starting of the mills this season promises to be later than for many years. John E. Moore's mill at Pleasant Point will be late starting, owing to a lack of spruce logs and the plant will not begin operations before mid-May at the earliest. Chas. Miller's mill at Pokiok, and Miller Bros.' mill at Strait Shore, are similarly situated in regard to raw material and will no doubt be equally late in starting. Hilyard Bros. have made no repairs as yet and will probably not begin sawing before May 1st. J. R. Warner & Company have as yet made no preparations to start their plant, and there is no indication that they will begin before the latter date. It is probable that Stetson, Cutler & Company's mill at Indiantown will be ready to begin sawing about April 20. Stetson, Cutler & Company's mill at Pleasant Point is ready to begin sawing at once, but it is probable that nothing will be done for a week or two, owing to the failure of the men and the company to come to terms. Early in 1907 the men demanded an increase in wages, which amounted practically to ten per cent. Under the new schedule shingle sawyers received \$2.20 per day, lath and deal pilers the same sum, shingle bunchers \$1.87, and the other employees in proportion. The rate of wages paid in former years was 10 per cent. less. This year it was decided by the manufacturers that the conditions of trade would not permit the paying of the increased scale. The men at Cushing's mill have been working at the reduced rate for some weeks. At Stetson, Cutler's Pleasant Point mill there was no difficulty so far as the men in the spruce end were concerned, but the shingle sawyers and bunchers refused to accept the low rate and the mill was shut down. Local manufacturers say that they will let their plants stand idle rather than pay the high rate.

DRY STOCK READY FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

2 cars 1 x 18 to 23" panel and No. 1 Poplar.

6 " 1" 1st and 2nds Poplar.

6 " 1" No. 1 common Poplar.

6 " 1" No. 2 " " "

8 " 1" mill cull Poplar.

2 " 1 x 18 and wider panel and No. 1 Cottonwood.

15 " 5/4 No. 1 common Cottonwood.

5 " 1 x 13 to 17" box boards Cottonwood.

20 cars 1 x 8 to 12" box boards Cottonwood.

19 " 1 x 13 to 17 1st and 2nds "

21 " 1 x 13 to 17 No. 1 common "

20 " 1 x 6 to 12" 1st and 2nds "

15 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 1 common Cottonwood

20 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 2 " "

15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red or white Oak.

24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red or white Oak.

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JOHN DONOGH LUMBER CO., Limited Pine, Spruce and Hemlock WHOLESALE

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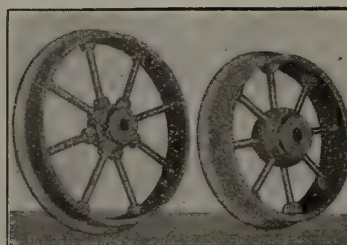
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Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

MIDLAND ENGINE WORKS CO.

MIDLAND, ONT.

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To Buy

To Sell

2 in. Soft Maple C & B

1 in. 5/4 in. 6/4 in. Cull Soft Elm

1 in. Cull Basswood

Cedar posts 5 in. and up 8 ft

1 in. Cull Spruce

1 in. Wormy Soft Maple

1 in. Balm C & B

1 in. Wormy Chestnut

5/4 in. 6/4 in. Soft Elm C & B

2 in. Hard Maple C & B

5/4 in. 6/4 in. 2 in. Basswood C & B

1 in. 6/4 in. 2 in. Black Ash C & B

1 in. Tamarac

2 in. Rock Elm

2 in. Tamarac

8 in. 9 in. 10 in. Cedar posts

1 in. 6/4 in 2 in. 3 in. 4 in. Birch

2 in. Hard Maple Common and Cull

1 in. 6/4 2 in. Soft Maple

1 in. Chestnut C & B

1 in. 6/4 in. 2 in. Beech

1 in. Oak

The R. E. Kinsman Lumber Co.

HAMILTON LIMITED ONTARIO

We have for Sale BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES

Apply to
LESLIE & CRAWFORD
Vancouver, B.C.

McPHERSON & FULLERTON BROS.

Timber and Real Estate, Victoria, B.C.

27 miles Cedar and Spruce, will cruise twenty thousand to acre or better. Price \$2.50 per acre.

45 miles on Skeena, will cruise fifteen thousand feet to acre. Price \$1.25 per acre. If you are interested in timber write us. Correspondence solicited.

Try a Car

of our **SOFT YELLOW PINE FINISHING LUMBER**. It weighs about 2,700 lbs. per 1,000 feet. Can also furnish yellow pine timber 4 x 4 to 20 x 20, dressed four sides:

C. A. SPALDING & CO.
HAMMOND BLD. DETROIT, MICH.

Planing, Matching, Resawing, etc In Car Lots.

Manufacturer of—
Doors, Sash, Mouldings, Cellings

End-Matched and Bored **Hardwood Flooring**
A SPECIALTY.

Lumber Kiln Dried in any Quantity

J. R. EATON - Orillia, Ont.
Correspondence Solicited. Phone No. 54

Planing and Matching —IN TRANSIT—

S. POMEROY, Orillia

PLANING, MATCHING, RESAWING,
SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS
in Car Lots.

Factory near Station. Write for Prices.
Phone 113

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co., Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of

Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
Quebec, 138 St. Peter St.

LUMBERMEN

Ask for the Famous

PENETANG SOLE LEATHER

on your Lumbermen's and
River Driver's Boots.
It is tanned by the old-
fashioned long time process
and "It holds the
calks." Take no substitue
as there is none "just
as Good."

**The Breithaupt
Leather Co., Limited**
BERLIN, ONT.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us. State number of enquiry.

305. Broom Handles—Liverpool firm asks prices and dimensions of broom handles from Canadian manufacturers.

312. Pulleys—Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian manufacturers of wood split pulleys.

316. Wood Naptha—Lancashire firm asks samples and prices of wood naptha from Canadian exporters.

318. Lathes—Lancashire firm asks prices of plasterer's laths, sawn and split, sizes 1 1-8 in. x 3-16 in., from Canadian manufacturers.

322. Handles—Liverpool firm invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of pick and hammer handles.

323. Pine Doors—Liverpool firm asks prices and dimensions of pine doors from Canadian manufacturers.

325. Handles—Liverpool firm asks prices of pick and hammer handles from Canadian manufacturers.

347. Spruce and Fir—Birmingham firm wishes to get into touch with large shippers of spruce and fir with a view to appointment as agent.

348. Lumber—Birmingham firm wishes to take up agency for lumber.

370. Maple Block Flooring, etc.—Lancashire firm wants names of Canadian exporters. They are also interested in mangle rollers and other timber goods.

371. Office Furnice, etc.—Manchester firm of cabinet makers wants to communicate with Canadian manufacturers of roll top desks and general office furniture. They are also in a position to trade in turned wood (chair legs, dowels, mouldings, etc.).

381. Oak—Rotterdam, Holland, firm wants to hear from Canadian shippers of oak.

382. Wrapping Paper—Cape Town firm of wholesale general merchants want to correspond with Canadian manufacturers of wrapping paper.

389. Veneer Stock—A requisition for veneer stock, which is now supplied by a United States firm. It is for 3 ply, mostly used by picture frame makers in large quantities, mostly ash, because of grain in this timber. They also use plain and quartered oak and a small quantity of fancy woods. Panels range from 22 inch x 26 inch to 60 inches x 30 inches. The bulk would be in the smaller size. The thickness is 3-16 inch or 1-4 inch, principally the former.

390. Agent—French manufacturer wishes to get in touch with agent to sell liquid product for painting outside of wooden houses.

412. Coiled Wood Hoops—Firm of import and distributing merchants in North of England desire to get into communication with Canadian exporters of coiled wood hoops, which should measure from four up to fifteen feet.

416. Oak Planks—Timber firm in north of England wants to receive lowest prices from Canadian manufacturers of wagon oak planks and cabinet oak planks; two inches thick and upwards.

420. Timber Goods—London firm of general merchants and importers desires to get in touch with Canadian exporters of timber goods (flooring, wood excelsior, wood handles, wood mantels, door sashes, turned wood, etc.).

424. Lumber—Belgian firm desires to get in touch with Canadian lumber firms able to supply pit props of fir wood, fully stripped of bark (length 1 metre 60, 1 metre 80, 2 metres, 2 metres 20, 2 metres 50, 3 metres. Circumference at the small end, 35 to 54 centimeters). They wish quotations c.i.f. Calais or Dunkirk, or the Belgian ports.

436. Lumber—Rhodesian timber merchant desires to correspond with Canadian exporters of lumber. Catalogues and price lists required.

D. B. Dulmage, lumber manufacturer of Cranbrook, B.C., says that the lumber business in the interior has not suffered to the same extent as on the coast. The taking out of ties for railways has helped largely. About 750,000 ties are to be taken out this year and Mr. Dulmage has a contract for 150,000 of these, with many contracts in prospect when this undertaking is fulfilled.

THE CANADA WOOD SPECIALTY

Co., Limited,

MANUFACTURERS:

Lumber, Hardwood Flooring,
Handles, Poles, Bed Frame
Stock, Cheese Box Hoops,
Heading, Baskets, Etc. . .

Write, Telegraph or Telephone your orders

Orillia, Ont.

AMOS J. COLSTON

Hochelaga Bank Building.

QUEBEC

Pine and Spruce Lumber, Dressed, Match
ed or Rough. Pulpwood, Railway Ties,
Box Shooks, Hardwood Flooring, bought
and sold. Accountant, Auditor, Liquidator,
General and Real Estate Agent
Correspondence Solicited

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The largest and most extensive Manufacturers and Shippers of COLONIAL COLUMNS AND COMPOSITION CAPITALS in the United States.

Write for prices and discounts.

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Style No. 40

Style No. 27

We have the most perfect fitting
LOCK-JOINT COLUMN made.

Write for Catalogue and prices.

**WE FURNISH COLUMNS IN
ANY SIZE OR LENGTH**

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HEADQUARTERS FOR—

B. C. Shingles, Fir,
Cedar, Eastern Cedar
Shingles, Lath, Fence
Posts, Pine, Hemlock,
Cypress, Yellow Pine

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TELEPHONE MAIN 5299 **TORONTO**

WE Buy, Sell and deal in all kinds
of Lumber and Timber in Can-
ada and United States: Spruce,
White Pine, White and Basswood, Ash,
Cedar, Douglas Fir, Beech, Birch, Wal-
nut, Cherry, Chestnut, Cottonwood,
Hemlock, Maple, Norway Pine, Short
and Long Leaf Yellow Pine, Oak, Red-
wood; Birch, Maple and Oak Floor-
ings, Pulpwood Ties, and Cedar Poles.

AUGER & SON
QUEBEC

Mason, Gordon & Co.

30 St. Francis Xavier Street
Montreal
WHOLESALE

Lumber
and **Timber**

Car and Cargo Lots Only

Specialty: Dimension Timber in
DOUGLAS FIR, PINE, HEMLOCK,
SPRUCE, YELLOW PINE or OAK
Correspondence Solicited

ST. GABRIEL LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine and Spruce Lumber
Lath and Rosed Pulp Wood

St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.
Mills on Joliette Branch C. P. Ry.

The Elgie & Jarvis**Lumber Co., Limited**

18 Toronto St., TORONTO

Wanted:—

Dry Hemlock and
Hardwood Lumber

Write for special prices on
White Pine, Spruce, etc.

YELLOW
PINE

Long and
Short Leaf

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding
Finish Timbers our Specialty

Try Our Steam Dried Finish — It's Great

THE ROBERT H. JENKS
LUMBER CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Timber Limits For Sale

Spruce, Pine, Cedar, Hemlock
and other Timber Limits.

FINEST TIMBER **SPLENDID LOCATION**

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CANADA MINERALS, Limited

401 McKinnon Building - Toronto

Insurance

ON

Saw Mills, Lumber and Wood
Working Plants

We make a specialty of this class, we
have ample facilities for handling large
lines.

We keep a staff of inspectors of our own
and make it our business to see that our
clients get

The Lowest Possible Rates
and the Best Protection

References to Leading Firms if Desired

Prompt Attention to all Enquiries

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ALL AVERAGES

Extra Short Clears*Buy Now—from Us—and you will Buy Right.*

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14 Tithebarn Street
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WOOD AGENTS

Cable Address: "Walmer," Liverpool

HALIFAX, N. S. Office:
Smith, Tyrer & Co., Keith Building,
41½ Barrington Street

We are Buyers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Pine and Spruce

Veneers Handles
(3 or more ply) (all descriptions)

Staves, Hoops
and Heading

WRITE TO

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Bootle, Liverpool, England
Cable Address: SAWMILL, LIVERPOOL

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52 St. Enoch Square
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Cable Address, "TECTONA," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

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AND BROKERS

93 Hope Street, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
Correspondence Invited.

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Codes: ABC, A Telecode and Zebra.

FARNWORTH & JARDINE

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

WOOD BROKERS
and MEASURERS

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool
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Louis Bamberger

IMPORTER OF

Pine, Spruce and all
Canadian Wood Goods

2 Broad Street Building
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Telegraphic Address "Bellywood London"

Are Open to Contract for Glued-
Up Basswood Keyboards.

Ireland Starting to Reforest.

The people of Ireland pay \$5,000,000 a year for timber, which is imported from other countries. Ireland has only one and one-half per cent. of its land in timber, although 23 per cent. of the land is not adapted to agriculture. Few inhabited countries have been so extensively deforested. The work of changing conditions for the better has been entered upon, however, and scientific forestry will be applied.

Progress has been made in looking to the preservation of the few remaining forests and the reforestation of the vast areas. A popular objection to reforestation in Ireland has been that forest plantations offer less employment to labor than equal areas of agricultural land. It has been shown, however, that a certain forest planted on poor soil not valuable for agriculture, has employed four times as much labor as had been employed on agricultural land and was more profitable to the owner.

THE E. R. BURNS

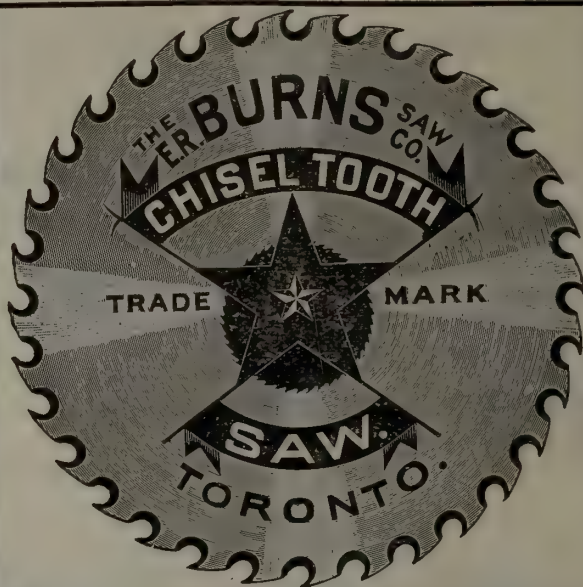
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INSERTED TOOTH }
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CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
AND OTHER SAWS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
IT PAYS US TO SUPPLY IT

FULLY GUARANTEED



SAW CO., LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

REPAIRS

OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

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UNION LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Head Office, 541 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

OUR DAILY SHIPPING CAPACITY

1,500,000 **SHINGLES** PER DAY

We handle only the best STANDARD BRANDS and can make prompt shipment in Straight or Mixed Car Lots

FIR, CEDAR AND SPRUCE LUMBER

DOORS, WINDOWS, NEWELS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS and all descriptions of
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Manufacturers of

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Mills @ Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

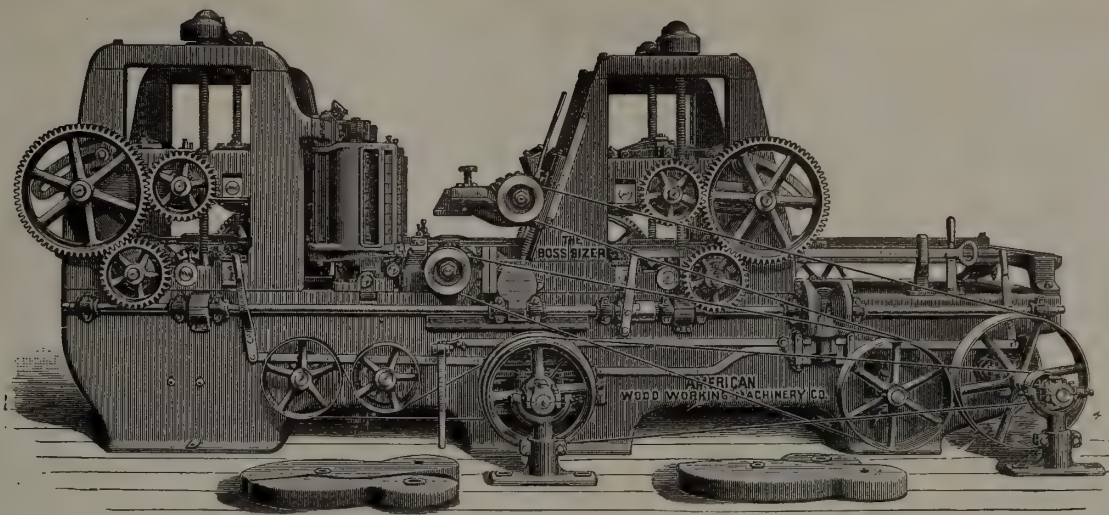
RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

New York City

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office
MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway



Glen Cove Six Roll Boss Timber Sizer.

American Wood Working Machinery Company

Saw Mill Machinery and Mill Supplies of all Kinds

TRANSMISSION APPLIANCES

Link, Leather, Rubber and Balata—Chonata Brand—Belting.



NORTON GRINDING WHEELS
HARD - SHARP - UNIFORM

We make a specialty of **Grinding Wheels** for sharpening **Saws** and **Knives** and can supply you with Wheels for this work that will save you time and money.

INDIA OIL STONES

Tool Steel for Cutters, Saws and Knives

RIGHT TEMPER—RIGHT BALANCE—RIGHT FINISH

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LTD.

MONTREAL

TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

1 inch No. 1 Pine cuts & better...	\$49 00	51 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts & better...	54 00	56 00
2 inch No. 1 Cuts and Better...	56 00	58 00
1 1/2 inch No. 2 Pine cuts & better...	46 00	47 00
2 inch No. 2 Pine Cuts and Better...	48 00	50 00
1 1/2 inch No. 3 Cuts and Better...	42 00	44 00
2 inch No. 3 Cuts and Better...	44 00	46 00
1 in. Pine Dressing and better shorts...	28 00	30 00
1 x 4 and 8 common...	30 00	32 00
1 x 12 common...	34 00	36 00
2 x 10 common...	28 00	30 00
2 and 3 x 12 common...	34 00	36 00
1 x 10 inch box and common...	27 00	29 00
mill run sidings...	28 00	29 00
1 in. mill cull sidings...	20 00	21 00
1 inch dead cull sidings...	14 00	15 00
1 1/2 inch flooring...	32 00	34 00
Spruce mill run...	24 00	25 00
Spruce mill culls...	17 00	18 00
Hemlock 1 x 4 to 8 in.	19 00	20 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash White 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 2'...	\$50 00	60 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds 1 to 2'...	34 00	38 00
Ash, black common and better...	28 00	32 00
Birch, common and better...	24 00	25 00
Birch, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2'...	26 00	27 00
Birch, 3 to 4'...	30 00	32 00
Basswood, common and better, 1'...	26 00	27 00
Basswood, common and better 1 1/2 to 2'...	28 00	30 00
Basswood mill run...	22 00	23 00
Soft Elm, common and better 1'...	25 00	26 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1 1/2 to 2'...	28 00	30 00
Soft Elm, mill run...	22 00	23 00
Rock Elm, common and better 1'...	26 00	28 00
Soft maple, common and better 1'...	21 00	22 00
Maple common and better 1 1/2 to 3'...	25 00	30 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds...	50 00	55 00
Oak, white, plain, 1st and 2nds...	50 00	55 00
Oak, quartered, 1st and 2nds...	78 00	82 00
Hickory 1sts and 2nds...	65 00	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings: 1 in. x 7 in. and up...	40 00	44 00
1 1/2 inch and 1 3/4 inch x 8' and up...	50 00	56 00
2 inch x 7' and up...	52 00	56 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8' and up...	34 00	36 00
Pine good strips: 1 inch...	35 00	38 00
1 1/2 inch and 1 3/4 inch...	36 00	40 00
2 inch...	40 00	45 00
Pine good shorts: 1 inch x 7' and up...	37 00	40 00
1 1/2 inch and 1 3/4 inch...	28 00	30 00
1 1/2 inch and 1 3/4 inch...	40 00	43 00
2 inch...	42 00	45 00
7 to 9' A Sidings...	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings...	30 00	32 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips...	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts...	20 00	25 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better 12' to 16'...	27 00	30 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'...	23 00	26 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings...	25 00	28 00
Pine, s. c. strips...	23 00	26 00
Pine, s. c. shorts...	17 00	19 00
Pine, box boards...	20 00	23 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn...	29 00	32 00
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	25 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn...	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' and up...	20 00	21 00
Pine mill culls...	18 00	20 00
Pine O. culls...	12 00	14 00
Spruce, 1' x 4' & up...	18 00	20 00
Spruce, 1' stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10'...	19 00	21 00
Spruce 1' clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 00
Hemlock...	14 00	16 00
Basswood...	18 00	20 00
Birch...	18 00	20 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8"...	4 00	4 50
No. 2 white pine 1 3/8"...	3 50	3 75
Spruce, mill run...	3 25	3 50
Red pine mill run...	3 00	3 50
Pine Shingles xxxxx, 18"...	3 25	3 75
Clear Butt 18"...	2 75	3 25
xx, 18"...	1 70	2 00
White Cedar Shingles: xxxxx, 18"...	4 00	4 50
Clear Butt, 18"...	3 25	3 75
xx, 18"...	1 85	2 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average...	cts. 55
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal...	70 75

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality...	35 44
Shipping order	

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality...	65
--	----

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet...	65 70
30 to 35 feet...	50 55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality...	25 30
Average 16 inch...	35 40

BIRCH.

14 inch...	16 20
16 "	28 30
17 "	30 32
18 "	34 36

SARNIA, ONT.

UPPERS.

1 in., 8' and up wide...	\$78 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2' "	78 00
2 1/2 and 3' "	86 00
4' "	91 00

SELECTS.

1 in., 8' and up wide...	69 00
1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2' "	68 00
2 1/2 and 3' "	81 00
4' "	86 00

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8' "	45 00
1 in., 8' and up wide...	55 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4' "	57 00
2' "	58 00

FINE COMMON.

2 1/2, 3 and 4' "	76 00 81 00
-------------------	-------------

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8' and up wide...	41 00
1 1/2 in. "	50 00
1 3/4 in. "	50 00
2 in. "	54 00
2 1/2 and 3' "	70 00
4 in. "	75 00

NO. 2 CUTS.

1 in., 6' and up wide...	24 00
1 1/2 in. "	39 00
1 3/4 in. "	39 00
2' "	42 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4' "	57 00 59 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6' and up wide...	21 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4' "	30 00
2' "	30 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4' "	40 00 45 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4...	17 50	20 50	22 00	22 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8...	20 00	20 50	22 00	22 00
2 x 10...	20 50	21 00	24 00	22 50
2 x 12...	21 00	22 00	25 00	24 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	Flooring
2 x 4-12...	\$22 50
2 x 4-8-14-16...	22 50
2 x 4-10-18-20...	24 50
2 x 6 } 8 to 16...	22 50
2 x 8 }	

Common Boards

4 inch...	\$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce...	5 00
No. 2 " " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8...	23 50	23 50
3 x 10...	25 00	24 00
3 x 12...	26 00	25 00
4 x 4 to 6 x 8...	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10...	25 50	24 50
8 x 8...	23 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft...	30 80	

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft...	\$22 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft...	24 50
18, 20, 22 ft...	25 00
24, 26, 28, 30, 32...	27 00
2 x 14 up to 32 ft...	27 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft...	24 50
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft...	26 50
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft...	24 50
3 x 14, 4 x 14...	27 50

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16, up to 32...	\$27 30
10 x 20...	27 30
8 x 20...	30 80

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	40 00
B. C. Fir...	40 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce...	24 00
8 to 16 ft, 6 in.	23 50
B. C. Fir 16 ft, 12 in.	22 50
B. C. Fir 16 ft, 6 in.	21 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch...	\$27 00
" 2 " " "	24 00
" 3 " " "	22 00
" 4 " " "	21 00
" 5 " " "	18 00

SHINGLES.

XXX B. C. a Cedar...	\$3.20
X X B. C. Cedar...	2.35
X X X Dimension...	2.65

LATH.

No. 1 White Pine...	\$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir...	4.50

HARDWOODS, CAR LOTS, F. O. B. WINNIPEG.

THE PREVAILING PRICES, PER 1M FEET, FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER ARE:--

1" Clands plain Oak...	\$60 00
2" " " "	65 00
3" " " "	75 00
4" " " "	78 00
1" " Ash...	63 00
2" " " "	70 00
3" " " "	78 00
1" " Birch...	45 00
2" " " "	49 00
3" " " "	53 00
1" " Maple...	43 00
2" " " "	47 00
3" " " "	50 00
4" " " "	55 00
Flooring Canadian Clear...	52 50
" American "	55 50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, and 2 in.	\$82 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	90 00
4 in.	95 00
Selects 1 in.	73 00
1 1/4 to 2 in.	72 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	85 00
4 in.	90 00
Fine common, 1 in.	57 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in.	59 00
2 in.	61 00
3 in.	80 00
4 in.	85 00
Cut up, No. 1, 1 in.	45 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in.	54 00
2 No. 1 Cuts...	58 00
No. 2, 1 in.	28 00
No. 2, 1 1/4, & 1 1/2 in.	43 00
No. 3, 1 1/4, and 1 1/2 in.	32 00
No 3 1 1/4 & 2"...	35 00
Dressing 1 1/4 in.	42 00
1 1/4 x 10 and 12...	45 00
1 1/4 in.	40 00
2 in.	42 00
Shelving, No. 1, 1 1/2 in and up, in.	45 00
No. 1 Mold stps 1 to 2 in.	54 00
No. 2 Moulding Strips, 1 to 2 in.	42 00
Barn, No. 1, 12 in.	37 00
6, 8 and 10 in.	32 00
No. 2, 10 in.	32 00
No. 2, 12 in.	33 00
No. 3, 10 in.	27 00
No. 3, 12 in.	28 00
Box, 1 x 4...	21 00
1 x 6 & up...	24 00
1 x 10...	24 00
1 x 12...	25 00
1 x 13 and up...	26 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 & 2 in.	25 00
Mill Culls, 1...	20 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	20 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch...	\$93.00 to \$60 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch...	85 00
Fine Common, 1 inch...	78 00
1 1/4 to 2 inch...	60 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch...	60 00
1 1/4 to 2 inch...	58 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch...	35 00
1 1/4 to 2 inch...	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1...	37 00
No. 2...	47 00
No. 3...	35 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in. dimension...	34 00
9 in. and under...	24 00
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up...	22 00
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up...	23 50
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up...	18 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 15	21 00
Out Spruce boards, p. 1 s...	20 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 furring p. 1 s clipped and bundled	17 00
1 1/4" Spruce laths...	20 00
1 1/2 " "	3 50
1 3/4 " "	3 25

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras...	\$	4 25
Clears...	3 60	3 75
Second clears...	2 40	2 50
Clear Whites...	2 35	2 40
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)...	1 20	1 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)...	1 00	1 60

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES.

Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"...	4 50
" Eureka, 18" "	4 70
" " Perfections, 5 butts to 2 1/4"...	6 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch...	40 00	42 00
1 1/4 to 2 inch...	44 00	46 00
2 1/2 to 4 inch...	48 00	54 00</

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"Goods Well Bought are Half Sold"

WE do not know the origin of this quotation, the truth of it, however, is thoroughly realized and universally accepted by retailers of all lines of goods.

"WELL BOUGHT" can be given a variety of meanings but the only true definition is—the best value for the least money. Some people believe "well bought" synonymous with "cheapest price" without regard to the value received. This is poor judgment and a disastrous business policy to pursue. The success of our "Quality" policy has proved to our entire satisfaction that the lumber trade of today are fully alive to the benefits derived from handling the very best.

We have by far the best facilities for manufacturing, drying and dressing Spruce, found in Canada. It takes time, money and infinite care to keep our standards at all times up to the required mark, but it pays in the satisfaction of our customers and ourselves.

Our Springfield, Mass., sales office will take pleasure in quoting on your requirements for Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

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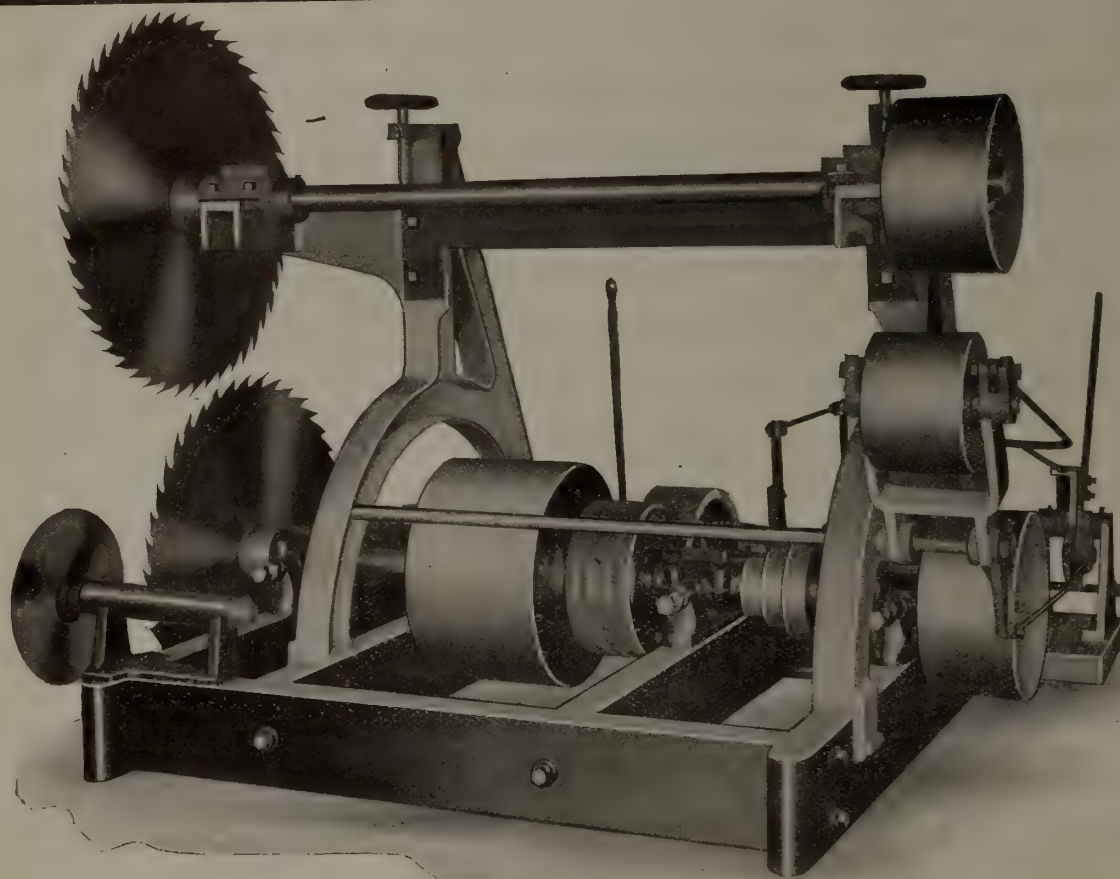
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The accompanying cut repre-
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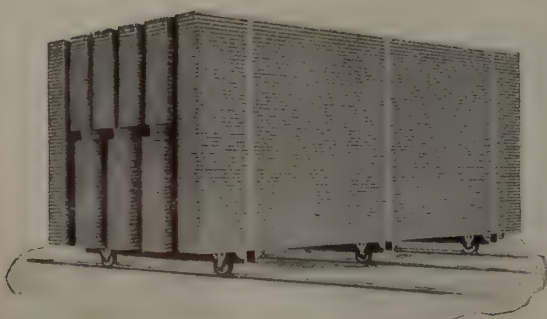
This Top Saw is especially
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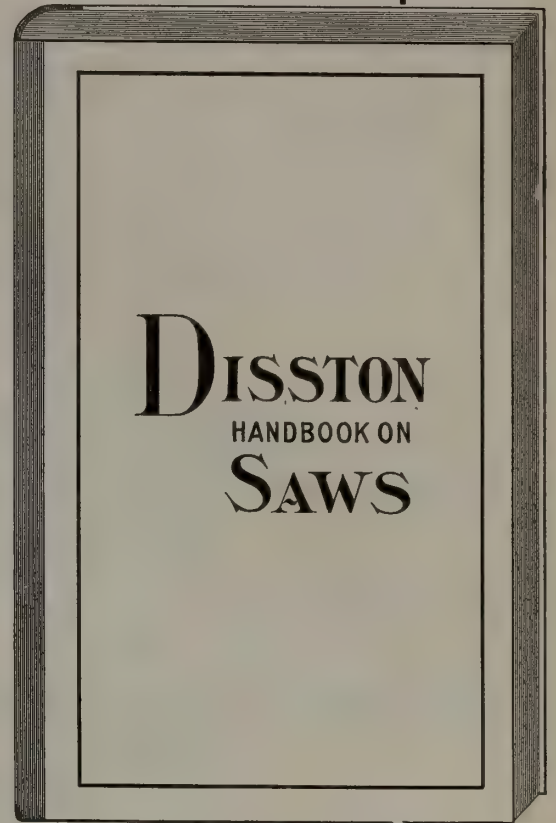
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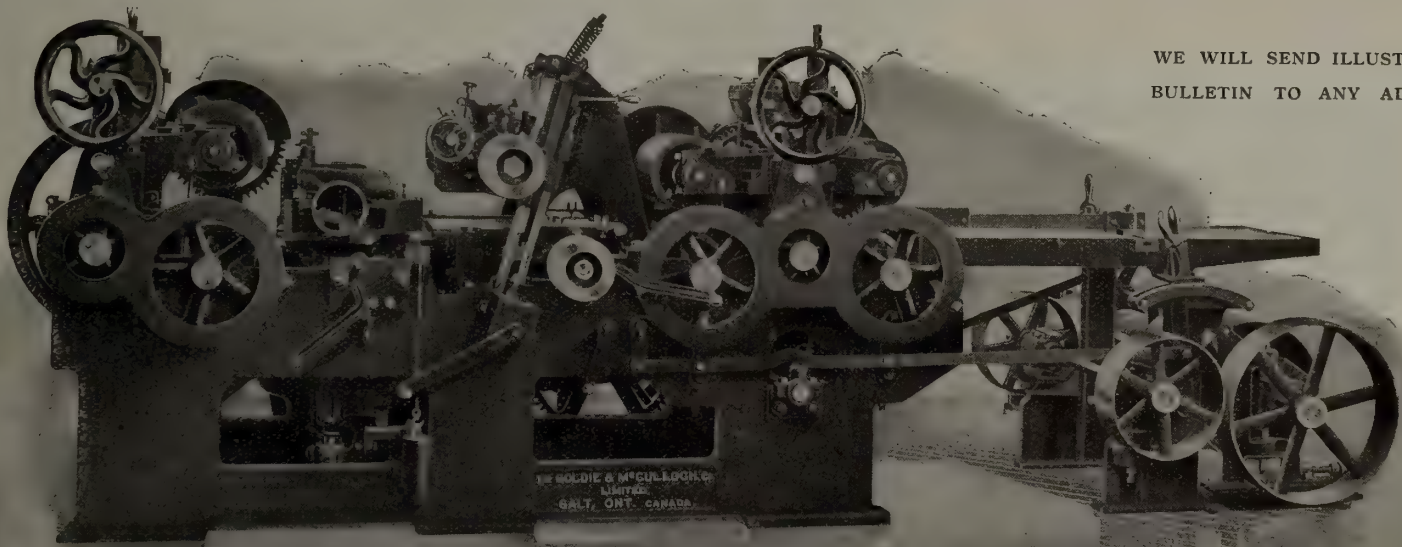
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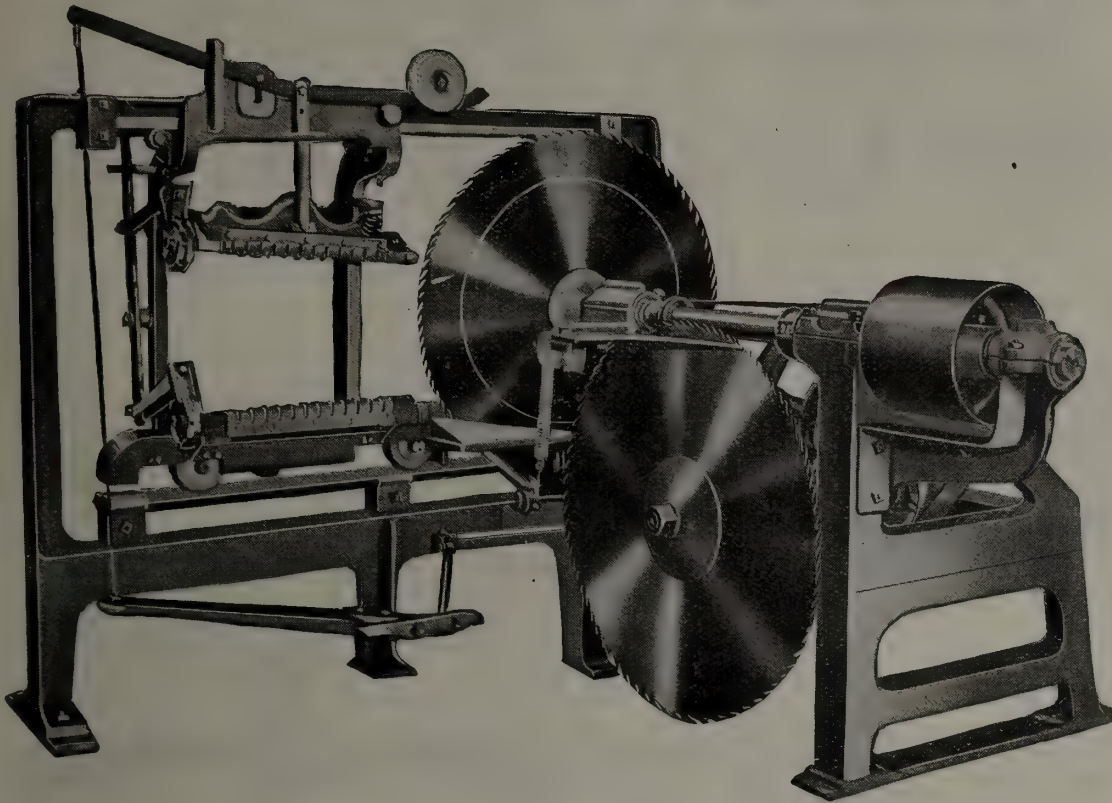
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The arbor has been made heavier and a third bearing added to support it outside the driving pulley. The method of putting lead in the saw arbor has been greatly improved. This is now done by swinging on a centre directly under the saw the whole frame which carries the arbor. Thus the alignment of the bearings is not in any way affected and there will be no danger of hot bearings after the lead has been changed. The change may be made while the machine is running and without stopping the carriage.

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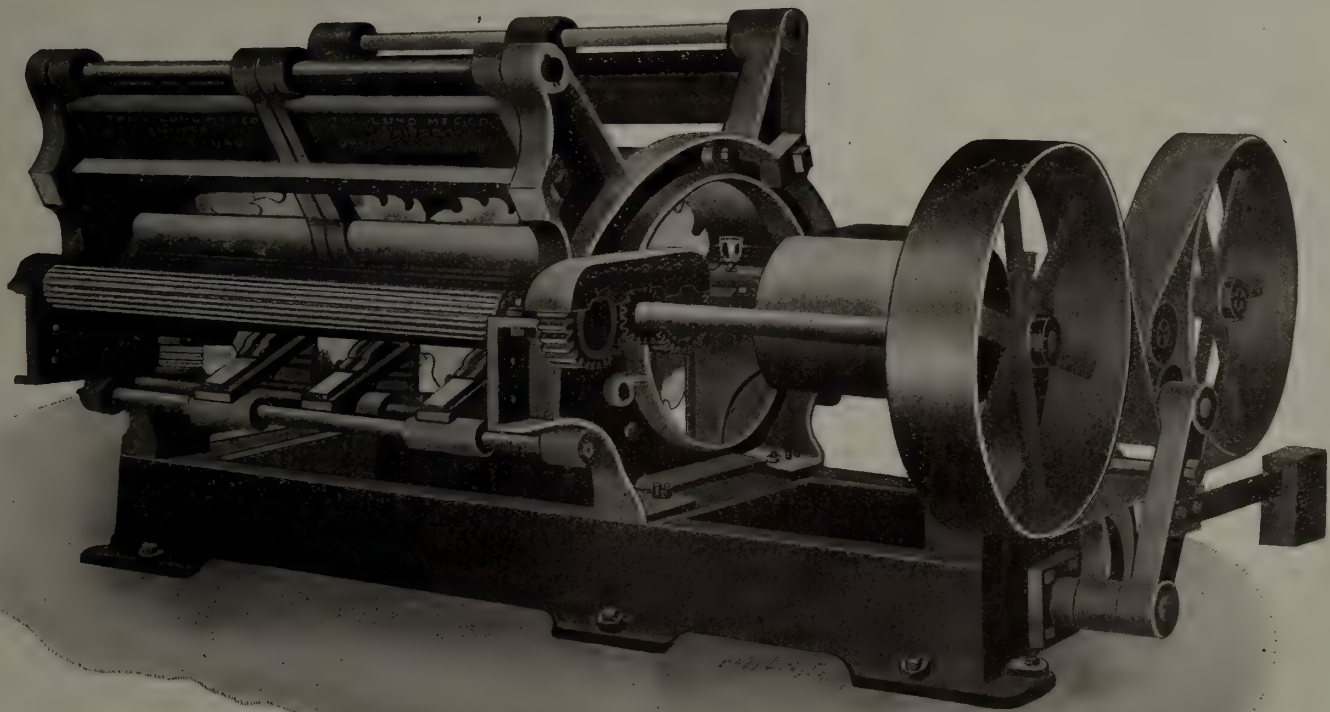
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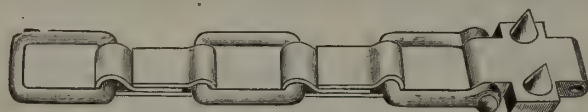
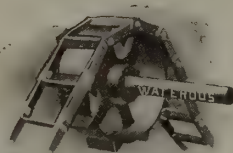
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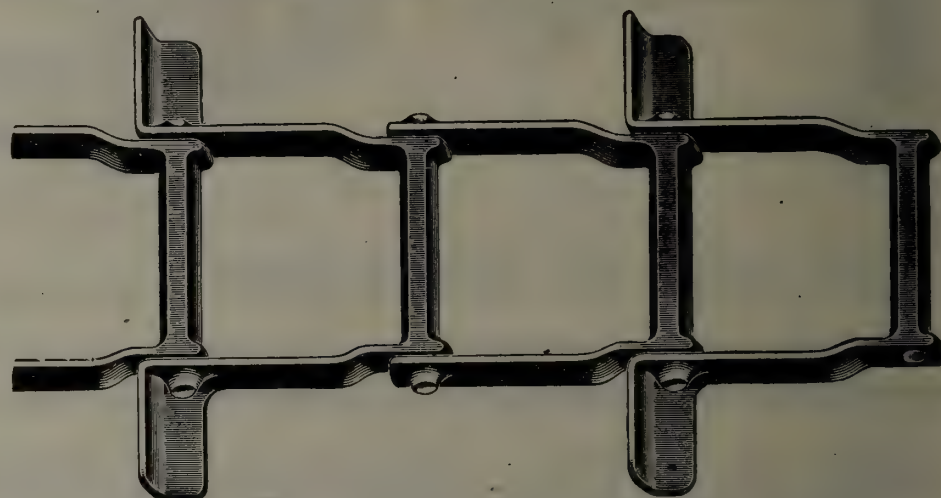


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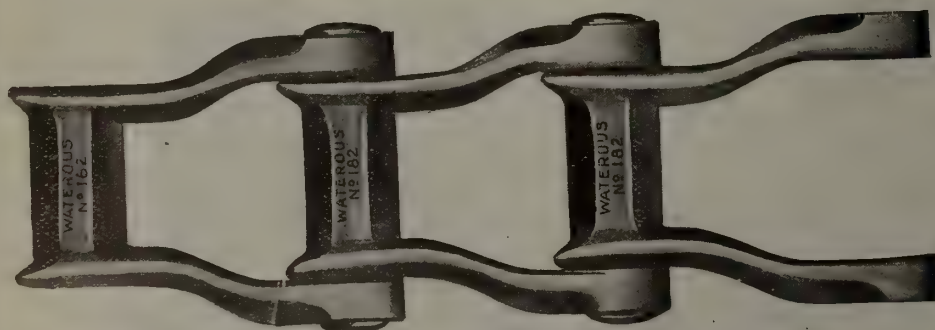
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Made in three sizes.



MALLEABLE RIVETED SAWDUST CHAIN

These Chains may be used all Plain Links, all attachments or any portion of Plain and Attachment Links mixed.



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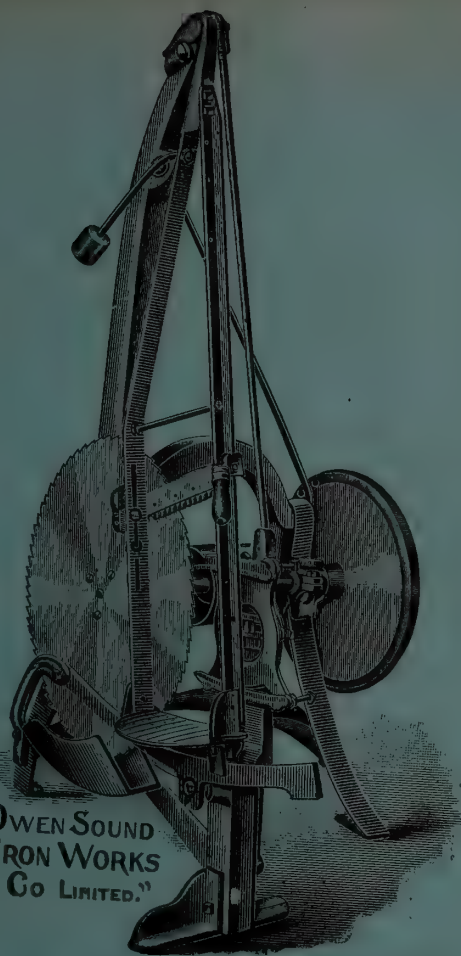
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This machine is also specially adapted for cutting headings, and adjustments can be quickly made. This is the cheapest priced and best machine on the market. It is also the cheapest because it will cut more and better shingles out of your refuse than any other machine.

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Save it.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Saw Mill Machinery

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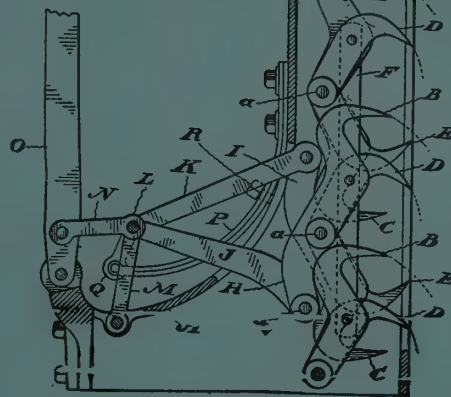
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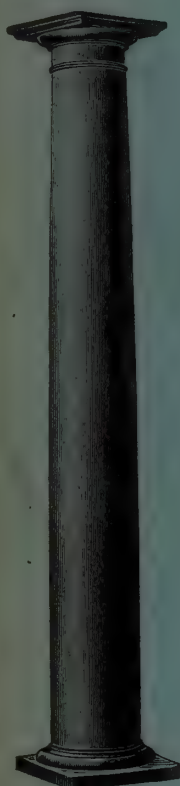
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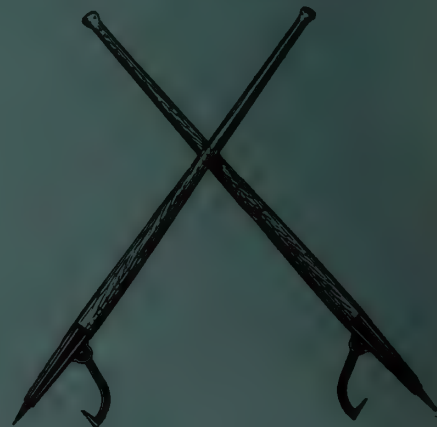
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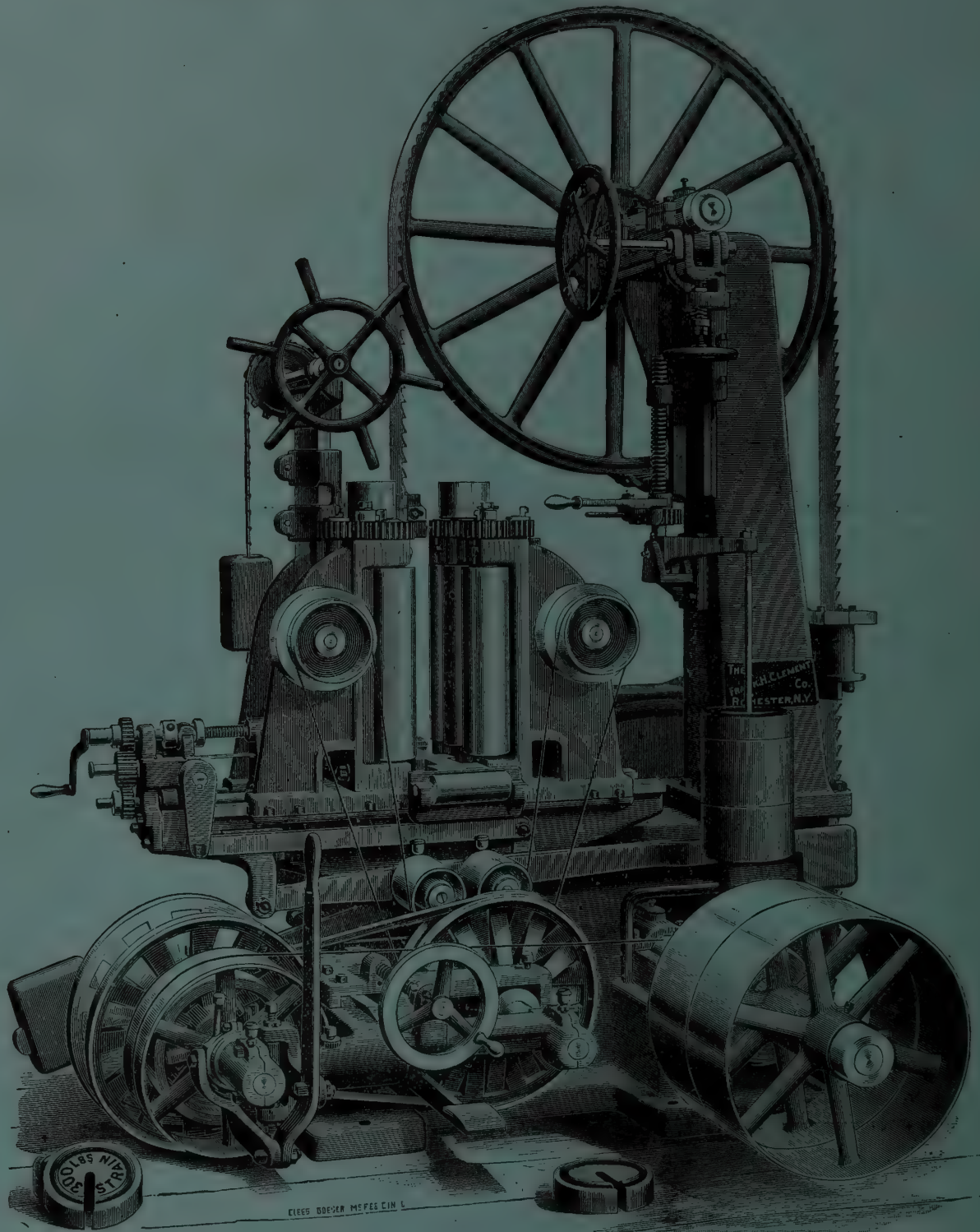
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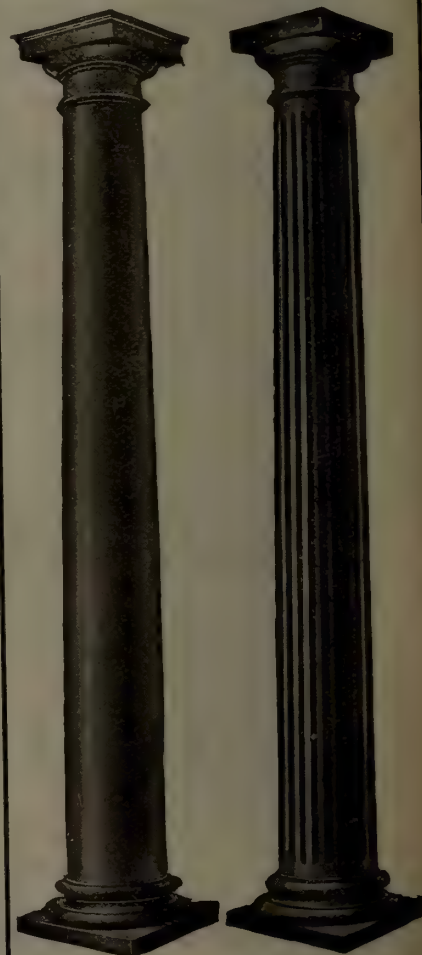
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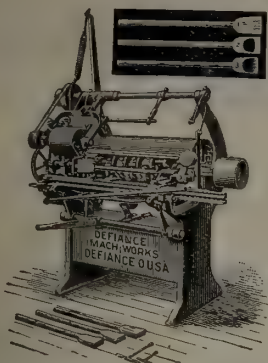
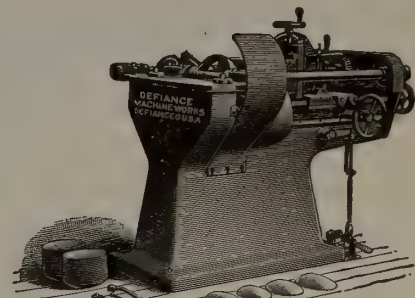
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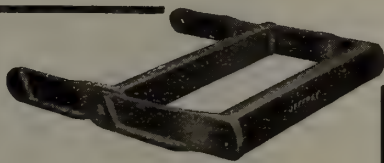
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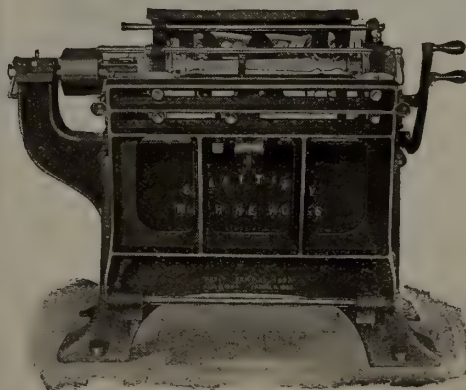
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Correspondence Solicited

Dodge Manufacturing Co.
 TORONTO MONTREAL

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., the CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements.

TORONTO — MAY 1, 1908 — MONTREAL

Railways Propose to increase Lumber Rates.

Lumber dealers in Ontario, particularly those at Toronto, Hamilton and other large centres, together with the manufacturers at the mills in Northern Ontario, are feeling-anxious about the change of rates which the G. T. R. and C. P. R. have prepared and are arranging to put into force, for the carriage of lumber and forest products after May 1st. The rates in force at the present time are those which have been in existence for a long time past. The various schedules containing them were so numerous and difficult to understand that the lumbermen were continually hampered by them. When the Dominion Railway Commission was recently investigating the alleged lumber combine, they became so confused by the varying schedules that they ordered the preparation of a new list, which was to be completely contained in one book. The railway companies have now prepared their list, and advance copies which have come to some of the lumber dealers are causing them a great deal of anxiety. The rates show quite an advance for Toronto from outside points, and an even greater advance for Hamilton. The advances are found to apply almost entirely to the large centres where the bulk of lumber is shipped to, and what reductions are to be made relate to places where comparatively little lumber goes. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association have taken the matter up. Mr. Walsh, manager of the transportation department of the association, went to Ottawa last week, to place the matter before the Board of Railway Commissioners, and to ask them to prevent the tariff from being brought into effect until the manufacturers have had an opportunity of protesting against it.

To show that the anxiety of the manufacturers is not ungrounded, the following list of changes will suffice. The first figure given refers to the old price in cents for the shipment of one hundredweight of lumber in carloads from the point named, and the second figure is the price which is to go into effect according to the new schedule:

To Toronto, from: Windsor, 8 1-2, 10; Sarnia and Point Edward, 8 1-2, 9; Goderich, 8 1-2, 8 1-2; Kincardine, 7 1-2, 9; Southampton, 7 1-2, 8 1-2; Trenton, 7 1-2, 8; Lindsay and Lakefield, 7 1-2, 8; Cobocok and Haliburton, 7 1-2, 8; Midland, Penetang, Collingwood, Victoria Harbor, Owen Sound, Waubashene, Fesserton, Sturgeon Bay and Longford Mills, 7 1-2, 8; Falkenburg and Huntsville, 8, 8 1-2; Novar, 8, 9; Sundridge, 9, 9 1-2; Trout Creek, 10, 9 1-2; Powassan and North Bay, 10, 10 1-2; Depot Harbor, 9, 9 1-2; Whitney, 10, 10 1-2.

The rates to Hamilton are as follows, from: Windsor, 8, 9 1-2; Sarnia and Point Edward, 8, 8 1-2; Goderich, 7 1-2, 8; Kincardine, 7 1-2, 8 1-2; Southampton, 7 1-2, 8 1-2; Owen Sound, Wiarton, 7 1-2, 9; Trenton, 7 1-2, 9 1-2; Cobocok and Haliburton, 7 1-2, 9; Midland, Penetanguishene, Collingwood, Victoria Harbor, etc., 7 1-2, 8 1-2; Falkenburg,

8, 9; Huntsville, 8 1-2, 9; Novar, 8 1-2, 9 1-2; Burk's Falls, 9, 9 1-2; Sundridge, 9, 9 1-2; Trout Creek, 10, 10 1-2; Powassan and North Bay, 10, 11.

From nearly every point, therefore, to Toronto and Hamilton, the rates are raised from a half cent to a cent and a half. Manufacturers have complained from time to time about the poor service they receive in the matter of cars, and have been met generally with the excuse that the congestion of traffic prevented the railways from doing any better. But at times when the congestion is relieved, they do not fare much better, and as a rule can depend upon having to await the pleasure of the railways before obtaining cars. Frequent delays in business are caused, and even loss of business results from inability to deliver.

The lumber market to-day is in a great state of uncertainty. Matters may improve shortly, but in the meantime the trade is looking ahead pretty anxiously and wondering what the future has in store. If demand does not pick up quickly the season will be well advanced before much business has been done. Coming as it does at such juncture, the decision of the railway companies to increase their rates cannot fail to have a depressing effect upon the trade. It is probable that by discouraging shipments it will even become something of a boomerang to the railways. Nor will the effect be felt solely by the manufacturers and dealers in lumber. An immediate result will be an increase in the price of lumber. Building operations will be correspondingly reduced, and the effect will filter away through a number of trades, inducing those in each of them to curtail their operations, to the extent that they are effected. Railway companies have the reputation of being in the habit of charging all that the traffic will bear. In this instance it looks as though they were doing their best to deserve the reputation. The lumber industry will have no recourse in the end, but to pay whatever charges are demanded. They have only one hope to fall back upon, namely, the interference of the Dominion Railway Commission, whose duty it is to see that the public are not unjustly mulcted for the sake of making up to the railways the decrease in returns which they have recently suffered, and which they should be willing to share in common with every other class of business, whenever depression prevails, as it has of late. The best way to relieve depression is to talk prosperity. The course now taken by the railway companies is a strong argument in favor of their belief in the continuance of hard times. If they wish to help in bringing about good times they will not take advantage of the Railway Commission's order to simplify their tariff, by introducing a general increase of rates.

Sale of Dokis Indian Reserve.

The Government will sell by tender on June 24 at Ottawa the timber on the Dokis Indian Reserve, on the south side of French River. The pine on this reserve has been surrendered by the Indians and will be put up at auction. The proceeds will go to the credit of the French River Band, and as the pine is estimated to be worth about \$1,000,000, the Indians will be pretty well off. Before his death, Chief Dokis entreated the band not to sell this timber, but the majority of the band have now decided in favor of the sale. Mr. D. P. Cockburn, Indian Agent, is acting in the interest of the Indians. It does not seem that the interests of the Indians will be as well served by the sale at the present time as they would be if it were postponed until the market has improved. Most of the pine is good stuff, though small. It consists of white and red pine mixed. Being under the charge of the Dominion Government, this timber, when cut into logs, could be exported to the United States, as the regulation requiring manufacture within Ontario is only a Provincial law. There is no probability of these logs going across the border, however, because, since the passage of the Provincial law, so many mills have come from Michigan to the Canadian side, that Ontario logs can be more profitably cut up in Ontario mills.

An Incubus Upon Western Development.

The improvement in business conditions throughout the West, which began to make itself so noticeable pretty generally about the end of March, is keeping up and increasing. Early seeding and fine weather have already done much to assist those who are living close to nature in the Canadian West, and their buoyancy is communicating itself to the rest of the country. Building operations are on the increase everywhere throughout the West. In older Canada, though they are only steady in some places, a few of the large centres report that with the arrival of warm weather the demand for buildings has suddenly increased. In the West, however, building operations, and with them the demand for lumber, are still severely handicapped by the high rates for money. Loan companies still continue to charge from 9 to 10 per cent., and as long as they are able to get it there is no doubt that they will charge it. Men of enterprise in the West are feeling this handicap severely. Yet they are to a great extent the victims of circumstance and do not at present look forward with any great confidence to a reduction of the rate. The influx of population to the West, especially that of the well-to-do farmers from the United States, is helping to maintain the high rates for

money. They must have buildings and as they are supplied with a certain amount of money, they do not feel the hardship of the high rates so much as they otherwise would. It is upon the building and commercial operations generally, in the large centres that the burden weighs heaviest. The loan companies are to-day obtaining their money from England at three per cent. and are loaning it in the West at from 8 to 10 per cent., more frequently the latter. They are reaping a pretty rich harvest. They will excuse themselves, of course, by calling attention to the risk they have to run, of losing heavily on their loans whenever the country sustains a financial setback. Surely, however, a profit of from 6 to 7 per cent. is sufficient to ensure them against this risk and to provide them with a handsome profit. Last winter they stopped loaning money altogether for a time, and took measures to be prepared for realizing on their loans in case of trouble. They found that such was the confidence of the people of the West in their own future that they, the companies, would have been able to meet all current demands from restless debenture holders in the old country with little trouble. When the debenture holders realized this their restlessness came to an end, and as soon as matters began to mend the loan companies were able to continue their business at the old rates. This was not chronicled in the press to any great extent, but it was a significant fact, and showed that the people of the West and of the old country, both, had faith in the future. As matters stand to-day, a strong argument can be presented in favor of the loan companies doing their best to encourage business activity in the West by reducing their rates of interest.

U. S., Pulpwood and Woodpulp Imports.

With so much discussion going on about the export of pulpwood to the United States, it is interesting to note the amount of woodpulp being imported by that country. While the imports have slackened up a little, they are yet of large volume. In February, 1908, they imported 16,486 tons, valued at \$484,796, as against 20,369 tons, valued at \$603,563 in February, 1907.

In the eight months' period the figures show increases. In the eight months ended February 29, 1908, they imported 184,210 tons, valued at \$5,512,300, and in the eight months ended February 28, 1907, 137,558 tons, valued at \$3,078,454. The countries from which importations originated and the values of the shipments are as follows:

	1907.		1908.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Germany	10,043	\$509,315	25,311	\$1,090,696
Norway	16,215	892,342	12,809	621,505
Other Europe	11,233	483,764	30,444	1,283,909
British North America . . .	100,067	2,093,033	115,655	2,516,190
Total	137,558	\$3,978,454	184,219	\$5,512,300

Of pulpwood, they imported 397,647 cords, valued at \$1,742,004 in the eight months ended February 28, 1907, and 610,944 cords, valued at \$3,224,222 in the eight months ended February 29, 1908.

The U.S. Lumber Enquiry Fiasco.

In view of the recent enquiries into Canadian lumber conditions and alleged combines, it is interesting to note that the American enquiry has resulted in a fiasco. The American Lumberman, speaking of the matter, says: An analysis by a disinterested reader of the testimony adduced, solely upon the part of the inquisitors, would demonstrate no other prominent results than complacent contemplation by the lumbermen involved, mortification by the State authorities and generally a waste of time. The purpose of the States' attorneys of three States was announced with more or less of a blare of trumpets, the volume of fanfaronade increasing as the date of the investigation approached, as the establishing of criminal violation of federal laws by lumbermen—in proportion to their numbers concededly the most law-abiding citizens of their communities. The net results to what may be called the prosecution in this case are a "water haul" that reflects little credit or dignity upon those responsible for it.

The initiation of this investigation seems to have been due to two primary causes—the turning over to the State authorities of correspondence and a desire by those authorities for location in the limelight. Correspondence of a frankly enlightening character was offered freely to the inquisitors by the some-time secretary of a retail lumbermen's association. It is a monument to the zealous loyalty of its authors—the secretaries of various lumbermen's organizations. The dominating spirit of it is respect for the law, with perhaps here and there a possibly mistaken, slightly free interpretation of the law.

Upon that interpretation the State authorities built a flimsy structure of methods abandoned by the lumber trade and their organizations years before the investigation was inaugurated—of methods none of which are, or within a reasonable period have, been applicable to commerce claimed to be held in restraint. So justifiably complaisant as to the outcome were the lumbermen involved that, while they treated the

hearing and those active in prosecuting it with outward respect, they evidenced their indifference to it by according it no other attention than perfunctory representation by counsel.

The States authorities sought by incessant, reiterated questioning to adduce admissions damaging to the position of the lumbermen; they were met by frankly offered evidence, oral and documentary, up to and even beyond the limit of their questioning. They ascribed as the cause of changes in the methods of selling lumber a fear of the law; they establish incontrovertibly and repeatedly a thorough respect by lumbermen for the law, not only in letter but in spirit—a firmer attitude of the lumber trade in respect to its good citizenship.

Concrete results of the recent hearing are the firmer position of the lumber trade as law respecting citizens and success of the legal representatives of three States in making themselves and their cause absurd.

English Market Picking Up.

English advices report a slight tendency towards improvement in the British lumber trade. Things are not quite so lifeless as they have been for some months past, but the improvement is only of the very slightest. Some Manchester firms seem not even to recognize that they are increasing and that enquiries show a great improvement on the sluggish has been any improvement. Other reports state that actual business is state of things which have prevailed of late. Most of the stocks sold have been of the commoner sorts, and in many instances further concession prices have been made. Just a little more life is discernible in spruce. A cargo or two is offering, shippers anticipating about \$40 c.i.f. for the usual 50-60 per cent. of narrows. The ball must start rolling soon. Stocks are being depleted and even on a hand to mouth policy must be replaced. The position is too uncertain to say much about it. Quebec spruce is beginning to move. Some fair lines have been placed at prices similar to last year's opening values.

London sales have been very small, but this need not be looked upon as an altogether bad sign. There are many firms in England that have not bought a stick of wood this season. Apparently they are playing a waiting game, and it would not be surprising if it should result in more harm to them than good. There is very good reason to expect a more cheerful tone a little later on, both in regard to the prices and demand.

U.S. Wood Pulp Tariff Stands.

A Washington despatch says there will be no revision of the tariff for the benefit of newspaper and magazine publishers. Such was the declared effect, if not purpose, of the Cannon resolution adopted by the House recently, which provided for the appointment of a committee to investigate and report whether or not there was a combination to force up the price of paper, and what effect the tariff on wood pulp and print paper had upon the price of the latter article and upon the forests of the United States.

As set forth in the resolution, the duty of the committee is to investigate "and obtain all possible information" as to the reasons for the increased price of white paper, "to the end that needful legislation may be enacted."

A protest on the part of fifty big paper manufacturers of the United States against the proposal to remove the tariff on print paper, pulp, and pulpwood, is about to be filed with the House and the Senate. Delegations representing paper manufacturers are arriving here to enter their opposition to the movement.

Railroads Growing Their Own Ties.

An interesting development in modern railroading is the establishment of departments of forestry for the purpose of providing future supplies of cross ties and fence posts, when nature will have been thoroughly robbed. The Pennsylvania Railroad inaugurated such a policy of preserving its wood supply as far back as 1902. While the object was first of all a commercial one, there was still another aspect, in that the operations on the lands of the company were expected to encourage forest planting among individuals who owned land adjacent to the railroad and so aid the general forestry movement.

At the time the department on the Pennsylvania was authorized a maximum yearly planting of 2,000 acres was anticipated, but that acreage has not been approximated. In the fall of the first year 13,610 locust trees were set out on a company farm near Vineyard, Pa. Annual planting of these trees has been since continued, until at the present time there are forty plantations between Coatesville and Altoona, representing in the aggregate about 1,855,000 trees. The planting has been done on farms ranging from 20 to 200 acres in extent, which were obtained in connection with the widening and extension of the main line and the building of new freight lines.

Market Correspondence

Lumber Commencing to Move at Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 22.—The shipping of lumber from J. R. Booth's well-filled stock yards at the Chaudiere will begin actively next week. It is expected that a considerable quantity of this lumber can be removed to Montreal by barge on the Ottawa river in time to catch six of the large freight steamers expected to land about the first of May and receive loads for ten or twelve days. Messrs. Cox & Burstall, who handle the shipments, which are mostly deal for the English market, are waiting for instructions from the steamer agents as to dates of departure, after which they will begin the season's shipping.

Mr. Cox, who has been in England for the past month, will be back in Canada about the opening of navigation. These shippers look forward to a season as busy as last year. Transportation by barge furnishes a comparatively cheap means of delivering the large output of pine deal from the Booth mill. The whole stream is navigable for barges. Shipments of lumber from points further up the Ottawa are by rail, as a matter of necessity.

In a few days water will be let into the Rideau canal and coal barges will begin to carry large loads of Ottawa valley lumber to the United States market, some of the chief distributing points being Oswego, Clayton, Burlington, Albany and New York.

The fact that buyers held off so long tends to make the latter half of April extremely dull in the lumber trade, as dealers wish to take advantage of the water transportation. There is considerable lumber which will be removed immediately, when the barges begin to run, and the retail yards are looking forward to a brisker trade at that time. Besides waiting for river transportation, dealers hold back from making large purchases, owing to the uncertainty as to disposal. The number of inquiries for lumber from the United States has only been fair in the last fortnight, and the local demand promises to be no more than normal. Sales are very few and prices remain firm, especially in the upper grades of shingles and lath.

Several lumber men characterize the winter just closed as very unfavorable for shanty operation. The snow came early and the fall was very heavy, with excessive cold. Now it is feared that in some quarters the spring floods will escape before the logs are released from the ice. As much pulpwood was held in this way last year, owners of pulp mills are somewhat uneasy about the supply for their mills this spring. The Chaudiere at Ottawa is later than usual in breaking up, and power owners are suffering considerably from low water. Mr. J. R. Booth closed his pulp mill for a time, as operating became difficult, and he took advantage of the circumstance to make repairs.

One of the first mills to start operations will be that of the James MacLaren Company of Buckingham, Que., which is just ready to saw logs in its big mill on the east side of the river. The company started sawing pulp logs last week. Many radical changes and repairs were made in the company's big saw mill, and the prospects are for a large output during the coming summer.

The labor situation is very favorable for mill operations. Manufacturers will have less difficulty in securing men for night work than last year. It is not likely that skilled men will be paid less, but the decline in wages for common labor in other lines of employment indicates lower rates in the mill.

New Brunswick Mills Holding Back.

St. John, N.B., April 23.—Since last writing there has been little activity shown in any department of the lumber business. The extreme lateness of the spring, together with the depression in several of the most important lines, tends strongly toward inactivity on the part of both manufacturers and dealers.

A prominent manufacturer said this morning: "In all my twenty-five years' experience in the lumber business, I have seen nothing that approaches the quiet of the present spring, nor have I seen so many indications of a quiet season at this time of year as are discernible at present."

Mr. John E. Moore said yesterday that he had decided to hold his logs and would not start his mill this season. Several other local mill-owners are giving utterance to similar intentions. While it is probable that a number of those who seem to have such ideas at present will do a certain amount of sawing this year, there seems to be a feeling of entire indifference on the part of all as to whether or not they start their plants this year; their most prominent sentiment in the matter seems to be rather one of reluctance to begin than otherwise. The mills of A. Cushing & Company, Randolph & Baker, Murry & Gregory and Stetson, Cutler & Company, are now sawing; none of the other large local plants have shown any signs of life whatever.

Advices from the upper St. John river tell of considerable uncertainty in regard to stream-driving, although, at present writing, the indications seem to point to favorable conditions. The river is remarkably late in opening. At Fredericton the ice is still strong enough to permit of crossing on foot. From that point to the headwaters, including all the branches and brooks, the ice is still solid and shows little sign of going out.

Advices from St. John river districts of Quebec Province say that there are still from four to six feet of snow in the woods. On the Tobique, reports say that there are from three to four feet and on the Aroostook conditions are very similar to those on the Tobique. When the snow hangs on so persistently it is usually the forerunner of a favorable season for driving logs. When it does not begin to melt until late, it is very apt to go quickly when it does begin to melt, and the result is a good volume of water. Should the warm weather come slowly and the snow melt gradually, the water would run off by degrees and a light freshet would be the natural consequence. While these elements of uncertainty exist it is scarcely possible to make any conclusive assertion at this early stage.

In the lower counties, there is every indication that many logs will be left in the woods. In these sections the snow has been very scarce all winter and has practically all disappeared, while the ice in the brooks and streams is still solid.

The first of the bank logs have not yet begun to arrive. These logs, coming from the Nerepis, the Belleisle, the Washdemoak and other nearby branches of the St. John, are always first on the market and are usually snapped up at high prices. This year the demand for them is very light and prices are correspondingly low. Several jobbers who have small lots to sell have been in town to get figures and have been unable to get any better offers than \$10.50 per thousand superficial feet for spruce deal logs, two-thirds price for battens of less than eleven inches at the top end, delivered at St. John.

It is estimated that there are about one and one-half millions of feet of spruce and cedar logs scattered about the river between the head of Long Reach and Fredericton. A crew of forty-five men, with three tugs, are engaged in picking them up in order that they may be towed to St. John and sorted.

The local shingle sawyers' union met a few days ago and passed a resolution to the effect that they would not accept a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages. The manufacturers proposed a return to the rate which was current in 1906 and for some years previously, which would mean a reduction in the sawyers' pay from \$2.20 per day to \$2 per day. The result is that, in such mills as are running, the shingle machines are idle. There have been no shingles manufactured in St. John or vicinity for some weeks, and, as the manufacturers assert that they will not pay the higher rate, the outlook for production in this line is the reverse of encouraging.

In the four plants now running, the crews of the spruce mills have accepted the cut and are working at the same rate of wages as was paid them in 1906, which is ten per cent. lower than the rates of last year.

Camping Operations Concluded.

The Labor Gazette for April, referring to lumbering, says: "Operations in the camps throughout Ontario and the eastern provinces had, for the most part, ceased by the closing days of the month, and preparations for the drives were under way. In New Brunswick a lack of snow interfered considerably with the hauling of logs to the streams, but elsewhere good progress was made. An exceptionally large quantity of pit timber, for use in the collieries, has been taken out this winter in Nova Scotia. Wages of rivermen will be on a lower level than last year, but scales will probably be well maintained in the mills, where, notwithstanding the falling off in the cut, the large quantity of logs left over from last year will render the season an active one. It is estimated that the total amount of logs got out on the Miramichi River, N.B., will be 110,000,000 feet, compared with 180,000,000 feet last year. Some 2,000 men will be employed at the Booth mills at Ottawa during the coming season, a slight increase compared with last year. The sulphite mill, under construction, will commence operations early in the summer and will employ 100 men. Prices paid for pulpwood this year have been exceptionally high.

"In British Columbia, conditions were still quiet, though there was an improvement in some of the coast mills and camps, compared with 1907. It is estimated that about 400 men were engaged in the Boundary district in getting out railway ties, over 400,000 having been made. A quiet season is expected by shingle manufacturers in British Columbia; prices are somewhat lower than last year."

Canada exported in 1907, \$33,587,474 worth of forest products; \$11,783,564 to Great Britain, \$18,397,753 to the United States.

The Dominion Government sold in 1906-7, 49 timber berths with an area of 410.6 square miles. The bonuses amounted to \$226,360, or an average of \$511 per square mile.

The British Columbia Trade

Vancouver Building.

Building activity is extensive in British Columbia generally and in Vancouver particularly. In this city enormous increase is shown not only in comparison with previous local statistics, but with the figures of other cities. During the entire month of April last year the total permits granted by the department amounted to \$235,710, while during the first week of April this year the figures were \$240,830, or in round figures \$5,000 above the total for the entire month of April, 1906.

The present building activity is not spasmodic, for there has been an increase every month since the beginning of the year. In January the figures were one hundred per cent. over the corresponding month of last year. The February figures were also in advance of February, 1906, while March was slightly ahead, and April will bring up the average greatly. For the first three months in the year the surplus over the corresponding period of last year was nearly a quarter of a million dollars. This building activity is all the more marked, as building statistics from the leading cities in the States show a decrease over last year in almost every instance. Since the beginning of the year Vancouver has been in the unique position of leading the entire continent in percentage advance in the building line.

One of the pleasing features of the great activity in building in Vancouver is that no trouble is feared with the unions. For years the builders have been striving to adopt the policy of paying for merit only; that is, paying a man what he is worth. The unions looked at the matter differently, and after increasing wages to an exasperating point, demanded that skilled and unskilled labor should receive the same wage in each line of work. The few builders who had courage to break away from the unions fared well. The great majority, however, feared to take this step. The aggressiveness of the unions, however, solved the problem. They struck for still higher wages at a very busy time, and refused to go to work, to a man, unless all the builders gave in at once. At this time, the Employers' Association took a hand in the business. The building trades unions, realizing that they had an uncompromising body to fight, with justice on their side, advised all employees to save themselves, and there was a general scramble to induce individual builders to sign up. Only a few of the smaller firms did so, but all the larger firms declared for open shop. To-day carpenters getting \$4 a day are working side by side with carpenters getting \$3 a day, and workmen are paid on their merit. The only union recognized are the bricklayers, and it is because they are amenable to reason. They get sixty-two and a half cents an hour, for actual work, and are only paid for actual work, the employer laying them off at pleasure. The card system, which was such an evil two or three years ago, has been done away with, and builders taking contracts with lumber at rock bottom, with an upward tendency, can figure more safely than for years past.

A Menace to Western Lumbermen.

The enforcement of clause XII. of the Dominion timber regulations, which means that anyone holding timber in the Dominion belt, along the railway for twenty miles on either side, must cut from each limit a specified amount of timber each year, came like a bolt from the blue, into the camp of many holders of Dominion timber. The hardship is aggravated by the fact that the regulation comes at a time when the mills are stocked with lumber and there are many millions of feet of cheap logs in the water. It is argued by the Federal Government that they experienced so much grafting in other parts of the Dominion, that they decided to put a stop to it by issuing a general order. It is to be feared that one result will be that vested interests will suffer greatly, and many limits will be greatly reduced in value. It would be impossible for holders in all cases to comply with the demand and the order, if enforced, may result in practical confiscation of some valuable limits, for which a large price was paid. An impression prevails that when the Dominion Government realize the effect of the order they will either amend it or make it inoperative, until further notice.

British Columbia lumbermen are opposed to the enforcement of the order and some believe that it was issued solely in the interests of the farmers. While sympathizing with the farmers and desiring them to get lumber at good prices, the government has also a duty to the British Columbia lumber industry, and must be careful not to demoralize it for the sake of the farmers.

The Prairie Provinces will probably never be able to secure what is called cheap lumber. Freight rates prohibit this, not mill prices. British Columbia merchants claim that they are in the same condition in regard to food stuffs, as distance and a protective tariff for the farmer prevent the cheapening of flour in that province. There is no desire on the part of the mill men to condemn the Government on partizan lines,

and it is reasonable to hope that a strong delegation, sent to Ottawa to explain to the Government the true state of affairs, will have the desired effect. No one can say how long it will take to recover from the depression in the lumber trade under present conditions. With the extra handicap of millions of feet of lumber forced upon the market, the situation would be serious.

The overproduction of the past has been caused partly by heavy taxation on timber, and by the fact that mills are always looking for fresh limits for operation. On the Pacific an additional aggravation is caused by the difficulty of finding a market for low grade lumber. In Quebec it was found convenient to abolish timber regulations requiring holders to cut a stated amount of timber, owing to overproduction. Overproduction in lumber is injurious to every industry in British Columbia. When the lumber industry is stagnant, the entire industrial world of British Columbia is injuriously affected. Legislation should be towards limiting production rather than forcing products upon the market. If the cut of forests is forced now, it means an enormous waste of lower grade material. In other countries the tendency is to conserve, not to destroy the timber resources, and forcing the cut now amounts to a destruction of the timber. It would be a backward policy rather than the wise legislation of a parent government.

U.S. Lumbermen Investing in B.C.

While there is much difference of opinion regarding the immediate future of lumber in British Columbia, all are agreed that standing timber is a most valuable commodity. This fact is brought home more effectively to lumbermen in the United States than it is in British Columbia. The temporarily depressed condition of the lumber market has practically no bearing on the value of standing trees. In the United States the forests are becoming rapidly depleted and millmen on the other side are turning their attention to British Columbia. At the present time a small army of United States prospectors are preparing to go into the woods. Some of them are already on the ground and had intended to commence prospecting at once. They have found, however, in most cases, that where the timber is thickest, snow is lying on the ground as deep as the arm pits. One Wisconsin firm has taken an option on a British Columbia area of timber many miles in extent. They will prospect the ground thoroughly during the first week in May. This firm states that their own limits are worked out and they must have timber somewhere. They have decided to buy in British Columbia, establish mills, and ship to the best available market. The wise laws of the Provincial Government have resulted in millions of United States money being invested, in this way, in British Columbia.

It is expected that a great impetus will be given to the lumber industry of British Columbia when the Panama Canal is opened for traffic. The Government realizing this are striving to discourage speculation. They will sell no timber, and will only issue licenses to cut from unoccupied ground, from year to year. In this way, if licensed timber is held for speculation and not cut they will get \$140 a year from the license holder and the land and timber ultimately will revert the province.

Dissatisfied Builders.

Western newspapers were very diligent recently in circulating information that there had been a drop in the price of lumber. Owing to the newspapers and the public not going into details, an erroneous impression got abroad that the decline was in all grades, while in fact it was only in rough. In cities the lesser cost of rough lumber does not figure greatly in the building of a good house of modern architecture. Therefore there were undoubtedly some disappointed buyers when they visited the yards to get lumber at lower prices.

The higher grades of lumber as a matter of fact have always kept up well in price, on the coast, and when the price of lumber is spoken of, rough lumber is quoted as a basic price. As a matter of fact, the mills could not keep running if they sold the higher grades correspondingly as cheap as the rough, the latter being looked upon more or less as a staple, just as the grocer looks upon sugar and bread, articles that they must sell along with other goods, but on which there is little or no profit.

It is a fact that sales of bevelled siding have recently been made by British Columbia mills to Puget Sound yards, this lumber being actually laid down on the other side cheaper than the United States mills can deliver it. The British Columbia mills are quite satisfied to sell this lumber at the price secured from the United States customers. The mills, therefore, do not make anything by selling rough lumber as cheaply as at present, nor does it in any great measure benefit the builders.

Prices of B. C. Logs Advancing.

Not so very long ago prices of logs and lumber were violently bumping bottom, but they recovered so quickly that before they could be chronicled in the periodical journals, they had become normal again. It appears that the cause of the trouble was the reaching out of the small mills for what little business was going, by quoting lumber at less than what the big mills could sell it for at a profit. The small mills did not belong to the Manufacturers' Association, and had nothing to lose and everything to gain, as they had been buying some of the cheap logs and could afford to sell underneath the mark. The Association mills, however, were differently situated, and for their own preservation announced to the little mills that if lumber was to be sold cheap, two could play at the same game. The big mills then took a part in the business, to the delight of the consumers who were on the inside. It was a short, sharp struggle, and the industry as a whole benefitted by it, as prices were restored to list figures, and many of the small offenders joined the Manufacturers' Association. About the time that lumber was bumping bottom, a boom of fair fir logs was sold in the open market at the rate of \$4.50. The owner was hard up and took so much for the lot, and when the boom was scaled it was found that the price averaged \$4.50 a thousand. If this is not the lowest, it is one of the lowest prices ever reached for fir logs. When logs were selling years ago at \$6, it was thought that they would never reach that point again, but logs have been just about as dull the past few months as they ever have been, so far as fir is concerned, although cedar logs show considerable strength in comparison. It is said that logs which were selling during the recent activity at \$11 and \$12 can now be bought at \$7 and \$7.50.

Shingle Business Quiet.

Matters are remarkably quiet in the shingle business in Western Canada. It is reported from the Prairies that trade will commence in May. That, however, remains to be seen. The Shingle Association have been very careful not to overload the market, and in this respect have more control over matters than the millmen, who cannot prevent glutted lumber yards. Some attention has been given of late to shingle specifications. No definite action, however, was taken, as it was considered, all things taken into consideration, that the British Columbia shingle grading was quite satisfactory. The grades are not numerous, and they are being carefully maintained. In fact specifications have been so closely followed that there is no doubt British Columbia shingles have earned a name for themselves in the markets of the world, not only for quality, but from the fact that they are delivered to the customer as represented by the mill company. This is in contrast with the present conditions in the United States, where it has been found necessary to agitate for uniform specifications.

British Columbia's Protest.

At the recent public meeting in Vancouver of all those interested in lumber to protest against the action of the Dominion Government in enforcing the regulation that holders of Federal timber must erect mills to cut a certain amount of timber each year off the limits or forfeit their licenses, there was a large attendance. Mr. E. H. Heaps, of the lumber firm of E. H. Heaps & Company, and also president of the Board of Trade, was in the chair. He pointed out the importance of the matter, not only to holders of timber licenses and mill operators, but to every industry in the province, as well as buyers in the Northwest. If the regulation be enforced it will mean disaster to many, for the leaseholds are held by men who never expected an order for immediate and continuous logging, consequently they are not in a position to comply with it. The result would be that they would lose their holdings by legalized confiscation.

T. F. Paterson said it behooved the lumbermen to take active measures to prevent the drastic steps proposed by the Ottawa authorities. Letters received by the association showed that the Government intends to enforce the order, and in the present state of the market the lumber industry would be crippled.

Dr. Judson Clark, secretary of the British Columbia Timber & Forestry Chamber of Commerce, thought that while only a limited number of holders of licenses would be directly affected by the order, all lumbermen in the province would ultimately feel the effect. The matter of operating licenses meant not simply the clearing of land for settlers, as had been argued, for the Government in other parts had ordered desirable lands cleared and had frankly stated the purpose of the order. The whole object was to force millmen to cut timber and flood the market with lumber.

The chairman further pointed out that the Governments of Manitoba and Alberta had caused investigations to be made into the conditions of the lumber trade and these had declared that the prices of lumber had not been unduly advanced. More than this, they found that by comparison, the present scale of prices is not too high. It seemed unfair that

an industry so important to British Columbia, and especially one unprotected in any way, should be struck such a blow by the Dominion Government at the present time. To make the lumbermen undertake to carry out this order would work a serious hardship and occasion a great loss to many. He suggested that if the Government wished to cheapen lumber it should pay a bounty to the industry, as it had done to others.

Mr. Paterson said that many holders of licenses simply could not build mills to carry out the regulations, and it meant that the claims must revert. In view of the depression in the trade just now, the enforcement of such a measure spelled ruin in many cases, even in forcing lumber on the market. He said there was enough lumber in the yards of the Kootenay mills to supply the whole Northwest with its requirements for the next six months, and there are enough logs in the water on the coast to last the mills for six months. He did not want to preach pessimism, but these conditions will continue for some time, and if the order is enforced most of the mills will be compelled to shut down entirely.

A motion was carried that a petition be at once circulated, and that a committee send notices to all members of lumber associations, boards of trade, business men and private citizens, pointing out the importance of the crisis and to awaken public opinion, as all interests were vitally affected. It was also decided to hold another public meeting shortly, the date of which will be announced later.

Rising Market Expected in B.C.

A Vancouver report says: Despite the fact that the raising of the export embargo on timber by the provincial government is not having the effect of greatly reducing the surplus of logs on the coast, the natural, though restricted, demand of the sawmills is gradually eating up the over-production, and authorities declare that two months from now will see the advent of a slowly rising market for logs.

For several weeks past it has been possible for the poorer grades of all varieties of logs to be exported to Puget Sound, but instead of a great rush of shipments only a few million feet have been sent across the boundary line. It is now estimated that the logs which will be exported will not exceed fifteen million feet and the great majority of that will consist of cedar, there being practically no demand for fir on the American side.

The present year was ushered in with not less than 160,000,000 feet of logs in the water or ready for the water. Much of this was low grade fir, and because the teredos were working night and day in the logs the provincial government raised the export embargo to help the logger as much as possible. Now between the natural demand of the mills, the ravages of the teredo and a small amount of exporting the surplus has been reduced to about 80,000,000 feet, and it is expected that by the end of sixty days good fir will be on a rising market.

But little logging is now being carried on along the coast. It is estimated by those in touch with the industry that only about one-fifth as much logging is now being done as was the case at this time last year. The demand of the Vancouver mills is greater by a considerable amount than the output of the camps now operating and it is probable that another six weeks will see other camps started up for the summer.

During the month of March the logs scaled by the government totalled 19,000,000 feet as against 31,000,000 feet during March last year.

Mr. G. F. Gibson, manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber Mills, Limited, Vancouver, recently made a two weeks' trip to the Prairie Province. Speaking to THE LUMBERMAN, Mr. Gibson stated that he found the dealers generally carrying very light stocks, and not proposing to carry anything else for some time to come. "Practically all of them," said Mr. Gibson, "are carrying heavy credits, and find collections difficult, consequently they will take very few chances in loading up with stock until the crop is assured. The general opinion seemed to be that if they have a good seeding time, followed by an early summer, confidence will be regained, and if a good crop is harvested, there will be good business in the fall." Mr. Gibson stated that he saw many train loads of settlers coming into the country, two batches he particularly noticed being a group of Irish settlers bound for Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta and a train load of Americans, whose banners on the cars conveyed the intelligence that they were bound for "Sunny Southern Alberta."

Mr. Thomas Harrison, a native of London township, and formerly merchant and postmaster at Thorndale, died at Vancouver, B. C., a few days ago, aged 74 years. In 1886, Mr. Harrison sold out at Thorndale and went to Neepawa, Man., where he conducted with such success a large lumber business. A few months ago, being in failing health, he left for the coast. He leaves a wife and seven sons. The deceased was a cousin of Mrs. (Dr.) Mathieson, St. Marys, and an uncle of Mr. W. N. Harrison, of the Traders Bank, St. Marys.

Would Reduce Hardwood Output.

The United States Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, through its secretary, Mr. Lewis Doster, of Nashville, Tenn., has issued a circular strongly advising the discontinuance of cutting hardwood, until business improves. The circular, which is nothing if not to the point, is as follows:

"A quotation from the Government Report of the Forest Service is as follows: 'The situation in brief is this: We have apparently about a 15 years' supply of hardwood lumber now ready to cut. Of the four great hardwood regions, the Ohio Valley States and the Lake States and the Lower Mississippi Valley are rapidly following their axample. In the Appalachian Mountains we have extensive hardwood lands which have been culled and greatly damaged by fire. These are practically all in private hands, and while they contain a large amount of inferior, young timber, they are receiving little or no protection, and even such young timber as exists is making but slight growth. Even if these cut-over lands be rightly managed they cannot greatly increase their yield of merchantable timber inside of thirty or forty years.'

"The inevitable conclusion is that there are lean years close ahead in the use of hardwood timber. There is sure to be a gap between the supply which exists and the supply which will have to be provided. How large that gap will be depends upon how soon and how effectively we begin to make provision for the future supply. The present indications are that in spite of the best we can do there will be a shortage of hardwoods running through at least fifteen years. How acute that shortage may become and how serious a check it will put upon the industries concerned cannot now be foretold. That it will strike at the very foundation of some of the country's most important industries is unquestionable. This much is true beyond doubt—that we are dangerously near a hardwood famine and have made no provision against it.'

"Now, why cannot the hardwood operator assist the Government in establishing a system whereby the conditions which we believe are of vital interest to the consumer as well as the producer, may be normal. Although the months of January, February and March each showed an increase in business over the preceding month—since December, compared with last year there is a decided decrease in the amount of business in the aggregate, which will hardly be overcome during the next nine months, for the reason that normal business conditions will not become apparent much before the end of the year, if they come at all. It is figured that only about 60 per cent. of the business secured last year will be realized the present year.

"Now, as this condition exists, there should be no more lumber produced than that amount. A large production means a series of low values, and a slower movement of material. The costs of manufacturing have not been lowered sufficiently to meet such conditions without a tremendous loss to the saw mill operators. The river mills are in a peculiar position. They are forced to saw all of their logs which came out with the winter tides and were felled in the woods last year. These mills will continue sawing, but they are not logging, and are running on high priced timber purchased last year when there was a scarcity of logs.

"The interior and mountain mills are only running on logs they have cut down in the woods, and on logs which they wish to save from worms and rot. This condition is more prevalent in the Mississippi valley section than in any other portion of the country. It seems a hardship to the mountain or interior mills away from the river to have to shut down while the river mills are running, but as the river men are not logging this year, and will no doubt be forced to carry over certain stocks for next spring, the mountain mills will be doing business while the river mills are awaiting their log tides the following season.

"This condition has existed in the past, and is a fair one to follow on the see-saw principle. While one section is running the other should not always attempt to follow so fast, and vice versa. The natural results will be in favor of the interior mills.

"Lumber cut now, if held too long on sticks, will go to waste, owing to climatic conditions, thereby losing the opportunity of marketing the cut, which cannot again be reproduced from the log. Forest methods are natural ones, and the wise course, based on past experience and a knowledge of present conditions, would be to cut down trees only when they are needed. By such methods our forests would be preserved; our needs of consumption would be better regulated, and the industry as a whole would be more up-to-date and provided with fresh stocks."

The reports that labor difficulties were probable among Maritime Province lumbermen does not seem to be coming true. A recent report says: It is practically certain that the wages to men working in the saw mills will be 10 per cent. lower than last year. One of the mills which started recently at the reduced rate was besieged by enough men to operate two mills. There is not a very large stock of logs on hand, and the drive may be a little late in coming down. However, a busy year at the mills is now anticipated.

The New Dunbar Steam Logging Machines.

The problem of hauling lumber from the woods to the mills has ever been a vexatious one for lumber operators, for this purpose it is difficult to obtain in sufficient numbers heavy draught horses. To obviate this difficulty various types of steam log haulers have been tried, and have been found vastly superior. The superiority is so manifest that probably in a few seasons few prominent operators will be without a steam log hauler. The superiority is the result of the many advantages economical, durable, and practical—which they possess. It has been estimated that one steam log hauler will do the work of forty horses and will haul from sixty to one hundred and fifty thousand to each load.

The preparation of a suitable road is less difficult than for horse-sleds and teams. Beyond building and smoothing it in the usual way very little account needs be taken of its level or hilly nature, as would be the case for horse teams. Loads are hauled by one of these machines over hills where previously six horses were required to haul a two-horse load and no difficulty whatever was experienced. Necessarily if the road be hilly a smaller sized load would be hauled. The speed of the engine on an average road with a full load would be from four to five miles per hour, whilst the return trip empty would be from six to eight miles per hour.

As regards economy, after the initial expense a very large saving is made. Horse fodder, wages and board of men (counting one man for each pair of horses) are expenses that never grow less, whilst on the other hand when you cease operating the engine the expenses are all cut off, and only the interest on the cost of the machine is to be considered. The demand for such machines is certain to increase as the knowledge of their advantages becomes more general. The "Dunbar" New and Im-



THE DUNBAR STEAM LOGGING ENGINE

proved Steam Logging Engine shown in our illustration is unquestionably a splendid machine and is filling a great want.

The large number of operators in New Brunswick, Quebec and in the State of Maine will make a good demand for these engines.

The shingle machines and other mill machinery made by the Alex. Dunbar & Sons Company, Limited, originally designed by the president of the company, have become well known in mill circles all over Canada and the United States. Their name on machinery is a good guarantee of its character in every respect.

An Official Warning From the United States.

Regarding the depletion of the timber supply of the United States, the recent opinion of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Government Forecaster at Washington, is interesting. Mr. Pinchot said: "In twenty years' time the timber supply in the United States on government reserves and private holdings, at the present rate of cutting, will be exhausted, although it is possible that the growth of that period might extend the arrival of the famine another five years." Mr. Pinchot had just returned from a six months' inspection trip, on which he travelled 5,000 miles, when he made this statement. In sounding his warning, Mr. Pinchot urged that the danger in the situation be not under-estimated. He said that the United States uses more timber than any other country, and that every man, woman and child will be affected.

It is estimated that the cut of the Michigan saw mills in 1908 will be decreased 30 per cent. from that of 1907. The early estimate was that there would be a decrease of 40 per cent. in the cut, but operations were slightly more extensive than had been counted upon. It is now "claimed" by timber authorities in that state that unless reforestation is extensively practiced, Michigan timber lands will be exhausted in thirty years.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of THE CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us. State number of enquiry.

439. Wood Flour.—Manchester firm of general merchants desires to correspond with Canadian lumber firms with a view to importing supplies of wood flour, for which they have inquiries.

443. Maplewood Blocks.—Inquiry has been received from a firm in Holland for the names of Canadian exporters of maplewood blocks.

444. Furniture.—A London firm of general merchants and importers wishes to hear from Canadian exporters of furniture (particularly bentwood chairs) and timber.

463. Lumber.—South African firm of furniture dealers and manufacturers desire to communicate with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of hemlock lumber.

465. Timber, Pit Props.—Belgian firm desires to purchase mine timber or pit props of the following dimensions: 1.60, 1.80, 2.00, 2.20, 2.50 and 3 metres; circumference at the thin end 35 and 54 centimetres. They desire an offer c.i.f. at Calais, Dunkirk or any Belgian port.

466. Timber.—A Belgian firm desires to purchase pine forests suitable for mine timber.

471. Barrel Staves.—Firm of import merchants in Hull are open to hear what prices Canadian firms can offer for shipments of cask staves for cement barrels.

475. Wood Skewers.—Hull firm of merchants invites offers from Canadian manufacturers of maple or hickory skewers measuring from 4 1-2 to 14 inches long and 5-32nds to 5-16ths of an inch in diameter; the larger sizes being put up in bundles of 50, medium sizes in bundles of 100, and the smaller sizes 200 to the bundle.

489. Wood Pulp.—London firm wishes to hear from Canadian shippers of wood pulp.

498. Broom Handles.—London firm can supply polished broom handles to Canadian buyers.

516. Wood Flour.—London firm makes inquiry for the names of Canadian exporters of wood flour to the United Kingdom.

520. Ash Handles.—Manchester firm asks prices and dimensions of ash handles for hay forks and hay rakes from Canadian manufacturers.

530. Broom Handles.—Manchester firm asks prices of broom handles from Canadian manufacturers.

534. Wood.—Manchester firm asks prices of soft white wood for box machine in sizes 10 x 7 v 1-4 inches, also 24 x 16 x 1-4 inches, from Canadian manufacturers.

536. Bungs.—Manchester firm asks for samples and prices of compressed and other bungs from Canadian manufacturers.

Low Water in New Brunswick.

A report from Blissville, N.B., says that the cold weather of the early part of April has resulted in the sudden dropping of the water in the streams, and it is feared that few of the lumber drives in this section will be got into safe water, unless there comes warm weather and heavy rains very soon. In South Branch Lake are 1,500,000 feet owned by J. A. Gregory, which will be driven by Hoyt & Hoyt. The Oromocto Lumber Company, Limited, has a large drive in the Rockwell and will bring up the lumber to their improved mill at Central Blissville.

There seems to be little chance of the drive in Watters' Brook on the Nerepis, under contract to H. W. Woods, of Welsford, coming out, as the brook is now only at summer height, and the logs are still on the landings.

Ottawa and Georgian Bay Conditions.

Conditions in the Ottawa valley and Georgian Bay are thus summarized by the American Lumberman:

A late sale of 3-inch white pine deals for the English market by J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, reveals the fact that there has been a notable reduction of percentage in the higher qualities, as compared to the total production. At the same time prices last year were high relatively to the average quality. This discrepancy between quality and price, as compared to that relation in former years, is causing dissatisfaction among British dealers and this season it has been the cause of hesitancy about closing contracts for cuts of Canadian deals, judging by reports received from several of the larger London and Liverpool importing houses. On the strictly higher grades it is understood that prices in the Booth sale show an advance on last year's prices.

Few contracts have yet been made on thin lumber. It is reported that manufacturers of the Georgian Bay district have intimated that they make some reductions from prices prevalent last year, and buyers expect that Ottawa manufacturers will, as a matter of policy, submit to like reductions. But several of the leading saw mill concerns are not inclined to follow the alleged lead of the Georgian Bay district produc-

ers. The Ottawa valley operators say they have greatly curtailed the last winter's cut of logs, while logging was extraordinarily expensive on account of the weather, and they feel justified in maintaining prices.

In the last few years advances in the prices of pine lumber have improved the prospects for spruce and hemlock in the view of the Ottawa operators. In Canada prices seem to be holding firmer than in the territory west of Lake Huron in the States. Prices at Ontario mills are said to be holding steady at \$14 to \$16 a thousand, mill culls out, which are considered good prices as compared to \$6 a thousand, which was the figure a few years ago. Hemlock has been shipped to the New York market at prices reaching \$20 a thousand, a fact that convinces Ottawa manufacturers that hemlock is becoming an increasing substitute for pine for building purposes. Hemlock and spruce are gaining headway in Ottawa for structural work.

It is felt among Ottawa manufacturers that as a producing and shipping centre it should have the dominating influence in the making of prices for Canadian pine lumber. So far inquiries have been more numerous than contracts and sales, which leaves the price question somewhat in the air. It is expected that when enterprises dependent on the money conditions take definite form the season's lumber requirement will develop in such proportions as shall enable manufacturers to establish a well recognized basis of prices.

Keep Canadian Pulp at Home.

The pulp and paper section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at a recent meeting at Montreal decided to continue the struggle for the absolute prohibition of the pulpwood exportation from Canada. The meeting was called in view of the recent movement in the United States to take the duty off pulp and it was debated whether or not in such an event the Canadian manufacturers would be willing to let pulpwood be exported without hindrance to the United States. The decision to continue the fight for prohibition was unanimous and was based on the ground that such a policy made for the better preservation of the Canadian forests and the more rapid development of the Canadian industry.

Good Machinery a Necessity.

Many saw mills have been putting off making improvements, to the last possible moment, in the hope that there would be an advance in the price of lumber and a decided improvement in the demand. One good result of the situation is that lumber is being manufactured with less waste and greater care than usual.

Contrary to what was the rule for some time, the cost of production and the quality of lumber are now considered more important than the size of the output. The supply, actual and potential, is so much greater than the demand, that buyers are exceedingly critical, and only lumber that is accurately edged and trimmed finds ready sale. The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Michigan, manufacture an edger and trimmer known as the "Power" which they claim will help materially in bringing business to the mill.

An Opening in New Zealand.

An enquiry has been received from the Commercial Agency Company of Dunedin, New Zealand, on behalf of a Dunedin firm who wish to get into touch with a lumber mill or company that can supply, at first hand hardwoods, such as oak, ash, walnut, mahogany, etc., also with another company that can supply soft woods such as basswood, white pine, etc., and lastly with a wood pulping company. The firm notes that the goods would have to be shipped and so if the freight to port of shipment is too great, it will spoil the line. They do not mind which coast the stuff is shipped from, although the Pacific would be the quickest. The timber is to be sawn into planks, but not dressed in any way. It will require to be well seasoned or kiln dried.

South-Western Ontario reports show little change in prices. It is expected however that a stiffening of prices will soon occur. Prices of yellow pine may be expected to stiffen considerably, as much as \$5.00 per thousand. Yellow pine prices have been badly demoralized in the past six months. The raising of yellow pine prices would have a tendency to strengthen both hemlock and pine prices.

The 1908 edition of "Five Thousand Facts About Canada," compiled by Frank Yeigh of Toronto and published by the Canadian Facts Publishing Company is replete with useful information. No small amount of its space is devoted to the presentation of useful information about lumber.

The Huther Bros. Saw Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N.Y., have issued their catalogue No. 26. It is tastefully published and illustrates forcibly the excellence of the company's products.

English Merchants are Anxious.

The lumber dealers of Great Britain feel the pinch, very quickly, when supplies are short and prices soar. Being obliged to import entirely, they are at the mercy of temporary market conditions more than others. Mr. Lewis Miller, timber merchant, of Chieff, speaking of the situation recently, expressed great anxiety. "The outlook is serious," he said, "and I have no hesitation in saying that in twenty-five years we shall be face to face with a timber famine."

Mr. Miller has made frequent journeys about the world, investigating timber resources. Continuing, he said: "Sweden is very much exhausted and laws have been passed forbidding the cutting of timber, standing 1,000 feet above sea level, except with the sanction of the government; and compelling those who cut down trees to replant the ground. They are also planting from seed very extensively. The Swedish Government has put an export duty on timber, and this revenue is being devoted to replanting. From Sweden you turn to Norway, Finland, and Russia to find that all these countries are very much exhausted, and the experience is the same with the forests in Eastern Canada that are accessible to the European market. Indeed, in Canada, if the Government were to enforce the law, and prevent the cutting down of trees under the legal dimensions, three-fourths of the mills there, manufacturing for the European market would have to shut down."

After speaking of the shortage in Scotland, he referred to British Columbia, saying there was plenty of timber on the Pacific coast, but the cost of bringing it to England was far too great. The same applied to Russia, the source of British railway sleepers. About 4,000,000 were required annually. The forests were so much exhausted that now the peasants had to draw the timber as much as twenty miles in sleighs to the rivers. Computing from various authorities, the supply of timber in Canada amounted to just enough to meet the demands of United States factories for eight years. The paper industry of the United States alone consumed 300,000 acres of forest yearly. Railway sleepers in the United States consumed 600,000 acres of forest annually. Mr. Miller spoke extensively of the remedies available, placing most reliance upon systematic replanting.

Prices Easier on the Prairies.

Prices at Edmonton are reported to have fallen about \$2 per thousand and on spruce and \$1 per thousand on a few lines of imported lumber. The reduction is from the price which has prevailed since last June. The effect will be a cheapening of building cost and it is expected that building will be stimulated correspondingly. Mill owners are reported to be so pleased with the prospective increase in demand that they are willing to inaugurate a further reduction if the demand warrants it.

The idea has prevailed among British Columbia lumbermen and newspapers lately that the prairie lumbermen were boycotting the western dealers, inasmuch as they had not followed the lead of the westerners and reduced prices. Very little lumber is being purchased at present from British Columbia, but the prairie men deny the combine charge and say they were overstocked with British Columbia lumber, which they bought at higher prices and had to clear off before reducing the price and purchasing more lumber. Moreover, they charge the British Columbia men with selling their stocks to prairie dealers and then reducing prices without any warning, thereby causing a loss to the prairie dealers. The present reduction by the prairie dealers will make matters more pleasant all round.

The Lillooet Lumber Company, Limited, of Port Haney, B.C., has recently changed hands, the purchasers being Mr. Wm. Holden and M. L. Proctor, both of Vancouver. The concern will hereafter be known as the Holden & Proctor Company, the head office being one Homer street, Vancouver. Mr. Proctor will be the manager of the mill, which is a plant of 35,000 feet per day capacity, about four miles from Port Haney, on the Lillooet river. Mr. Holden is a prominent real estate man in Vancouver, and Mr. Proctor has been a lumber man practically all his life, having been, until about a year ago, associated with Mr. Alex. McDougall, in the ownership of the Fernie Lumber Company, at Fernie, B.C.

German Method of Treating Pulp.

The German method of preparing beaten stuff—pulp and rag—for paper, is referred to by Carl Eichorn, a German builder of beating engines, in "Papierfabrikant." The first condition for obtaining wet stuff, he says, is the proper ratio between the number of knives on the roll and the number of knives in the bed plate. The old-fashioned beaters of small capacity had very light rolls, in fact when dense masses of fibre came under the roll the latter used to jump up. These light rolls, even when hard down, used to give wet beaten rag stuff of very strong quality, because the pressure per square inch of bed plate was only small, whereas a modern heavy roll working on the same or only slightly larger bed plate would tend to cut the fibre into small fragments. The work of the beater roll is not entirely expressed by the number of knife strokes per revolution; a roll with sixty knives on a bed plate of fifteen knives would give 900 strokes per revolution, so would a roll with 900 knives on a bed plate with the knife, but the effects would be very different. In the latter case every fibre would be drawn between the knives end on, and every stroke would be a cutting stroke.

With a broad bed plate with several knives the fibres take a complicated path across the bed plate, being thrown slantwise and crosswise, and receive the strokes in every conceivable direction. For wet beating, the bed plate must be much broader than usual, and with a heavy roll the bed plate should contain at least thirty-five to forty knives. If then the knives of the roll be broad, the pressure per square inch of bed plate may still be as low as in the case of the old-fashioned beaters, and it will be impossible to beat the stuff "dead" even when the roll is down. But however favorable the design of the beater, wet stuff can only be got by loading it in a very concentrated state. For this class of work rapid travel of the stuff is not desirable, and with Eichorn's patent circular the pulp still has a sufficient travel even at 20 per cent. concentration. In the writer's opinion stone beater rolls are not suitable for the wet beating of rag pulps. For the preparation of wet beaten sulphite pulps for grease proof papers, the details of construction as regards the ratio of the number of knives on roll and bed plate are somewhat different from those required for rag pulps. The general principle is, however, the same, broad knives on the roll working on a comparatively large number of broad knives on the bed plate. A certain "lashing" action on the pulp is necessary in addition to the beating, and the travel is so slow as to be scarcely perceptible.

Excelsior Information Wanted.

A new Ontario subscriber writes to us as follows:—In your issue of March 1st. under the heading "British Columbia Forests" I notice that poplar is said to be highly adapted for excelsior packing. As there is considerable poplar in the vicinity in which I reside, since seeing this in your paper, I am thinking seriously of going into the excelsior business. As I have no practical knowledge of the business, I would consider it a favor, if some of your subscribers would, through the columns of your valuable paper, describe the business from stump to finished article; that is, mode of handling stock, machinery used, and the market price of the finished article, especially in the Toronto markets.

A large plant for the manufacture of special lines of woodworking machinery is soon to be started in Seattle, Wash. The promoters of this are: Messrs. Geo. W. Stetson, of the Stetson Post Mill Company, Seattle; Frank W. Stetson, Seattle; and H. B. Ross, late vice-president and general designer of the Berlin Machine Works, Beloit, Wis. A site has been secured on First avenue south, and it is estimated that the works will employ 200 men. Operations are expected to commence in a few months.

The Columbia Blower Company have installed a complete blower system at the Saanich Lumber Company's mill at Sydney, Vancouver Island. The equipment included a 70 inch Sturtevant fan. They have also installed a new separator at the Brunette Saw Mills at Sapperton, B.C.

Huge Pulp Mills in B.C.

Much interest is being manifested in the enterprise of the British Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, who are preparing for the erection of a mammoth plant at the entrance of Rainy River on Howe Sound, 25 miles from Vancouver.

The plant is to have a weekly capacity of 180 tons of news paper and 270 tons of wrapping paper. The plan of the company is to erect the pulp mill, which is to have a capacity of 420 tons of wood pulp per week, before the completion of the paper mill division. This will enable the company to enjoy the profit from the sale of pulp while the mill is under course of construction. It is proposed to have the pulp mill in operation by November 1, 1908. Arrangements are being made to have the digesters, beaters and other heavy machinery built in Vancouver instead of importing it from the United States. Mr. Chas. B. Pride, of Appelton, Wis., who has been engaged as architect and engineer, is regarded as one of the best authorities in the United States and Canada on the erection of pulp and paper mills, having built more than 50 of the leading mills of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota during the last 25 years. According to Mr. Pride there will be no difficulty in building the majority of the heavy machinery in the local shops. The decision of the company to build the machinery there, means a great deal for Vancouver, as the digesters, beaters, washers, pumps, etc., alone represent an expense of approximately \$50,000. Mr. Pride is to be assisted in the erection of the mill by Col. T. H. Tracy, former city engineer of Vancouver, and Mr. J. C. W. Stanley. The company has also been granted the water rights on Rainy River, which, according to the special reports of Col. T. H. Tracy, is capable of developing from 2,000 to 5,000 horse-power. This will enable the company to install a series of mechanical grinders for the manufacture of ground wood, which is used to supplement chemical fibre in the manufacture of paper. The refuse material from the saw and shingle mills is to be conveyed in specially prepared scows to the plant, where it is disintegrated into suitable fineness for conversion into wood pulp. This will relieve the company of the expense incident to the use of uniform cut wood, which is the only method now in general use throughout Eastern Canada and the United States. One of the innovations of the new company is also a patented process whereby they are able to use Douglas fir and other resinous woods in the manufacture of wood pulp. Paper makers in the past have never been able to use woods containing pitch, resin and essential oils; by the new process all these parts are passed off in solution and the fibre recovered by subjecting the mass through a system of pressing.

The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000, and is now placing the preferred stock of the corporation on the market. Those prominently identified with the company are:—

Capt. H. A. Mellon, Mellon & Scott; Francis J. P. Gibson, British Columbia Trust Corporation; W. H. R. Collister, manager, Albion Iron Works; Fred Smith, of the Wholesale Paper Company, of Smith, Wright & Davidson, and many other well known Vancouver men.

The company now has in operation at its general office, 313 Cordova street, Vancouver, a complete miniature plant for the manufacture of pulp and paper, which is open to the public for inspection. The complete plant will cost approximately \$600,000, and means a great addition to the future welfare of Western Canada.

East Templeton Company to Sell.

The timber limits, real estate, saw mill, mining lots, plant, supplies and logs in transit of the East Templeton Lumber Company, Que., will be put up for sale by auction on Tuesday, September 15, at 2.30 p.m., at the Russell House, Ottawa. The limits include those at Coulonge, Gati-neau, Wakefield and the Black and Dumoine rivers. The mining lots are in the townships of Wakefield, Buckingham, Portland East, Portland West and Derry. The real estate, saw mill, lumber yard and wharf are at East Templeton, Que. Full particulars are to be obtained from the vendors or their solicitors, Messrs. Gormully, Orde & Powell, 33 Sparks street, Ottawa.

Fortunes in Precious Woods.

"Fortunes in precious woods," sounds a little strange perhaps, but it is the title of an interesting article in the Philadelphia National Coopers' Journal. In this country wood is so common, it says, that the term "precious" hardly seems applicable to any native species, and yet a single log of American walnut, 6 feet long, when recently cut up into veneers brought \$525, and another, only slightly larger sold for \$600. The dealers in precious woods in New York employ experts to travel through the woods on the slopes of the Blue Ridge and Cumberland mountains to inspect and purchase the finest specimens of American walnut. All of these trees are cut up into veneers and sold at 20 cents and more a foot.

The demand for precious woods is increasing. They come from all parts of the world. North America produces figured walnut, figured birch, bird's-eye maple, curly ash, and quartered oak. All of these have been made extremely valuable by the veneer machine. This machine cuts a log into slices ranging from 1-16 to 3-8 of an inch in thickness. The veneers are placed in cases or flitches, 500 sheets to each one, and sold to furniture makers, piano manufacturers, and cabinet experts at prices ranging from \$300 to \$2,000. A log of fancy wood worth \$50 in the rough before the veneer machine was invented would bring today five to ten times that sum. Some woods are so precious that they sell by the pound instead of by board measurement. French burl brings from 15 cents a pound up, and a single log has sold in New York for \$2,500.

A more expensive wood than the French burl is a rare wood that comes from the coast of Africa, and is commonly known as amboy. This frequently sells at from 20 to 28 cents a pound. It is a reddish brown wood, irregularly veined, and is held in high esteem for inlaying. Even ebony is sold by weight, commanding something like \$70 a ton. Fortunately lignum vitae is not thus disposed of by weight. This is the heaviest as well as the toughest wood known to the trade; it will out-last brass, and is tougher than many grades of steel.

The rarest of all the precious woods is said to be the calamander, a tree which grows on the island of Ceylon, where it is held in reverent awe. At one time the trees were quite plentiful there; but only about 90 specimens remain, and all these are numbered and jealously guarded by the government.

For upward of three hundred years the East Indian Government has had a monopoly of the sandalwood trade, and the supply is so restricted that enormous profits are realized to the stockholders. Sandalwood is deliciously fragrant, and cuts beautifully.

Circassian walnut, cut on the shores of the Black Sea, is a precious wood that sells at 15 cents and more a pound. It is employed extensively in veneering and inlaying, and when polished is marked by striking lines of black and dark brown.

Rosewood from Bahia, white mahogany from the west coast of Mexico, and satinwood from Santo Domingo are other precious woods that are cut into thin veneers and sold by the foot or pound. Cocobolo and grandadilla are woods much in demand for making knife handles. Spanish cedar is still an important wood in the trade, and also snakewood, which is valuable because of its peculiar markings. Turkish boxwood is popular for wood engraving; but ararilla is the best for fine artistic work. It is a rare and beautiful wood, with many special marks of excellence.

For Free Pulp Wood.

The charge was recently made on the floor of the House, at Washington, by Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, that the Committee on Ways and Means has been a party, either knowingly or in ignorance, "to gigantic schemes of plunder."

Mr. Hitchcock was speaking on the tariff question, with special reference to the duty on wood pulp. The real object of those who secured the Dingley tariff paper, he declared, was to capitalize the water-power and spruce forests of the United States, form a great monopoly and raise the price of print paper in America.

Another combination, he said, had grown up in the Western States, operating side by side with the International Paper Company. This combination, he said, was composed of mills in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, "protected from competition by the International Paper Company by reciprocal agreements and protected from competition with each other by mutual understanding."

Probably the best way to clean and renew old files is to sell them

THE WOODWORKER

The Hickory Handle Industry.

Among the industries that have shown progress recently that of hickory handle manufacturing is notable, says a New York exchange. While it cannot be said that there has been any remarkable increase in this line, there has been enough to make manufacturers feel the encouraging effects of the change.

The stocks of manufactured handles in the warehouses of manufacturers have been reduced to a considerable extent lately, and as the season is nearly at hand when the handling of hickory stock is more costly than at other times, it is generally believed that prices will be at a fair margin. It would be well for many of the manufacturers to bear this in mind, and to hold up prices instead of cutting them at a season when the cost of material and production will be much increased.

Some handle manufacturers apparently forget what it costs to manufacture a handle, and see only the returns without noting the expense incurred in production. In the event that handles are graded at this time, as they should, and prices remain where they are now, the percentage of profit for the manufacturer would be simply nothing.

This in a great many cases applies to the smaller manufacturer, who apparently loses sight of so many important considerations when he figures on the cost of producing his stock. Hickory is not any less expensive than it was, and with labor at about the same figure and the freight rates actually higher than they were a year ago, what can the manufacturer of handles expect as a result of his indiscriminate price-cutting?

These are the cold facts that the hickory handle manufacturer has to face to-day. If he ignores them he must look for failure sooner or later, because a manufacturer can not long do business at a loss and keep the wolf from the factory door. Every manufacturer, large and small, should take these considerations to heart. The more carefully he studies them the nearer will he be toward the solution of the problem of making his investment pay him a profit at the end of the year.

Where will we get our Match-wood.

The civilized nations of the world strike 3,000,000 matches every minute. Nearly one-half of these are ignited in this country. Americans use up the enormous total of 700,000,000 a year, and have a larger match bill than any other nation in the world.

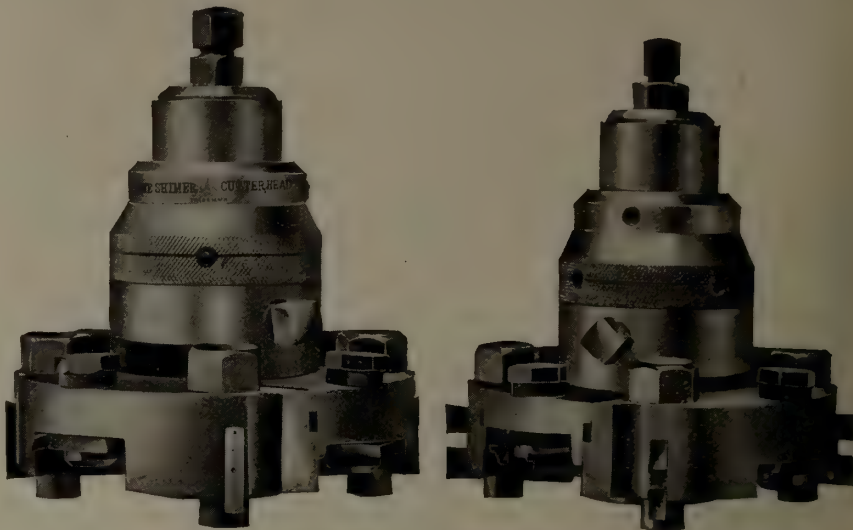
It might be supposed that because matches are small the makers of them would utilize scraps and left-overs. This is never the case; matches are not by-products. The match machine takes the finest timber, and what it rejects goes to the by-product yard, and the by-product of the match business becomes the largest end, so far as bulk is concerned. Among the products turned out by one factory are 1,000 doors and 800 sashes daily.

As a matter of fact, it would be impossible to carry on the match business at all, at present prices, if the rejected lumber were not worked into something else. The room where matches are made is frequently the smallest department of a match factory. The larger portion contains the saw mills and planing mills, where doors, sash, shingles, lath, siding, posts, cordwood, and many other saleable commodities are made ready for market. The most suitable match timber is pine, linden, aspen, white cedar, poplar, birch, and willow. Others, however, are occasionally used.

In the United States, as well as in Canada, a diligent search for choice forests is maintained, and very large tracts have been bought by companies in the match business, not only to meet present demands, but to provide for years to come. In a single year one match company cut 225,000,000 board feet of pine in the lake region. The cut, however, in that region was exceptionally large in order to save the timber, which was at that time threatened by the ravages of a bark beetle. There are more than 150 match manufacturers in the United States, and about half that number in Canada.

In common with other industries of the United States depending upon existing forests, the match-makers are within sight of a shortage in the wood supply. When present timber holdings have been depleted, they cannot be duplicated. If forced to economize people might get along with fewer than 25 or 30 matches a day each, as at present, but they will probably insist on having them, and will demand, as in Germany and France, that foresters plant and grow timber especially for matches. This could readily be done if forests were placed under management and were no longer left to run wild and produce cordwood and brush when they ought to grow merchantable timber.

The McClurey Basket Company of Canada, Limited, has been incorporated at Toronto with a capitalization of \$100,000.



THE SHIMER CUTTER HEAD.

Hardwood Flooring.

The use of hard woods in house-finishing and other lines has been constantly growing until now nearly every section of the country is contributing some wood of a hard and tough nature for this purpose. The fact that these woods take a handsome natural finish, and are more serviceable, especially for flooring, has rooted them so firmly in popular demand that they are not liable to ever go out of use. How to work them economically with the tools at hand has, however, been a serious problem with the woodworker who desires to turn out good work at a fair margin of profit.

To meet this demand a Shimer Cutter Head has been brought out, which in the most severe trials has "made good," both as to the quality of work and the amount turned out. It is known as the Shimer Intermediate Cutter Head. In its general make-up it resembles the regular Shimer Heads and it is provided with the same reliable expansion feature, but in regard to the cutters and their fixtures it is entirely new.

By means of this tool straight and circular bits are used in combination. The straight bits used for cutting the vertical edge of the board are made from flat steel usually of easy access. The square offsets above and below the tongue are formed by grooving out the end of the knife and projecting it to the proper distance. The neat finish is accomplished by means of the intermediate circular bits, working in pairs in upper and lower series, in combination with the straight ones, to complete the full outline.

The setting of the bits in pairs, on opposite sides of the Head, and the symmetrical construction of this new tool, insure a perfect running balance, a feature of much importance and one appreciated by the woodworker who is accustomed to using fast running tools.

As all the good points of a tool like this cannot be mentioned in a short notice, readers should send for a descriptive circular of the intermediate head. Like other Shimer Heads, these tools can be had on trial by responsible lumbermen anywhere by writing to Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, the manufacturers, Milton, Pa.

Waste materials present a problem which the woodworker frequently has to study. A correspondent of The Indianapolis Woodworker has the following to say on the subject: Chief among the many forms of waste in these plants is the lack of co-operation in the working force, although the waste of time, material and abuse of machinery and equipment form large items. How much more profitable and agreeable it would be if we practised the golden rule, from the superintendent down to the sweeper, and "do unto others as we would like to be done by," instead of trying to "do" each other, as seems to be the case in many shops. What good can one do going around a shop every chance he gets, telling some one of the mistakes of others and talking about his brother workmen behind their backs? An old and very true saying is, "A dog which will bring a bone will carry a bone," so every time I hear one of those tales I try hard to look out for my bones, that none shall be carried away.

It is reported that a plan for an attractive United States forestry building is being worked out for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which will be one that lumbermen may be proud of.



HUTHER BROTHERS FACTORY, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

A Model Saw and Cutter Plant.

Rochester, N.Y., is well-known for the excellence and superior quality of the product of its mills and factories. Especially is this true of the saws and cutters manufactured by Huther Bros. Saw Manufacturing Company, established in 1880 and incorporated in 1906. This company manufacture a full and extensive line of circular, band and milling saws, and makes a specialty of patent dados or grooving saws, lock corner box cutters, box board matcher cutters, smooth cutting circular mitre saws and a superior quality of band saws. These saws are manufactured under the supervision of experts, by skilled workmen who have at their command modern tools, a new and commodious plant and the highest quality of special grades of steel, selected after years of experimenting for its toughness and hardening qualities. They are made from the highest quality of circular saw steel and finished as nearly perfect as it is possible to make them. Every saw is guaranteed to have an even and tough temper, to be true and straight, to be ground accurately to the thousandth part of an inch and to be finished in the best possible style.

The Huther Bros. patent grooving or dado head is no longer in the experimental stage of its existence. It is being used in nearly all of the furniture factories, box factories, sash, door and blind factories, wagon factories, and in fact in all kinds of woodworking plants and planing mills. It consists of two outside cutters or saw 1-8 inch thick, which have ground sections, giving them the combined advantage of a knife

changing the saw. The lock corner box cutters are made with from two to eight teeth, and from 1-16 inch to 3-8 inch thick, in various diameters. The backs of the teeth are "backed off" or ground away to eliminate all friction. The patent grinding on these saws insures a well-fitting corner, which goes a long way towards making a perfect box or drawer.

For the cooperage trade are made all kinds of concave and chamfering saws, both for loose and tight barrel work. Concave saws as large as 16 inches in diameter, and chamfering saws as thick as 2 inches, are made for cutting heading for tight barrel work. The band saws made by this company are manufactured from the highest grade of imported steel, joined and filed ready to do good work. Only experts are employed to tension the wide saws. Aside from the above mentioned saws, the company make a full line of edger saws, planer and sticker knives, circular knives and milling saws, also special saws for panel raising, beading, cutting and grooving metal, etc. Their plant and offices are located at 1190 University avenue, Rochester, N.Y.

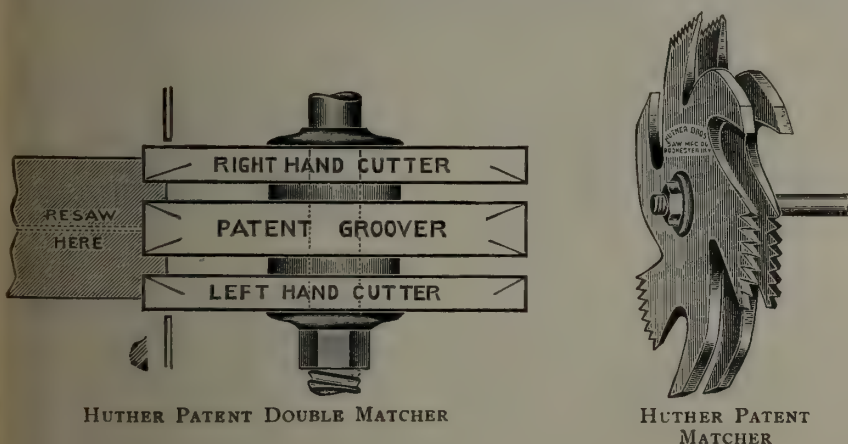
Savings from the Waste Pile.

There are two main points to be considered in the making of any ordinary article from wood. One is the cost of the material and manufacture, the other is the selling of the article. Too many mechanical men give but little regard to the value of, and the necessity for, what is termed salesmanship as an essential factor in connection with the manufacture of various articles. One important feature is the finding out of where a good market can be had for anything one contemplates manufacturing.

Every once in a while we hear of some user of wooden material who is anxious to find stuff which the manufacturer frequently throws in the waste pile. There were developed lately several instances of this in connection with the narrow widths in veneers, and there are unquestionably many instances that can be related in connection with the use of almost any dimensions of wood. It is not likely that there is a very urgent demand at the present time for anything, because the general business depression has left the country temporarily well supplied with raw material, yet it is well to look after these things for the sake of the future; and notwithstanding the experiences of the past, some of which have been related by disappointed people, the fact remains that the future will see plenty of demand and a rise in prices for small pieces of wood that formerly went into the waste pile. It is not meant by this that any man will pay the price, but there are people in the country who have paid, and who will have to pay again in the future to get their wants supplied for small dimension stock. It is a question of finding the right people, then cutting the dimensions to fit their needs.—*"The Woodworker"*

Mr. James Hamilton, the well-known carriage wheel manufacturer of Lindsay, died suddenly last week after a brief illness of only one day. He had been afflicted with heart trouble and death was due to a sudden and severe attack. Deceased was 65 years old, and leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. The funeral took place on Tuesday of last week to Peterboro'.

Statistics show that the United Kingdom has a smaller percentage of woods to other land and a smaller area of woodland per capita of the population than any other country in Europe. It has absolutely less woodland in acres than any other European country except Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Portugal. The statistics count Turkey, Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina as one with five times Britain's woodland acreage, but give all other countries separately.



HUTHER PATENT MATCHER

and saw—the knife for smooth work and saw for fast cutting. Between these two outside saws are placed two-tooth inside cutters to fill out the width of groove to be cut. These cutters are made 1-16 inch, 1-8 inch and 1-14 inch thick, and are swaged to overlap. By this means the bottom of the groove can be made smooth without ridges or splinters. This head will cut any width of groove from 1-8 inch to 2 inches or over, divisible by sixteenths, either with or across the grain.

The patent matcher cutters are no more or less than one of the many specially designed outside saws. On the cutters made for cutting the tongues the bevel sections are all ground on one side, and for cutting the groove the regular patent groover is used. Sets are arranged to do single, also double or triple matching, the stock being resawed after it is matched. These heads are also made concave for candy pail or other work where circular grooves are desired. Besides these cutters, the firm make a great many other groovers designed for special and smooth work.

The smooth cutting circular mitre saws have a great advantage over the regular saws, inasmuch as they are hollow ground to run without set, and filed ready to use, with a good deep beveled tooth, which insures a smooth cut. They are made with all cross-cut teeth, all rip teeth or with a combination tooth, to be used for cutting a mitre or where a little of both ripping or cross cutting is done on the same machine without

Moose Jaw Dealers Inactive.

W. W. Davidson, lumber dealer of Moose Jaw, Sask., speaking of present conditions recently, said: "Lumber dealers down our way were hard hit by the partial failure of crops last fall. It is a safe calculation that at least 60 per cent. of their sales still remain unpaid by the farmers. Apply this condition to every town on the prairie and it will be evident that these obligations in the aggregate represent an enormous sum, easily over \$1,000,000. A reduction averaging 15 per cent. has been made in the price of rough lumber, which now sells at about \$28 to \$29 a thousand. These figures look large, but the margin of profit is limited. As far as I can make out the initial cost of getting out the logs is very high. To that must be added the cost of manufacture, profit to the millmen and the railway rates. But in any event the newcomer must have lumber. That is why I say the dullness is only temporary, as settlers are piling into the vast territory east of the mountains and all must build."

There are about 200 professional timber cruisers in British Columbia at present. All were busy during the season when the demand for timber was at its height, but now few of them can get anything to do. The dull lumber season and the placing of the reserve on Government timber has made, what was last year a profitable calling, a rather perilous one to follow.

Inspecting Hand Loggers' Work.

Agents of the British Columbia Timber Department have been engaged during April in making a thorough canvass of the coast region as far north as Broughton Island in order to see that handloggers are complying with the regulations.

Many handloggers' licenses are expiring, and as they are not renewable the department officers have instructions to see that operations are not continued beyond the time limit of the licenses. Every inlet between Vancouver and the northern end of Vancouver Island is to be visited and the inspection will occupy some time. As handlogging licenses expire dozens of men now engaged in pulling timber off hillsides close to the water's edge will be forced to engage in other employment.

The Government has not yet perfected plans for the system of fire patrol and protection which it will carry out during the coming summer, but a general scheme is not being outlined. The appointment of a fire warden and a number of deputies is expected as soon as definite plans have been made.

Drivers Busy in Saskatchewan.

The lumber jacks left Prince Albert early in April for the head waters of the Shell, Sturgeon and Red rivers, where the logs cut during the winter are piled on the dump waiting for the spring freshets to carry them 100 miles to the mills at Prince Albert. There are some fifty million feet of logs stored along these rivers in the far north and the work of bringing them down is the most unpleasant part of the lumber jack's life. The rivers have been dammed at different points and a flood is stored each spring. By the use of these dams it is not necessary to bring all the logs down on the spring freshet. Part are brought down and the rest are floated to the Saskatchewan river later. The water behind the dam is used for this purpose. As the rivers, though long, are not very wide, running of the logs takes some time. The drive will start in a few days now and for two months the river drivers will be at work, often waist deep in the water. The work is cold and disagreeable and the river drivers receive the highest wages paid to the lumber jacks.

U. S. View of Recent B.C. Legislation.

Canadian methods in administering forests are discussed by the Mississippi Valley Lumberman in a recent issue. It says: "Whatever policy may develop and has already developed in the management of this country, it must be conceded that Canada is ahead of the United States in plans for the conservation of the remaining forest wealth. The Canadian Government took early opportunity to possess itself of the forests within its boundaries. Although this movement has come within comparatively recent years, it must be remembered that the exploitation of the Canadian forests, and particularly those of the West, is behind that of the forests of the west and middle west on this side of the line. For this reason the Dominion and the Provincial Governments have been able to control a larger proportion of the timbered lands. In this connection attention is especially directed to the manner in which both the Crown lands and the Provincial lands of British Columbia are being handled by Government authority. In the United States the Government, through the Forest Service, has control over the timber on the forest reserves, and until recently, the President had authority to create new reserves without action by Congress. But the larger part of the timbered areas of this country had already passed to private ownership, and for the most part, the private owners were intent on cutting the timber as rapidly as possible, with no plans for renewing the growth. The title of these lands has absolutely passed from the Government.

"The Canadian method differs from this. Such a comparatively

small part of the timber land is not owned by the Government that laws can be applied more effectually, and the tedious and often vain efforts at legislation are avoided by a system that makes it possible for the Provincial Governments to make or change regulations without the slow process of appeal to the legislative bodies. Recent events in British Columbia point out the advantages of this system.

"For instance, toward the end of last year it became evident to the authorities of that Province that the amount of timber remaining under Provincial control was rapidly being reduced by the issuance of licenses. Had these licenses been issued to bona fide manufacturers, who intended to enter immediately upon the manufacture of the timber, the Provincial Government might not have taken the measures adopted the last of the year. But it became evident that many of these licenses were being secured by speculators. Then the Government issued a decree that after December 23 no more licenses would be issued. This was a wise move from more than one point of view. It shut off the speculative trading in Provincial timber, and it reserved the remaining timber until such time as the Government might again be in need of revenue from its timber.

"A later regulation has not been received with favor. Early last month, the Dominion Government issued an order requiring all holders of Dominion timber lands to cut at least one hundred thousand feet annually from each square mile. To eliminate the necessity of building a mill where it is not convenient to do so, the Government will permit the logs to be sold to another mill. This new provision will undoubtedly work a hardship on many timber owners. In many instances, the timber limits have been secured on long time permits for the cutting of timber. They are far from available mills, and many of the owners would have to go to enormous expense to provide facilities for getting the timber out. In other cases individuals or companies control limits that are several miles apart, and the expense of cutting the required amount on each square mile would be prohibitive. The Government gives these holders the option of giving up their timber, but as many of these limits contain timber of great value, it hits the license holders rather hard, even though the Government offers to sell such limits to the highest bidder.

"Another recent provision which, by the way, is less acceptable to the manufacturers on this side of the line, than to those in British Columbia, is the permission given by the Provincial Government to export logs up to a certain amount. Some time ago the Government issued a prohibitive order because the timber of the province was going too rapidly to the mills of the State of Washington. Now the British Columbia log market has become glutted, and as a relief measure the loggers were given permission to sell eighty million feet across the line.

"The advantages of the Canadian system, however, lie in the fact that it is not necessary to wait for legislative action to change the timber regulations. The Government authorities have the power to suspend or change the rulings to conform to varying conditions in the markets. In this country if a body of manufacturers get together and agree to curtail their output because the market has become glutted, their action is looked upon with suspicion, even if the anti-trust law is not invoked to prevent such action. In British Columbia the Government recognizes an unhealthy market condition and issues orders to stop the putting on the market of additional timber limits, or suspends an export law to relieve the pressure."

Trouble about Log Jams.

A report from Grand Forks says: Every year the big log jams of the Yale-Columbia Lumber Company cause damage to bridges and property along the Kettle river at Grand Forks, and this spring the property owners are up in arms at the manner in which the big lumber company has left the logs and drift wood in the river. A written protest against the condition in which this company has left the Kettle river opposite the south end of First street is being numerously signed. It is the intention to present the protest to the local government agent with the view of having the government take some action to compel the lumber company to remove the obstructions from the river. It is the general impression that the late cold spring will cause a freshet, and that much damage will be done to property unless the logs of the lumber company are removed from the river.

U.S. Retaliates on St. John River.

A Washington despatch announces that a bill has been introduced in the United States Senate to settle lumber boundary conflicts on the St. John river, and providing for repeal of the law permitting free entry of American cut and owned lumber from St. John into the United States. This year, Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced in the House of Commons a bill to prevent any boom being attached to the Canadian bank, except under license by the Government of Canada. It is believed that the bill proposed at Washington is meant as retaliation for the proposed Canadian act. It is also held that the bill will not settle the boundary conflicts, but will affect only the mill owners in St. John.

The Warren Ross Lumber Company, of Jamestown, N.Y., has purchased the business of the home office of the Ross Lumber Company, Jamestown, N.Y.

Old Fashioned Stubbornness.

"Old Fashioned Stubbornness" is the subject of an article in the Indianapolis Woodworker. A good example, it says, is found about the cut-off saws where the stock sawyer works. With all the conveniences offered by the modern automatic and semi-automatic stop gauges for cut-off saw benches, we find many sawyers wasting a lot of time using pieces of 2 x 4, 1 x 6 and various other sticks of lumber for stock gauges, which have to be piled up and handled every time, and set on the table loosely, resting against some permanent stop at one end. It is rather difficult to understand why people will persist in using these clumsy appliances and wasting both time and energy, when a very small outlay would pro-

vide good modern stop gauges. Sometimes a man will defend his action by saying he gets a more rigid stop with his old-fashioned method, and that some of the new-fangled stop gauges have a little "give" and are a little too uncertain for exact cutting. This charge may do very well against some of them, or against the manner in which they are put up, but there must certainly be a goodly number of stop gauges that are thoroughly reliable as to rigidity. It looks as though when we grow a little old we become creatures of habit, confirmed habit, in regard to the things we use, and thereby unconsciously become unfriendly enough to new innovations to generate an ailment that cannot well be classed by any other name than old-fashioned stubbornness.

THE E. R. BURNS

FACTORY AND WORKS

MANUFACTURERS

INSERTED TOOTH }
SOLID TOOTH } CIRCULAR
CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
AND OTHER SAWS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
IT PAYS US TO SUPPLY IT

FULLY GUARANTEED



SAW CO., LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

REPAIRS

OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

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Head Office, 541 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

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We handle only the best STANDARD BRANDS and can make prompt shipment in Straight or Mixed Car Lots

FIR, CEDAR AND SPRUCE LUMBER

DOORS, WINDOWS, NEWELS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS and all descriptions of

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Saw Mill at
Rainy Lake, Ont. Yards and Planing Mill at
Hamilton, Ont.

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MFG. CO. LTD.
HAMILTON, CANADA

Blowers and Dust**Collecting Systems**

for all purposes

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505 KING STREET WEST, - TORONTO
Phone Main 4095

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43 Steel Flat cars in perfect condition
suitable for Lumber or Dry Kilns Stand-
ard Gauge. Capacity 5 to 7 tons. Will
sell cheap to a quick buyer.

Also New and Re-laying rails from 12
to 60 lbs. with Fastenings.

For further particulars apply—

SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

TELEPHONE POLES FOR SALE. READY to load. P.O. Box 213, Almonte, Ont.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A FEW CARS OF cedar posts and shingles, pine lath, clear face and better red pine and a good quantity of white pine and spruce lumber. JOHN HARRISON & SONS Co., Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound, Ont. 11

FOR SALE

WHITE ASH DRILL POLES, 18 FT. LONG x 2 1/4" diameter. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont., Can.

FOR SALE

ALL LENGTHS OF CEDAR POLES AND posts. Apply Box 685, Peterboro, Ont. 10

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order. Write us. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near Cartier.) 11

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, ABOUT TWO million feet of Red & White Pine to be sawed to order, also one million and a half Red & White Pine last season's cut, shipping order. Address Box 52, Chapleau, Ont. 9

FOR SALE.

I AM PREPARED TO DELIVER F.O.B. cars here 2,000,000 feet cedar logs cut to order into any size timbers from 4" x 4" to 12" x 12", and from 8 to 20 feet long, any time up to next May; 3,000 telegraph poles. Correspondence solicited. J. B. WINLAW, Winlaw, B. C. 11

FOR SALE

10 cars Cedar Posts, 8 ft., 4 1/2" and up.
1 car " " " 3 to 4 in.
3 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles Clear Whites.
12 cars No. 1 Spruce Lath 1 1/2" x 4 ft.
10 cars Pine Squares 6 x 6 to 10 x 10.
5 cars 1" B. Ash C. and B.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. c

FOR SALE

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET OF first class, white and black oak, and two hundred thousand feet hickory, all standing; can be delivered in the log or cut into dimension; 2 two hundred thousand feet of this oak would make quarter cut; limit within one mile of railway station. Apply to Box 57, Strathroy P.O., Ont. 9

FOR SALE—1906-7 CUT.

82 M. ft. 1" Hard Maple.
10 M. ft. 1" Soft Maple.
34 M. ft. 1" Beech.
5 M. ft. 1" White Oak.
Common and better.

The TILLSON COMPANY, Limited,
Tillsonburg, Ontario. 10

FOR SALE

Red Pine Lumber at Braeside, Ont.
1907 Cut

200 M. 3" x 6" to 10" wide, 10/16" long
100 M. 2" x 6" to 12" wide, 17/20" "
200 M. 2" x 6" to 10" wide, 10/16" "

Also a quantity of 1" Clearface: 1" dressing and common 4/7 and 7/12 wide.

ALEX. MCCALL, Box 391,
Simcoe, Ont. 10

LOGS

TO BE CUT TO ORDER

90 M. ft. Hard Maple Logs
100 M. " Soft Maple Logs
40 M. " Beech Logs
14 M. " Ash Logs
25 M. " Oak Logs

Above will be cut into dimensions required. Correspondence requested.

THE TILLSON COMPANY, LTD.,
Tillsonburg, Ontario. 10

FOR SALE—HALF MILLION 4/4 AND 8/4 Hemlock. Water shipment only. Box 603, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED

LARGE QUANTITY OF 18" TO 24" MAPLE logs. MORGAN & LLOYD, Minden, Ont. 10

WANTED

BASSWOOD AND BLACK ASH LUMBER Give full particulars and price f.o.b. cars. Box 588, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 53 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto. 11

WANTED

THREE HUNDRED CEDAR POSTS. Medium Size. Give price and sizes. HENRY WINNETT, Queens Royal Hotel, Niagara-on-the-Lake. 9

WANTED

150,000 feet white winter cut Basswood, Com. and Better, must be plump, inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 598, THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED

A QUANTITY OF SMALL PEELED HEMLOCK Logs, or Hemlock Slabs free from large knots. G. A. HOWELL, 1305 Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto. 9

WANTED

BASSWOOD AND SOFT ELM, DRY OR new cut mill run, 1", 1 1/2". State quantity you can supply and best price f.o.b. cars. Box 597, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 9

WANTED—THOUSAND TONS SLABS, soft wood; also 300 Standards Laths, 1/2" x 1/2" (square), any length, but must be multiple of 5". C.I.F. Liverpool. PATENT FUSE FIRELIGHTER CO., Liverpool.

WANTED

PRACTICAL MAN TO MANAGE SASH AND Door Factory in British Columbia, one preferred who will invest moderate sum, and take sole charge of business, reference required, Apply Box 594, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

Wanted

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET WINTER cut Basswood. Sawing specification furnished upon request. Apply Box 555, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

MANUFACTURER WANTS

Basswood 1", 1 1/4" Black Ash 1", 2"
Chestnut 1" Soft Maple 1"
Soft Elm 1", 1 1/2" Birch 1", 2"
Pine, or Basswood Mill Culls 1"
Give amount you have and price f.o.b. cars Mill Run. BOX 601 CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto. 12

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

POSITION WANTED

FIRST-CLASS ASSISTANT FILER WANTS position for coming season, any kind of saws. W. L. MAGUIRE, Delhi, Ont. 12

POSITION WANTED

AS BANDSAW FILER AND HAMMERER, eighteen years' experience, can furnish best of references in United States and Canada. Apply E.S. CHALUT, Portage de la Nation, Que. 11

WANTED

BY EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT WHO is going West, position as Superintendent of operation or construction of Sawmill in either Northwest or B.C. Competent designer and draftsman. At liberty after June 1st. References. Address Box 593 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

WANTED

BY AN EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT, situation as foreman in saw mill, familiar with double cut band mill. Good reference. Address to THOS. SISSONS, Thessalon, Ont. 10

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, EXPERIENCED man capable of managing sawmill and lumbering operations. Apply Box 602, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED

NORTH SHORE MILL WANTS A 1 Sawyer for Wickes gang. Must be sober; steady, experienced. Give references BOX 599, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

WANTED

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, must be quick and accurate and understand the lumber business. Capable of taking hold of office, and not afraid to work. Apply to M. McKINNON, Box 337, Cobalt, Ont. 9

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED

PARTY WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 TO INVEST in, and manage a 30-M mill on nine timber limits. Address, J. R. McDUGALL, Trail, B. C.

FOR SALE

A GOOD SAW MILL AND THREE Thousand Acres of Timber Lands must be sold. A bargain for quick turn over. Address, Box D, Thessalon.

FOR SALE

COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE CIRCULAR SAW-mill, capacity 15 M. per day, and good piling ground, situated in good timbered section; also stock of logs. H. J. THOMPSON, McKellar P.O., Ont. 11

FOR SALE

LUMBER BUSINESS IN FLORISHING town near Edmonton. \$9,000 stock offered at rate on the dollar. Splendid opportunity for man with small means. Apply S. H. SMITH, Official Assignee, Edmonton, Alberta.

FOR SALE

Retail Yard Central, Saskatchewan. LOCATED IN CANADIAN AND AMERICAN settlement. Moderate investment about \$10,000.00 half cash balance good bankable paper. Owner has other interests needing attention reason for selling. Address F. 82, Care CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

FOR SALE

COMPLETE SAW MILL OUTFIT, PRACTICALLY new, 35 H.P. Engine, 50 H.P. Marine boiler, Dutch oven for utilizing sawdust as fuel, new carriage, cable feed, friction nigger, double edger, cut off, shingle mill, etc. Frame building, iron roof, saws and belting complete. Apply at mill, Angus, Ontario, or CHARLES T. DE PUY, Rochester, N.Y. 10

FOR SALE OR LEASE, OR WOULD FORM Company to operate with some one who has logs, Hemlock, Pine or Hardwood, one of the best saw-mill locations on the Georgian Bay, Log pond holds 3 million ft. logs, good circular mill cut 15 M, with little improvement will cut double that quantity, great opportunity for good practical man with small capital. Also wanted one half million feet of hardwood if can cut to order. BOX No. 596 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 8

STANDING TIMBER FOR SALE

ONE M. STANDING HARDWOOD TIMBER for sale, with 10 M. capacity Mill Planer, Matcher, Shingle Machinery (double saws), in first class running order. Also One-half M. Lumber and Logs. Will have to be disposed of on account of illness of owner. Market for everything. Two competing railways. Good home market. Also 350 acres of land. Grand chance for right man. J. C. Schleihand, Box 873, West Lorne, Ontario.

MILL FOR SALE

A STEAM SAW MILL EQUIPED WITH A Waterous Pony Band Mill, capacity 35,000 feet per day, situated in one of the best locations, and a well timbered section of the Province of Quebec, will be sold at a bargain, together with 1200 acres of well timbered land, free of the Government charges, with very best facilities for shipments to United States. Can be seen at any time, but this is the best time to have an idea of the value of the location. Reason of selling death of junior party of the firm. Apply Box 600 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

FOR SALE CHEAP

15" ROLLER TOP SWING CARS. SUIT-able for double piling lumber. Standard gauge. Apply the CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED Lakefield, Ontario.

FOR SALE

50 HORSE POWER KILLEY-BUKITT automatic Engine, at present running in our factory, also a feed water heater. For particulars apply to D. AITCHISON & Co., Hamilton. 11

FOR SALE

SURFACERS.

28" x 12" Preble endless bed double surfacer.
28" x 12" Atlantic endless bed double surfacer.
26" x 10" endless bed double surfacer.
18" x 16" single surfacer.
1 pair Shimer 10" trapezoidal or shear cutting planer heads, \$25.00.

MATCHERS.

26" x 6" Holmes six-roll double surfacer and matcher.
24" x 4" Tompkins four-roll single surfacer and matcher.
14" x 4" Schenck "Saginaw" six-roll double surfacer and matcher.
10" x 6" Glencove six-roll double surfacer and matcher.
9" x 6" Globe six-roll five head double surfacer and matcher.
9" x 3" Fay six-roll double surfacer and matcher.
2 8" x 5" Wood's six-roll double surfacers and matchers.

AT SARNIA, ONT.

A large amount of Tee rail, price, \$15.00 per ton. A number of tram cars, price, \$6.00 each. 3 66" x 16" tubular boilers, good condition, price \$1,000.00.

Send for our complete monthly Stock List.

WICKES BROTHERS,
SAGINAW, MICH.

FOR SALE

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 nearly new No. 2 Lane R.H. three block saw mill.
2 refitted R.H. three block saw mills, complete.
1 newly new American L.H. three block saw mill.
1 nearly new L.H. three block carriage for No. 1 mill.
1 nearly new gang edger, 3-18" saws.
2 nearly new edgers, 3-16" saws.
1 new double edger, 2-16" saws.
2 new upright swing shingle machines, 40" saws.
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw.
1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine, 38" saw.
1 nearly new Canada Favorite shingle machine.
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine.
1 refitted Sewry self-acting shingle machine.
1 refitted shingle jointer, 42" wheel.
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw.
2 new shingle packers.
1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter.
2 new No. 2 lath machines and bolters.
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter.
1 refitted self-feed lath machine, 4-13" saws.
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw.

SAWMILL BOILERS

1 nearly new 44" x 18", 48-3" tubes, Erie, fire box.
1 refitted 42" x 16" 6", 43-3" tubes, fire box.
1 new 39" x 14" 8", 36-3" tubes, Jencks, fire box.
1 nearly new 72" x 14", 96-3 1/2" tubes, horizontal, tubular.
1 refitted 66" x 14" 7", 106-3" tubes, horizontal, tubular.
1 refitted 60" x 12", 74-3" tubes, horizontal, tubular.
1 refitted 48" x 12", 52-3" tubes, horizontal, tubular.
1 refitted 44" x 13" 10", 47-3" tubes, horizontal, tubular.

SAWMILL ENGINES

15" x 20" Atlas, R.H. throttling governor engine.
16" x 24" rocking valve L.H. throttling governor engine.
14" x 20" rocking valve R. or L.H. throttling governor engine.
12" x 24" slide valve R.H. throttling governor engine.
13" x 20" rocking valve R.H. throttling governor engine.
10" x 15" slide valve C.C. throttling governor engine.
10" x 12" slide valve C.C. throttling governor engine.
9" x 12" slide valve L.H. throttling governor engine.

Our supply department carries a full stock of engineer's and millmen's supplies. Send for a copy of our supply catalogue or monthly stock list of modern iron and woodworking machinery, engines, boilers, etc.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver c

FOR SALE

PORTABLE SAW MILL COMPLETE WITH
Engine and Boiler, Edger, Slab Saw, Planer,
Knife Grinder, Shafting, Pulleys, and Belting.
Address, LYNDON LUMBER Co., Lyndon, Alberta,
Canada. 10

For Sale

Cheap for Cash, Saw Mill Machinery,
1 double cut Watrous Pony Band Mill,
1 three Block Carriage,
1 Friction Nigger,
1 four Saw Edger,
Lath and Shingle Mill Machinery,
Boiler & Engine 16 x 24,
1 Jack Chain & Gear,
Pulleys, Shafting, Etc., apply to
THOS. DARLING & SONS, Callander.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.**WANTED**

HEADING TURNER AND JOINTER.
REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR SECOND
hand rassing machinery, for the manufacture
of Pulp wood. Parties having same for sale please
write, G.P., c/o the CANADIAN LUMBERMAN,
Toronto. 10

MISCELLANEOUS**NOTICE**

W. J. McBRIDE, EXPERIENCED INSPEC-
tor and shipper of Hardwood and Hem-
lock, car or cargo lots. Thessalon, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

**VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS,
SAW MILL,**

Plant, Supplies, Mining Lots, Logs, &c.

— OF —

**THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Russell
House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 15th
day of September, A.D. 1908, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., by
THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COM-
PANY, LIMITED, the following Timber Limits,
Real Estates, Saw Mill, Mining Lots, Plants, Sup-
plies and Logs in transit, namely:—

Parcel Number 1. "Coulange Limits," com-
prising 156 square miles of Timber Limits on the
Coulange River in the Province of Quebec, covered
by Licenses Numbers 149, 150, 151 and 152 of Season
1873-74 and known as Berths W, X, Y and Z, together
with certain Limit Plant, Supplies and Live Stock to
be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 2. "Hibou Limit (Gatineau),"
comprising 20 square miles of Timber Limit on Hibou
and Ignace Creeks covered by part of License No.
550 of Season 1873-74, together with certain Limit
Plant and Supplies to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 3. "Wakefield Limit (Gatineau),"
comprising 8 square miles of Timber Limit
in the Township of Wakefield covered by License
No. 58 of Season 1873-74.

Parcel Number 4. Several Freehold Timber Lots
in the Township of Wakefield.

**Parcel Number 5. "Black and Dumoine Riv-
ers Limit,"** comprising 26½ square miles of Timber
Limit on the Black and Dumoine Rivers covered by
part of Licenses Number 362 and 369 of Season 1873-
74 together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies
therewith.

**Parcel Number 6. Real Estate, Saw Mill, Lum-
ber Yard and Wharf at East Templeton.** This
parcel consists of about 298 acres more or less of
Freehold and 5 acres of Leasehold land at East
Templeton, P.Q. (about 8 miles below Ottawa on the
Ottawa River), together with a fully equipped Saw
Mill and Machinery erected thereon having a cap-
acity of 150,000 feet per day, with Lumber yard,
Wharf, Railway siding, Cars and other plant and
machinery therewith.

Parcel Number 7. Mining Lots. This parcel
consists of several mining lots and mining rights in
the Townships of Wakefield, Buckingham, Portland
East, Portland West and Derry.

Parcel Number 8. A large quantity of logs, tim-
ber, telegraph poles and ties now lying in and about
the Ottawa, Coulange and Gatineau Rivers at and
in transit to the above mentioned Saw Mill.

The first seven parcels above mentioned will first
be offered for sale en bloc, subject to a reserved bid
fixed by the Vendors. If the reserved bid is not
reached, then each parcel will be immediately offered
or sale, separately, subject to a reserved bid fixed
by the Vendors.

Full particulars and complete descriptions of the
respective parcels and the terms and conditions of
sale will be made known at the time of sale and may
be seen on application to the Vendors at East Tem-
pleton, P.Q., or to their Solicitors, Messrs. Gormully,
Orde & Powell, No. 33 Sparks Street, Ottawa

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COM-
PANY, LIMITED,
Vendors.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1908.

WANTED

Party with small Circular Mill.

TO CONTRACT FOR AT LEAST FIVE
years' sawing near French river—Hardwood,
Pine and Hemlock—About two and a half millions
per season. Address BOX 595, CANADA LUMBER-
MAN, Toronto. 10

SAWING CONTRACT

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR CUT-
ting of lumber by the thousand in any quantity
from one million to one hundred million feet.

SOUTH RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Limited
South River, Ont. 10

B. C. TIMBER AND TIMBER LANDS.

I HAVE FOR SALE, SOME OF THE FINEST
tracts of Timber in British Columbia, principally
Spruce, Fir and Cedar, ranging from 2,000 to 140-
000 acres, mostly on tide water, and easily logged.
Prices from \$1.00 to \$9.00 per acre. State your
wants: I will supply them. W. H. LEMKE, P.O.
Box 972, Vancouver, B.C. 9

Light Cut in Dauphin District.

Lumbermen in the Dauphin,
Manitoba, district are reported to
have taken out 50,000,000 feet of
logs last winter. This is about 25-
000,000 feet less than the previous
season's output. The cut, how-
ever, with what lumber was un-
used from the previous season, will
supply the demand without diffi-
culty. Many ties were taken out
for railway construction. The
Cowan Construction Company and
and Mutchenbacker Bros. were
the largest operators in this line,
the former having taken out 750-
000 and the latter 50,000 ties. Fol-
lowing is a summary of the cuts
taken out by the leading operators
in the Dauphin district: Red Deer
Lumber Company, Red Deer, 8-
000,000 feet; T. A. Burrows, Duck
Mountain, 5,000,000; Shaw Bros.,
Prairie River, 4,000,000; Sas-
katchewan Lumber Company,
Crooked River, 3,000,000 Dart
Lumber Company, Erwood, 3,000-
000; Cowan Construction Com-
pany, Mistatam, 3,000,000; Mutch-
enbacker Bros., Mafeking, 2,000-
000; Ruby Lake Lumber Company,
Etoimami, 2,000,000; McCutcheon
Lumber Company, Minitonas, 1-
000,000; J. Sinnott, Duck Moun-
tain, 500,000; J. Hanbury, Duck
Mountain, 500,000; Thomas Har-
per & Sons, Duck Mountain, 500-
000; portable mills, 1,000,000.

**Revival Due in British
Columbia.**

Mr. F. W. Peters, of Winnipeg,
assistant to Mr. Wm. Whyte, sec-
ond vice-president of the C. P. R.,
predicts a revival of the British
Columbia lumber industry owing
to the enormous influx of settlers
into Manitoba and the new pro-
vinces. In an interview with the
Vancouver Province he said: "No
revision of freight tariffs as affect-
ing coast merchants is under con-
sideration at present. The adjust-
ment of freight rates made by the
C. P. R. last fall seems to have
given entire satisfaction, as we have
not since received any complaints
from the coast.

"There is every likelihood of an
early revival in the Western lum-
ber industry, owing to the enor-
mous influx of settlers into Mani-
toba and the new provinces. While
the number of arrivals from Eur-
ope this spring will scarcely equal

that of last year, it is not infre-
quent for over 3,000 people to reach
Winnipeg daily on westbound
trains. The interesting feature of
the home-seeking movement is the
increased immigration from the
United States. The Americans are
pouring in by thousands.

Improvement at Rainy River.

A Rainy River despatch reports
a marked improvement in the lum-
ber industry for April over the
first three months of this year.
During January and February,
lumber shipping at this point was
almost at a standstill. The warm-
er weather of March brought about
a resumption of business to some
extent, and in April conditions at
the mills were again becoming nor-
mal. The lumber industry is the
mainstay of Rainy River and vicin-
ity, and the change for the better
is being felt in the larger volume
of business done by the merchants,
and the brightening up of business
generally.

Electricity for Saw Mills.

The adaptability of electricity as
a motive power for saw mills is
shown in the new tie mill lately
erected by Mr. Routlee in the mu-
nicipality of South Vancouver,
B.C. The transmission lines of
the British Columbia Electric Rail-
way Company, Limited, from the

power station on the North Arm
of Burrard Inlet, to Vancouver,
have been tappe dabout a mile west
of Barnet, B.C., a set of oil-cooled,
step-down transformers having
been set up under cover on the
roadside. From here to the mill,
which is located in the midth of the
timber, a pole line has been secur-
ed by cutting off the tops of con-
venient trees and affixing cross-
arms. On these the 2,000 volt wires
are strung, carrying the electricity
to the mill, which is operated by a
60 horse-power motor. The capa-
city of the plant is a tie per minute.

**New Machinery at Manitoba
Iron Works, Limited.**

The Manitoba Iron Works, Lim-
ited, have completed the installa-
tion of electric motors throughout
their shops, having discarded steam
except for heating purposes. They
have installed approximately 200
horse-power, distributed amongst
twelve motors, and the whole plant
is now operated by electricity pur-
chased from the Winnipeg Street
Railway Company. A fine new
compound duplex intercooler air
compressor, Rand make, has been
installed, and a new Allen riveting
machine and several large air hoists
for the boiler and structural shop,
which, with many minor improve-
ments, have placed this fine plant
in a high state of efficiency for the
season's work. The company have
already booked a large number of
orders for execution this season.

**THE EAST KOOTENAY
LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED**

Saw and Planing Mills at Ryan, Cranbrook and Jaffray, B. C.
Capacity 150,000 Feet per Day.



BUY **E. K. L. Co.'s**
LARCH
PINE AND FIR

**Lumber, Timber, and all kinds of Mouldings,
also Dealers in Railway Ties, Piles and Poles.**

Large Stocks of Well Seasoned
Dry Material always on hand.

HEAD OFFICE
CRANBROOK, B. C.

Current Trade Conditions

ONTARIO.

There is not much change to report in the lumber trade in Ontario, although the outlook is somewhat brighter. Preparations are being made on the northern rivers for the annual drive, but as yet the ice has not gone out from the inland lakes, and from some of the rivers. It is expected that the drive will not commence until well into the first week of May. Some of the mills are not going to start till about the 15th of May, as manufacturers are anxious not to overstock the market. It is likely that red pine will be lower in price because of the competition of southern pine. Laths are already down. White pine is expected to stay where it is. In Toronto the building trade is opening up and the lumber trade will likely pick up as a result. Some English buyers who were in the city recently looking into the local conditions, stated that very little should be expected at present, as the market there was very dead. The United States market for Ontario lumber is also quiet and is making the Ontario market flat. Local demand in Ontario is about normal, and reports indicate that commercial paper is being pretty well met. Wages of river drivers are down to \$30 to \$40 a month, whereas they were formerly from \$50 to \$60 a month. This has been brought about by the recent business depression and by the fact that so many men who were employed in winter cutting camps are now idle and available for the drives. Wages at the mills will be down about ten or twenty per cent. In Eastern Ontario reports are that the season will be just about as busy as last. Retail yards are expecting a brisk trade in a short time. Ottawa reports show only a fair number of enquiries from United States points. The local demand is only normal, while sales are few and prices firm. In Western Ontario a

stiffening of prices is expected, particularly for yellow pine, which has been selling at a very low rate recently. If this occurs the market will also be strengthened for hemlock. Manufacturers are still holding back throughout Ontario, and to all appearances do not intend to allow prices to sag. The increase in building operations which has already commenced gives them reason to expect that retailers will soon have to replenish their stocks.

EASTERN CANADA.

Lumbering circles are still dull in Eastern Canada, and until a revival of the demand from United States and British points occurs, or at least some indication of a revival, it does not look as though activity will be at all extensive. Reports from Fredericton indicate that driving operations may commence early in May. In spite of the inactivity of the market, the lumber operators are preparing actively for the drive. On the St. Joseph river, conditions are reported to be all that could be desired, with excellent prospects for a successful drive. Wages for river drivers have fallen off and plenty of men are offering at \$1.75 and \$2 a day. On the Restigouche river and its branches indications are that there will be plenty of water for the drive. Recent snowstorms have added greatly to the reserve.

WESTERN CANADA.

Reports from the West are all encouraging. Building activity is making a demand for lumber. The surplus of logs on the coast, which led the Government to remove the embargo upon their export, has been reduced by about one-half. There is not so great a demand for these logs in the States as was expected, but the local demand, together with the small demand from the States, have both brought about the decrease. A noticeable feature of the British Columbia lumber business is the increased number of

companies from the United States which are commencing operations there. In the northwest an active season is expected. At the Poplar Creek camp there has been a record cut for Alberta of 8,000,000 feet. In the Saskatchewan camps activity is general. Fifty thousand feet of logs have been cut within a hundred miles of Prince Albert. Saw milling companies in Saskatchewan in several instances are reported to be enlarging their mills. The drive will start in a few days and will continue probably for a couple of months.

UNITED STATES.

Chicago markets are reported to be in a dormant state. Fir and spruce are finding strong competition from yellow pine. The only demand of any size is for special stuff. A slightly better enquiry is evident for shingles as a result of building activity. Red cedars have strengthened somewhat, but stocks are still held pretty generally light. The situation in white cedars has not changed, though there is a tendency apparent towards increased firmness. Lath are in better demand, but prices remain unchanged. Lumber is improving at Buffalo, but there is no sign of the old activity as yet. The white pine trade is improving, as the supply is diminishing rapidly. It is not unlikely that before long its price may advance. Hardwood is reported to be in fairly good shape for an early resumption of activity. At North Tonawanda the volume of business is fairly good. The dealers report only a small falling off as compared with last year. Lumbermen appear to be fairly optimistic in regard to the future, and there is unquestionably good ground for maintaining bright hopes. There is no evidence to be had just now of the decline of the Tonawandas as a wholesale white pine market, which has been predicted for a number of years. There is a great amount of capital invested there, and the extent of business transacted would cheer up any pessimist. Dealers believe that the trade now opened will keep up and that a pronounced increase will occur in May. It is expected that

prices will be just as high if not a little higher than they were at the opening of navigation last year. New York markets show, if anything, a slight increase in demand, but it is still too early to state whether prices will undergo any change. The hardwood market continues in fair shape, though buying is only for immediate requirements. The white pine trade shows an increased inquiry, and also an increased number of orders, the latter, however, as mostly confined to mixed cars for quick shipment. Mill work and manufacturing trade is running light on material. Taking the trade generally, however, the belief is expressed that the market is getting stronger, but that buying will continue on a conservative basis for some time to come.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Liverpool reports only a slight activity. The spruce market is still dull, with a downward tendency, resulting from the numerous arrivals. Stocks both in Liverpool and Manchester, however, are slowly dwindling and prices may possibly advance some time in May. Pitch pine timbers are quiet, the stock still being far too heavy. The prices asked for pine deals and boards from Ottawa will probably have to be faced by English consumers. Consumers are still holding off, but it looks as though they will find themselves in an unpleasant position as the season for new importations approaches. The most recent reports received from England are of an encouraging nature, and it begins to look as though English importers have begun to realize the situation. This is the only conclusion to form from the large sales which have recently been effected. There is no reason to suppose that the improvement is only of a temporary nature. Prices are not likely to remain very long at their present low level, and already reports are heard of a movement among shippers and agents to lift the values of some of the favorite dimensions. Manchester reports a quiet business, both in regard to volume and price. One or two firms state that they are very busy.

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Lumber That Will Bear Inspection

is the sort we manufacture. If you send us your orders you will secure the genuine unadulterated article. We are in a position to supply anything that is wanted in White or Red Pine. The big factor in selling lumber is the stock and the stock we furnish is right.

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about 700,000 of 6/4 Good Sides; 2,000,000 feet of 2" Dressing and Better, also 1 x 6, 1 x 8, 1 x 10 and 1 x 12" Mill Run, which we are in a position to ship promptly.

Special bills cut to order on short notice in White Pine and Norway, any length from 10 feet to 60 feet.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company

Sarnia Limited **Ontario**

We make a specialty of Tank Stock and Silo Material, any thickness, width or length.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Does the Camp Employee Get Fair Play.

Complaints are heard from time to time of the treatment given the men engaged for lumbering camps, bush drives or construction camps. Naturally there will always be some dissatisfied parties in every employment. Whether the lumber camp employee gets all round fair treatment is a question more frequently mooted than many others. The Ottawa Citizen recently published a complaint from a British immigrant, on the subject. A letter was received from him in which he complained of alleged exorbitant deductions made from the men's wages by outside employers of labor, secured in the city. He and some other men, he says, answered an advertisement by a Sussex street employment bureau, in Ottawa, and having paid \$1 as fee and been engaged, were given a contract signed by the agent, which stated that their wages were to be \$1.50 a day with a deduction of \$3.50 a week for board as well as a sum of \$1.15 which had been advanced them as railway fare and was to be kept from their first month's pay. So far everything was clearly defined and explained, but he claims when they reached the camp the timekeeper asked for their contracts for the purpose of taking their names, promising to return them when he had finished with them. He did not do so and when pay day came they were told that the charge for board per week would be \$4.00 and not \$3.50 as set forth in the contract. Naturally the men referred him to the employer who had engaged them in Ottawa and the timekeeper promised that he would draw the attention of the manager to the matter. Nothing more was heard by them with reference to the subject until their time was handed to them at the end of the month when they discovered that in addition to being charged \$4.00 a week for their keep they had also been mulcted 50 cents for doctor's fees besides which, they were obliged to pay a commission of 15 cents to have their checks cashed at the local bank. After this a number of men left, a few remaining at work to the commencement of the following month. These did not remain long and when their time sheets were handed to them on leaving they found that a charge of \$1 had been entered against them on account of doctor's fees. This gave rise to much indignation, which the correspondent expressed.

Enquiries at the employment agency elicited a statement that there was no binding agreement whatever existing between the employers and the agents who supplied them with labor, in regard to the wages to be paid or charges to be deducted monthly.

At one time it was not customary to have a medical man attend the camps regularly. Some objections were made by the men and an arrangement was made to have a camp doctor retained and a specified amount deducted from the men's monthly pay to constitute the doctor's salary. This custom has lately fallen into disuse in some localities.

With reference to the boarding arrangements, it was learned by the "Citizen" that except in a few instances they were generally made by the men themselves or else board was provided as part wages by the employers. The amount paid in cases where the men were called upon to supply their own food depended to a great extent on the locality where the work was being carried out. Another question over which there seems to be some difference is that of train fare. When a man is engaged he is given to understand that should he remain at work the whole of the time that the season of his particular employment covers, his fare is provided gratis. If, however, he should leave before its completion the amount advanced would be taken off his time. This was considered a fair proceeding but it was claimed by men in town that this had not been done and that they were obliged to pay from their first month's wages the cost of their transportation, even though they afterwards remained at work during the whole period of the lumber drive or other occupation in which they might be engaged.

The employment agents claim that if any change is made from the understood wages it is the fault of the bosses in the camps and not of the employment agents.

Lumber operators at Fredericton have been preparing actively for the spring driving operations. The operators from the head of the St. John river include Mr. W. J. Noble, who says that conditions are all that could be desired and that the prospects are excellent. A foot of heavy snow has fallen on the upper St. John this week, and snow is now over three and a half feet deep and so solid that people can walk through the woods without the use of snowshoes. Other operators from the same section state that the prospects for good driving are excellent, but it is not expected that there will be much driving before the first of May. Wages of \$1.75 and \$2.00 per day are offered, with plenty of men available.

Electricity in the Camps.

The Cranbrook "Prospector" says: It is far from extravagant to look for the advent of the Bull River Power Company among the many camps in this district before the end of the year.

This company have constructed a bed for their big flume for nearly two miles. Bulkheads have been built on both sides of Bull river, and the full flow of the river can be turned into the big flume, which will be five feet high and sixteen feet wide. Geo. Henderson, manager of the company, was in Cranbrook recently purchasing a saw mill, which will be shipped to Bull river immediately. Mr. Henderson also purchased a planer. Work on the construction of the flume will commence as soon as the mill is in operation.

When the plant of the Bull River Company is in operation it is expected that electric power will be transmitted to almost every city and town, and to all the mining and lumbering camps in Southeast Kootenay. The capacity of the power plant, it is estimated, will be from eight to ten thousand horse-power.

Plenty of Work in Saskatchewan Camps.

Lumbering circles at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, are active. Gangs of lumberjacks have been sent north to bring down a drive of 50,000,000 feet of logs which have been cut about 100 miles from that city. The Prince Albert Lumber Company has a cut of 10,000,000 feet on the Shell river from last year's operations and about 35,000,000 feet were taken out during the winter. William Cowan & Company have nearly 25,000,000 feet on the upper reaches of the Sturgeon river. This company proposes enlarging its mill and will cut 30,000,000 feet of lumber this summer. The Sturgeon Lake Lumber Company has finished hauling its manufactured lumber from its mill seventy miles north of Prince Albert. The work was done by means of a steam engine, operated over an ice road. The company will move its mill to a new limit near Candle lake.

Lumbermen's Interest in Game.

Prof. Fernow, of the University of Toronto, lectured before the Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association recently on the importance of preserving the forests, as far as the protection of fish and game was concerned.

The economic aspect of the forests, as well as both game and fisheries, and their maintenance as continuous resources of a country, he said, engaged the foremost interests of the forester. Just as the forest in Germany was managed for a sustained yield, with a view to furnishing continuous crops, so in the Government forests and waters, game and fish were managed for a sustained yield for continuity. In Germany the Government forests were divided into districts; each containing from 5 to 2,500 acres, with a chief forester as resident manager, who each year submitted a plan of specific operations. In this report was contained a statement of the game on hand, and a budget of the number of pieces of given description that it would be possible to shoot without diminishing the supply. This shooting plan, though, only referred to big game.

In making up the budget, the principle was to keep up a moderate supply of game without too much damage to forest and field; for it must be understood that game was liable to damage young plantations and neighboring field crops, and hence the forest interests and the game interests must be carefully balanced.

The obvious practical steps to be taken were: (1) The organization of a competent Government agency to inaugurate a forest management which involved more than a few half-hearted regulations in restricting the lumbermen; (2) increased vigilance in suppressing the forest fires, which would be easier and cheaper if carried on by permanent foresters instead of temporary rangers; (3) Withdrawal from the operations of existing timber license laws and reservation of all lands that were only fit for timber growing segregating the lands fit for settlement, and strictly preventing all unfit lands from being settled.

An Edmonton despatch reports that eight million feet of timber was cut in Poplar Creek camp. This is a record for Alberta.

The driving prospects on the Restigouche river and branches are good, and from present indications there ought to be good water. The recent snow storms have added much to the reserve stock, and the cold weather has not wasted the snow. With warm weather there will be abundance of water.

CAMP SUPPLIES

When you are needing Grocery Supplies of any kind it will be to your advantage to communicate with us, because we are right in line on this class of business and can surely make it pay you to get our quotations, and also take an opportunity of just seeing how well we can, and do do this work.

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THE BEST AND MOST DURABLE WOOD

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Nineteen of the Largest and Best Equipped Mills in Louisiana
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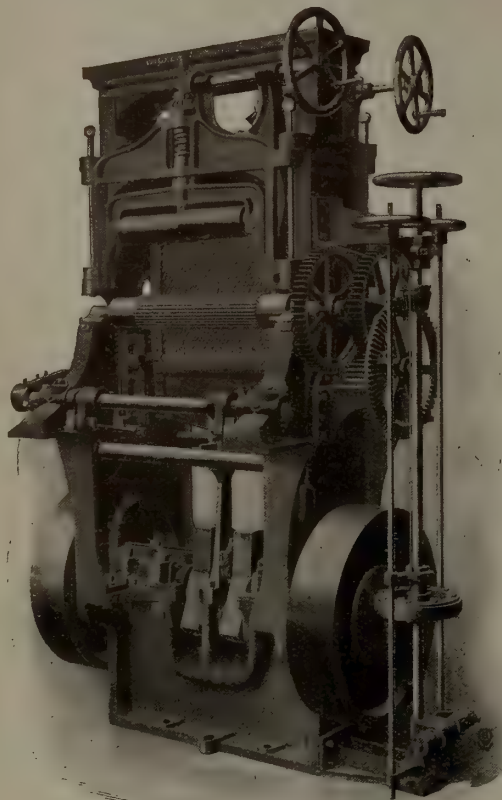
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Toronto95 William Street
New York**THE NEWS**

Mr. E. A. O'Connor has purchased and is operating the new shingle mill, recently built by Chas. Warwick in South Vancouver, B.C.

The import of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick spruce and pine deals to the Mersey during the month of March exceeded that of March, 1907.

William Holden and L. M. Proctor, of Vancouver, have bought the plant, limits and interests of the Lillooet Lumber Company, at Port Haney, B. C.

The Lillooet Lumber Company, who have a mill at Port Haney, B.C., on the Fraser river, have sold out to Wm. Holden and L. M. Proctor, of Vancouver.

Improvements are being made to the Patrick mill, near Nelson, B.C., on the Kootenay river, which will considerably increase the capacity of the plant.

James B. Beveridge, who last fall was refused a bonus at Newcastle, is building a pulp mill at Lower Derby, about six miles from Newcastle. A rapid brook supplies water.

Mr. John R. Booth will bring down the Ottawa this year a raft of square timber, which may possibly be the last one of these striking features of the lumber industry of this section.

It is stated that the Quatsino Power & Pulp Company, Quatsino, B. C. have just completed plans for the construction of a large pulp mill and that work will start immediately.

The North American Land & Lumber Company, of Dubuque, Iowa, who have been operating the Cedar Valley mill at Fernie, B.C., will greatly enlarge their plant. Work will be commenced at once.

The Winnipeg Board of Control have instructed the city engineer to furnish estimates of the amount of lumber required in civic works this summer with a view to calling for tenders immediately.

Tenders will be received by J. Moore, reeve, Lakeside, Ont., up to May 15th, for 16,000 feet of cedar, 12 feet by 4 inches; 3,000 feet of cedar, 14 feet by 2 inches, and centre piece, 208 feet by 6 x 8 inches.

The condition of Mr. John Charlton, for so many years member in the House of Commons for North Norfolk, and a member of the lumber firm of J. & W. A. Charlton, has become so serious that his recovery is hardly expected.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has received an enquiry for collapsible furniture and canoes from Henry G. Halin, 19 Pelzerstrasse, Hamburg, Germany. They are required for the export trade on the West African coast.

Mr. Robert Watt, 201 Campbell avenue, has applied for permission to erect a brick building to be used as a planing mill and factory, at the corner of Campbell avenue and Tennyson avenue, Toronto, and to establish a general lumber business.

Vancouver timbermen met together recently and passed resolutions asking the federal government to cancel the clause in leases enforcing the cutting of timber and building sawmills on railway belt lands until the timber industry is in better shape.

British Columbia mills have their yards full, and there are logs on hand sufficient to last for six months. Coast mills have started again. Shingle mills have also resumed cutting, and by another month about all of the Kootenay mills will be going again.

Mr. J. D. Sinclair has disposed of his saw mill plant and timber limits, including water rights, etc., at Roy, B.C., to a firm known as Davidson, Ward & Company. The senior member of the new concern is Mr. J. M. Davidson, of the Alaska Building, Seattle.

The Sunset Lumber Company, Nelson, B. C., which has acquired timber limits on Vancouver Island, has been floated on a capitalization of \$200,000. The major portion of the stock has been subscribed locally, but there is also Winnipeg and Ontario capital invested.

With the development of the fruit-growing industry in British Columbia there is a demand for boxes, and different mills are putting in plants to supply these. The latest are the Loftus Bros., near Boundary Falls, and the Kettle River Lumber Company at Grand Forks.

The Hastings Sawmill, of Vancouver, claim to have the record cargo, being that shipped on the J. D. Everett to the United Kingdom in 1902. This information has come out because of the publication that the ships Sussex and Hillston took what was claimed to be the record cargoes from Puget Sound recently.

Inspection is being made by agents of the British Columbia Provincial Timber Department to see that hand loggers are complying with the regulations. A number of licenses are expiring, and as they are not renewable, the officers will make sure that operations are not continued beyond the time limit of the licenses.

On June 24th, at Ottawa, there will be offered for sale by public auction timber berths numbered 1 to 8, inclusive, covering the pine timber of nine inches in diameter and over at the Dokis Indian Reserve, situate on the French river. Particulars may be obtained of J. D. McLean, Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

Following are the officers of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company, elected at the annual meeting recently held: President, A. C. Flumerfelt; vice-president, J. A. McNair; manager and treasurer, H. Davidson; secretary, C. H. Farrow; other directors, R. McNair, Jas. Ramsay, A. B. Erskine, R. J. Ker and D. M. Rogers.

By a large timber transaction recently closed at Vancouver by D. Van Wagener and J. G. Fitch, 250,000,000 feet of lumber within twenty-four miles of the city have changed hands. It is stated that \$400,000 will be expended in June upon the erection of a new mill. Mr. D. Van Wagener, mining engineer, of New York, represents the purchasers.

The appeal of the Independent Lumber Company of Vancouver vs. the Canadian Pacific Timber Company, in which \$30,000 was involved, has been dismissed. The Independent Company was suing for \$30,000 damages for breach of agreement to supply them with from eight to fourteen million feet of timber, and the defence set up was that there was not a completed contract.

Charles F. Lindmark, managing director of the Revelstoke Sawmills Company and mayor of Revelstoke, B. C., was on the coast recently and advocated the establishment of a college of forestry in British Columbia. He suggested that reciprocal arrangements be made between the provincial and dominion governments, with the end in view of training the most competent young men from the lumbering camps of the province.

American lumbermen have not all been so well able to weather the financial storm of the past season as their Canadian confreres. A report from Portland, Me., tells of the failure of S. A. Nye, of Fairfield. As an individual, and as a member

of three partnerships, he has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are given at nearly \$1,000,000, which are mostly in the partnership business.

J. W. Stewart, of the railway contracting firm of Foley, Welch & Stewart, Winnipeg, was the successful tenderer for dominion timber lands between the Pease river and Lesser Slave lake. He secured 330 square miles for \$7,000, being the only bidder in each case. J. D. McArthur, another railway contractor, also of Winnipeg, has bonded fifty-one limits in the Kitimaat valley, owned by J. McKercher, Vancouver.

Mr. S. Baxter of Toronto, who recently made a departmental trip around Salt Spring Island brought back with him a set of photographs of a splendid stick of timber which was recently cut down on W. E. Scott's land near Ganges Harbor by axemen in the employ of Messrs. Marrett & Company, loggers. This tree furnished a log of clear timber 200 feet in length and 10 feet in diameter at some 8 or 10 feet from the ground.

Lumbermen working on the Northern British Columbia coast have formed an association which will work in harmony with the other associations of the province. The officers of the new organization, known as the Northern British Columbia Manufacturers' Association, are: J. M. MacKinnon, honorary president; W. B. Stephenson, president; R. G. Cunningham, Capt. McCroskie and G. S. McTavish, vice-presidents; C. A. Dunlap, secretary-treasurer.

Among recent concerns to secure incorporation are the Pennsylvania Lumber & Mineral Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., capitalized at \$100,000; incorporators, J. F. Ancona, T. C. Ancona and C. J. Peters, all of Reading, Penn., and others. Also the Burchard Lumber Company, Saskatoon, Sask., capitalized at \$100,000, the incorporators of which are C. J. Burchard, of Saskatoon, Sask., E. E. Heiner, H. Pierce, G. H. Poirier and H. Stoltze, all of St. Paul, Minn.

In the British Columbia interior, the cutting of ties has created an activity among lumbermen. Three-quarters of a million ties will be taken out this year, some of the large contractors being D. B. Dulmage, of Cranbrook, who will get out 150,000, and more when those are ready. C. R. Riel, of Creston, has cut 100,000. On the coast, G. T. P. orders for ties and timbers have brought business to the mills at Tynehead, Haney, Hammond, and the Brunette Sawmill Company.

In Amherst, N.S., a new company is being formed, to be known as the Amherst Woodworking Company, with \$100,000 capital, which will take over the interests of the Sillicker Company, Limited. The Sillicker Company, of Halifax, will take a large share of the stock. D. G. McDonald, lumberman, of Truro, N.S., will also be heavily concerned in this new enterprise. The company will carry on a business similar to that carried on for years in Amherst by the Sillicker Company, but on a larger scale. Stock is being subscribed in Amherst.

Efforts are being made to secure at least a portion of H. A. Jones' boom, which was lost outside the Narrows at Vancouver recently, when being towed round to False Creek by the "Clara Young." The logs were scattered along the beach from Gower Point to Mission Point, and the tug Le Roi was sent up to see what she could do in the way of salvage. A number of logs have been washed ashore at Roberts Creek, and six teams were busy dragging them beyond high water mark, and piling. It is hoped that the bulk of the logs will be recovered.

Edward Henderson, of Crescent City, Cal.; J. N. Brittain, of Ballard, Wash., and the Chippewa Lumber & Land Company, of Wisconsin, are the defendants in a suit brought by Canadian claimants of limits near Alberni, on the west coast of Vancouver. Seventy-nine claims were staked last summer by the Americans, but it is stated that forty-two of these interfere with the thirty-seven staked by the Canadians. By the new law, the dispute is settled in the court, instead of by the Chief Commissioner. The court is asked to set these forty-two aside and to give damages if fraud is proven.

A large and representative gathering of lumbermen, mill and business men, affected by the order of the Dominion Government respecting the operation of timber licenses within the railway belt, was recently convened in Vancouver. The meeting passed a resolution which fully stated the conditions existing, and the hardship that would be worked upon the business interests of British Columbia should the order be enforced. A petition, the terms of which were similar to those of the resolution, was prepared and circulated among those present, and will be more extensively circulated before being forwarded to Ottawa.

A painful accident, that nearly proved fatal, occurred a short time ago in Pellissier's sawmill, at St. Peters, in the district of Wakefield, Que. An employe, named Prevost, was attending a circular saw when in some way a piece of wood stuck to the machine saw. Prevost jumped on to the saw table and tried to kick the piece of wood off. In doing so his foot caught in the saw and he was being drawn in to certain death when a fellow workman with remarkable presence of mind jumped to the brake and applied it just as the saw cut through one of Prevost's arms. As it was his leg was broken and his arm hanging. He was immediately bound up as well as his companions could manage and hurried to the railway station. Arrived at Ottawa he was taken to the Water street hospital, where both the leg and arm were amputated.

Recent British Columbia incorporations include the following: Terminal Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, capitalized at \$100,000; president, T. F. Paterson; manager, W. Cooke. Victoria Tie & Timber Company, Limited, capitalized at \$10,000. Vancouver Island Logging & Mill Company, Limited, capitalized at \$10,000. Valley Timber Company, Limited, capitalized at \$25,000; head office, 1605 Georgia street Vancouver; G. F. Gibson, director. Westholme Lumber Company, Limited, capitalized at \$25,000, succeeding the lumber manufacturing business of Frank Lloyd, Westholme, Vancouver; among those interested is Chas. D. McNab, of Cranbrook and Island. Wilson Logging & Timber Company, Limited, capitalized at \$50,000; head office, 45 Davis Chambers, Vancouver; P. A. Wilson, manager. Watkins Logging & General Contract Company, Limited, capitalized at \$100,000. Western Lumber Company, Limited, capitalized at \$50,000; head office, Fernie; R. W. Wood, manager.

The annual general meeting of the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, was held recently at their head office, Hull, when the president and treasurer, Mr. W. H. Howley, presented the statement of last year's operations before the shareholders, and reported that the company had a fairly profitable year in 1907, notwithstanding the increased cost of materials used and in spite of the serious competition and cutting of prices in some of the important lines they manufacture. The heaviest cuts were in woodenware and in paper bags, of which they have a large enough capacity to supply the bulk of the trade in Canada. Mr. Rowley reported that there had been no "let up" in the volume of the company's business throughout Canada, where they have nearly a score of branches and agencies and depots established, all the way from Halifax to Victoria. While sales in some lines had fallen off owing to competition, sales in other lines had increased more than enough to counterbalance this. Directors were re-elected as follows: S. S. Cushman, vice-president, J.P.; (Mrs.) J. G. H. Eddy, J. J. Gormully, K.C., G. H. Millen, joint manager, W. H. Rowley, J.P., president and treasurer.

DRY STOCK READY FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

2 cars 1 x 18 to 23" panel and No. 1 Poplar.	20 cars 1 x 8 to 12" box boards Cottonwood.
6 " 1" 1st and 2nds Poplar.	19 " 1 x 13 to 17 1st and 2nds "
6 " 1" No. 1 common Poplar.	21 " 1 x 13 to 17 No. 1 common "
6 " 1" No. 2 " "	20 " 1 x 6 to 12" 1st and 2nds "
8 " 1" mill cull Poplar.	15 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 1 common Cottonwood
2 " 1 x 18 and wider panel and No. 1 Cottonwood.	20 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 2 " "
15 " 5/4 No. 1 common Cottonwood.	15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red or white Oak.
5 " 1 x 13 to 17" box boards Cottonwood.	24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red or white Oak.

American Lumber & Manfg. Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN DONOGH LUMBER CO., Limited Pine, Spruce and Hemlock WHOLESALE

1212 TRADERS BANK CHAMBERS
Phone Main 1733

TORONTO

SHINGLES WANTED

If you wish to dispose of your season's cut of

PINE and CEDAR SHINGLES, FOR CASH

write, quoting lowest prices, giving quantity of each grade that you are able to supply.

C. A. LARKIN, 40 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

Christy, Moir Company

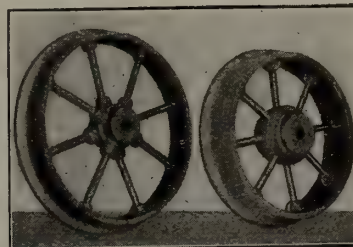
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS OF

LUMBER SPRUCE - SPRUCE

Always in the Market for Mill Cuts

Always for Sale

149 Broadway, NEW YORK



Our special

Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

MIDLAND ENGINE WORKS CO.

MIDLAND, ONT.

WE WANT

To Buy

To Sell

2 in. Soft Maple C & B
1 in. 5/4 in. 6/4 in. Cull Soft Elm
1 in. Cull Basswood
Cedar posts 5 in. and up 8 ft
1 in. Cull Spruce
1 in. Wormy Soft Maple
1 in. Balm C & B
1 in. Wormy Chestnut
5/4 in. 6/4 in. Soft Elm C & B
2 in. Hard Maple C & B
5/4 in. 6/4 in. 2 in. Basswood C & B
1 in. 6/4 in. 2 in. Black Ash C & B
1 in. Tamarac

2 in. Rock Elm
2 in. Tamarac
8 in. 9 in. 10 in. Cedar posts
1 in. 6/4 in 2 in. 3 in. 4 in. Birch
2 in. Hard Maple Common and Cull
1 in. 6/4 2 in. Soft Maple
1 in. Chestnut C & B
1 in. 6/4 in. 2 in. Beech
1 in. Oak

The R. E. Kinsman Lumber Co.

HAMILTON LIMITED - ONTARIO

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

SARNIA, ONT.

SHINGLES.

XXX B. C. a Cedar	3.20
X X B. C. Cedar	2.35
X X X Dimension	2.65

LATH.

No. 1 White Pine	4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	4.50

HARDWOODS, CAR LOTS, F. O. B. WINNIPEG.

THE PREVAILING PRICES, PER 1M FEET, FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER ARE:	
1" C/ands plain Oak	\$60 00
2" " " "	65 00
3" " " "	70 00
4" " " "	75 00
5" " " "	80 00
6" " " "	85 00
7" " " "	90 00
8" " " "	95 00
9" " " "	100 00
10" " " "	105 00
11" " " "	110 00
12" " " "	115 00
13" " " "	120 00
14" " " "	125 00
15" " " "	130 00
16" " " "	135 00
17" " " "	140 00
18" " " "	145 00
19" " " "	150 00
20" " " "	155 00
21" " " "	160 00
22" " " "	165 00
23" " " "	170 00
24" " " "	175 00
25" " " "	180 00
26" " " "	185 00
27" " " "	190 00
28" " " "	195 00
29" " " "	200 00
30" " " "	205 00
31" " " "	210 00
32" " " "	215 00
33" " " "	220 00
34" " " "	225 00
35" " " "	230 00
36" " " "	235 00
37" " " "	240 00
38" " " "	245 00
39" " " "	250 00
40" " " "	255 00
41" " " "	260 00
42" " " "	265 00
43" " " "	270 00
44" " " "	275 00
45" " " "	280 00
46" " " "	285 00
47" " " "	290 00
48" " " "	295 00
49" " " "	300 00
50" " " "	305 00
51" " " "	310 00
52" " " "	315 00
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60" " " "	355 00
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62" " " "	365 00
63" " " "	370 00
64" " " "	375 00
65" " " "	380 00
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67" " " "	390 00
68" " " "	395 00
69" " " "	400 00
70" " " "	405 00
71" " " "	410 00
72" " " "	415 00
73" " " "	420 00
74" " " "	425 00
75" " " "	430 00
76" " " "	435 00
77" " " "	440 00
78" " " "	445 00
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80" " " "	455 00
81" " " "	460 00
82" " " "	465 00
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85" " " "	480 00
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87" " " "	490 00
88" " " "	495 00
89" " " "	500 00
90" " " "	505 00
91" " " "	510 00
92" " " "	515 00
93" " " "	520 00
94" " " "	525 00
95" " " "	530 00
96" " " "	535 00
97" " " "	540 00
98" " " "	545 00
99" " " "	550 00
100" " " "	555 00

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, and 2	40 00
2 1/2 in.	42 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	90 00
4 in.	95 00
Selects 1 in.	73 00
1 1/2 to 2 in.	72 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	85 00
4 in.	90 00
Fine common, 1 in.	57 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in.	59 00
2 in.	61 00
3 in.	80 00
4 in.	85 00
Cut up, No. 1, 1 in.	45 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in.	54 00
2" No. 1 Cuts	58 00
No. 2, 1 in.	28 00
No. 2, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, and 1 1/2 in.	43 00
No. 3, 1 1/2, and 1 1/2 in.	32 00
No. 3 1 1/2, and 1 1/2 in.	35 00
Dressing 1 1/2 in.	42 00
1 1/2 x 10 and 12.	45 00
1 1/2 in.	40 00
2 in.	42 00
Shelving, No. 1, 1 1/2 in.	45 00
No. 1 Mold strips 1 to 2 in.	54 00
No. 2 Moulding Strips, 1 to 2 in.	42 00
Barn, No. 1, 1 1/2 in.	37 00
6 and 8 in.	32 00
No. 2, 10 in.	32 00
No. 2, 12 in.	33 00
No. 3, 10 in.	27 00
No. 3, 12 in.	28 00
Box, 1 x 4.	21 00
1 x 6 & up.	24 00
1 x 10.	24 00
1 x 12.	25 00
1 x 13 and up.	26 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in.	25 00
Mill Cull, 1.	20 00
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	20 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch.	40 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch.	44 00
2 1/2 to 4 inch.	48 00
Strips	22 00
Com. and culls	14 00

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd 6 inch up.	40 00
Com. good cuts	14 00

BIRCH.

1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up.	30 00
Common and good culls.	16 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up.	32 00
Common and culls.	15 00

MAPLE

1st and 2nd hand	20 00
Common and culls	14 00
1st and 2nd, soft.	20 00
Common and culls.	12 00

BOSTON, MASS.

White Pine Uppers, 1 to 2 inch.	\$93 00 to \$90 00
Selects, 1 to 2 inch.	78 00
Fine Common, 1 inch.	58 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch.	64 00
No. 1 Cuts 1 inch.	48 00
1 1/2 to 2 in h.	58 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 inch.	35 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch.	48 00
Barn Boards, No. 1.	37 00
No. 2.	34 00
No. 3.	30 00
Spruce, 10 and 12 in dimension.	23 00
9 in. and under.	21 50
10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 ft. and up.	23 50
2 x 2, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 and 3 x 4 random lengths, 10 ft. and up.	19 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 10 ft. and up.	20 00
5 in. and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. & up, p. 18	19 00
Out Spruce boards, p. 1 s.	17 00
1 x 2 and 1 x 3 turring p. 1 s clipped and bundled	19 00
1 1/2" Spruce laths	3 50
1 1/2" "	3 25

NEW BRUNSWICK CEDAR SHINGLES

Extras	\$ 4 00
Clears	3 60
Second clears	2 40
Clear Whites	2 35
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	1 20
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	1 60

BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLES.

Red Cedar Extra, 16" 5 butts to 2"	4 00
" " Eureka, 18" " " "	4 70
" " Perfections, 5 butts to 2 3/4"	5 00

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	45 00
1 in., 8" and up wide	53 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2"	55 00
2"	56 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 50
No. 1, 48" pine	4 00

CUTS AND BETTER.

6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 better.	52 00
8/4 " " "	54 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2	44 00
8/4 " " "	46 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3	40 00
8/4 " " "	43 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide.	37 00
1 1/4 in.	48 00
1 1/2 in.	48 00
2 in.	50 00
2 1/2 and 3"	70 00
4 in.	75 00

NO. 2 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide.	24 00
1 1/4"	37 00
1 1/2"	37 00
2"	40 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4"	55 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide.	21 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2"	26 00
2"	26 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4"	38 00

MILL RUN.

1" x 4"	\$23 00
1" x 5"	25 00
1" x 6 and 8"	25 00
1" x 10"	27 00
1" x 12"	29 00
1" x 13 and up	29 00
1 1/4 x 4 and 5"	26 00

NO. 1 BARN.

1 in.	27 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	31 00
2 1/2 and 3"	33 00
4"	38 00

NO. 2 BARN.

1 in.	26 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	29 00
2 1/2 and 3"	28 00

NO. 3 BARN.

1 in.	23 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	26 00
1" mill culls, 1"	23 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	17 00

BOX.

No. 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2"	21 00
No. 1 mill culls, 1"	23 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	17 00

MILL CULLS.

Mill run culls, 1"	16 00
1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2"	16 00
No. 2.	15 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. I. S. AND 1 E.

Dimensions	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	17 50	20 50	21 00	21 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	20 00	20 50	21 00	21 00
2 x 10	20 50	21 00	22 50	22 50
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	23 50	23 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	Flooring
2 x 4-12	4 or 6 inch No. 1
2 x 4-8-14-16	" " " 2
2 x 4-10-18-20	" " " 3
2 x 6 }	8 to 16.

Common Boards

4 inch.	\$19 00
6 "	21 50
8 "	22 50
10 "	22 50
12 "	22 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce.	4 75
No. 2 "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

Dimensions	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	25 00	24 00
3 x 12	26 00	25 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	23 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft.		30 80

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. I. S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	\$22 50
" " " " 18 to 32 ft.	24 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	23 00
18, 20, 22 ft.	35 00
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	27 00
2 x 14 up to 32 ft.	27 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 50
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	26 50
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	24 50
3 x 14, 4 x 14	27 50

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16, up to 32.	\$27 30
10 x 20	29 30
8 x 20	30 80

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No. 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	40 00
B. C. Fir	40 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	24 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	23 50
B. C. Fir 16 ft., 12 in.	22 50
B. C. Fir 16 ft., 6 in.	21 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. I. S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch.	\$27 00
" 2 "	24 00
" 3 "	22 00
" 4 "	21 00
" 5 "	18 00

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

1 inch No. 1 Pine cuts & better....	\$47 00	49 00	2x4 to 8in., 10 to 16ft.	20 00	21 00
1½ inch No. 1 cuts and better, ..	54 00	56 00	2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.	22 00	24 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better....	56 00	58 00	Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried		54 00
1½ inch No. 2 Pine cuts and better	46 00	47 00	Clear in. B.C. cedar air dried boat lumber ..		57 00
2" No. 2 Pine Cuts and B.tter....	48 00	50 00	Douglas fir dimension timber up to 30 ft.		37 00
1½ inch No. 3 Cuts and Better....	42 00	44 00	Fir flooring, edge grain		44 00
2" No. 3 Cuts and Better....	44 00	46 00	1½" No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath		4 00
1 in. Pine Dressing and better shorts	28 00	30 00	1½" No. 2 4ft. lath		3 50
1x4, 6 and 8 common	27 00	28 00	1½" No. 3½" pine		2 00
1 x 10 common....	30 00	32 00	1½" No. 1 4ft. hemlock lath..		3 50
1 x 12 common....	34 00	36 00	XX X X Pine Shingles		3 90
2 x 10 common....	28 00	30 00	XX Pine Shingles	2 60	2 75
2 and 3x 12 common	30 00	32 00	X Pine Shingles..		2 90
1 x 10 inch box and common ..	27 00	29 00	XX B.C. Cedar Shingles		2 75
" mill run sidings x 1 and 12 mill culls....	28 00	29 00	XXX 6 butts to 2'		3 60
1 in. mill cull sidings	20 00	21 00	XXXX 6 to 23-16"		3 82
1" dead cullsidings	14 00	15 00	XXXXX 5 to 2'		4 15
1½ inch flooring	32 00	34 00	XX No. 2, 6 to 2'		2 75
Spruce mill run ...	22 50	24 00	XX " 6 to 23-16"		
Spruce mill culls..	16 00	17 00	Red pine, clear and clear face.....	35 00	37 00
Hemlock 1x4 to 8in.	19 00	20 00	Red Pine, common	25 00	27 00

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

"Goods Well Bought are Half Sold"

WE do not know the origin of this quotation, the truth of it, however, is thoroughly realized and universally accepted by retailers of all lines of goods.

"WELL BOUGHT" can be given a variety of meanings but the only true definition is—the best value for the least money. Some people believe "well bought" synonymous with "cheapest price" without regard to the value received. This is poor judgment and a disastrous business policy to pursue. The success of our "Quality" policy has proved to our entire satisfaction that the lumber trade of today are fully alive to the benefits derived from handling the very best.

We have by far the best facilities for manufacturing, drying and dressing Spruce, found in Canada. It takes time, money and infinite care to keep our standards at all times up to the required mark, but it pays in the satisfaction of our customers and ourselves.

Our Springfield, Mass., sales office will take pleasure in quoting on your requirements for Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Sayabec, P. Q.

SAW & SHINGLE MILLS:
SAYABEC, P. Q. ST. MOISE, P. Q.
SALMON LAKE, P. Q. RED RIVER P. Q.

SALES OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY SPRUCE IN CANADA

Timber Limits For Sale

Spruce, Pine, Cedar, Hemlock
and other Timber Limits.

FINEST TIMBER SPLENDID LOCATION

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

CANADA MINERALS, Limited

401 McKinnon Building - Toronto

WIRE ROPE



Special Alligator Ropes,
any length, fitted with
proper attachments.
Saw Carriage Ropes.
Smoke Stack stays, etc.
Haulage Ropes. Stand-
ard and Langs Patent
Lay.

The B. Greening Wire Company
Limited

HAMITON, ONT.

MONTREAL, QUE.

The R. M. BEAL LEATHER CO.,

Limited.

LINDSAY

Manufacturers of

Larrigans
Lumberman's and
Prospector's Boots
Sporting Boots

Lumberman's Aprons

and Tanners of the Celebrated
English Oak Harness Leather



GALT MACHINE KNIFE WORKS



MACHINE KNIVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR **Woodworking Machines**

... Send for Price List ...

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited - Galt, O t.

A Lot of Others Have! Have You?

Used the "MIDLAND"

Band Wheel Grinder



The most Satisfactory
Grinder on the market to-
day. You can Grind up
at any time, thus by keep-
ing the WHEELS in
shape make and save
money if you'll

HOOK 'ER TO THE BAND MILL

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EXCLUSIVE AGENCY FOR

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HOE BITS and SHANKS
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OLDHAM BAND SAWS
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We make a Specialty of Hanchetts' Automatic Saw Sharpeners and Swages

THE A. J. BURTON SAW COMPANY
LIMITED

VANCOUVER, - B.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

INSERTED TOOTH **SAWS**
and all Solid Tooth Circular

There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

POINTS OF MERIT

MATERIAL

FINEST
CRUCIBLE STEEL

UNIFORMITY.
TOUGHNESS.
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.

**HARDENING
AND
TEMPERING**

DISSTON
METHOD

Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

GRINDING

DISSTON
METHOD

By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws, whether tapered or of even thickness, are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

TENSIONING

DISSTON
METHOD

The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

WE HAVE BEEN MAKING SAWS FOR OVER 68 YEARS

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

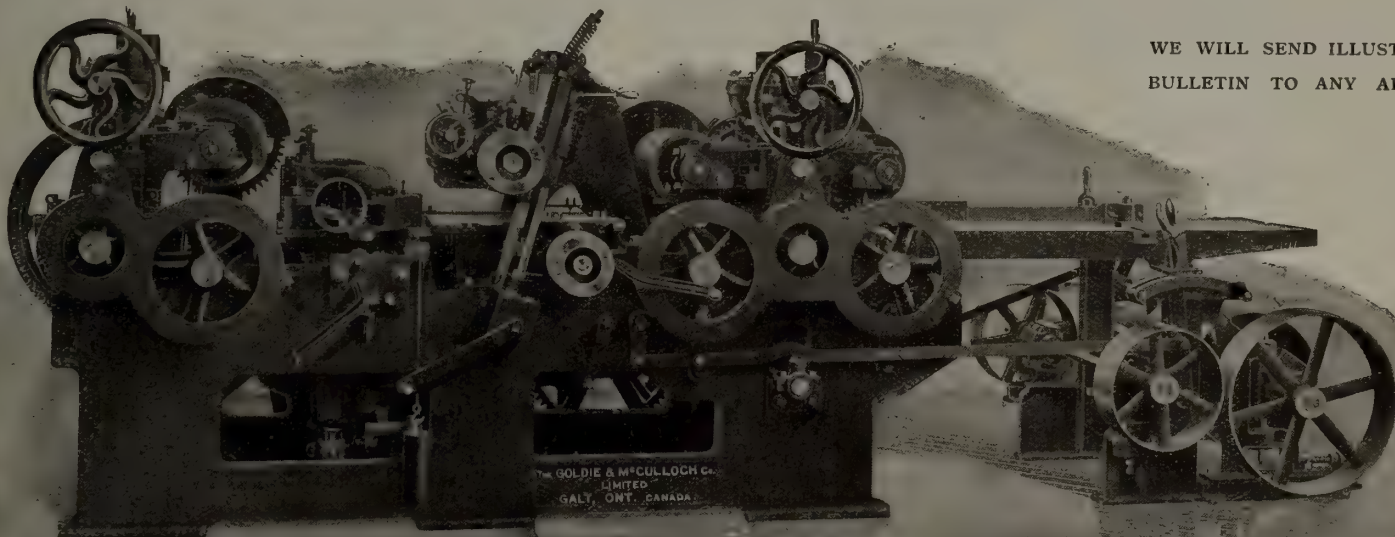
KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.



No. II Heavy Flooring Planer and Matcher

Turns out Flooring up to 120 ft. per minute, and the work is well done.



WE WILL SEND ILLUSTRATED
BULLETIN TO ANY ADDRESS

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B. C. SELLING AGENTS:

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ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS CROSS CUT



are in active demand wherever the finest saws are appreciated. They're just as perfect as money and brains can make them.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

A PERFECT SAW FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

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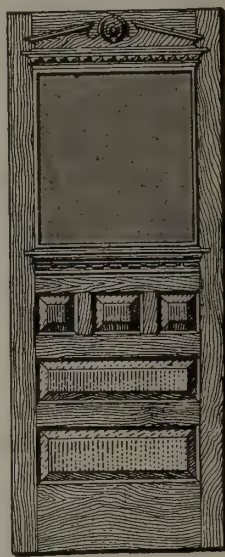
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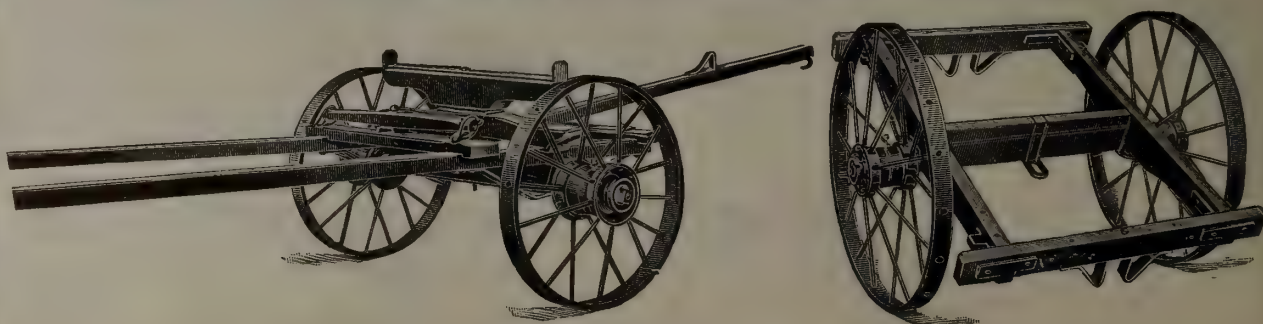
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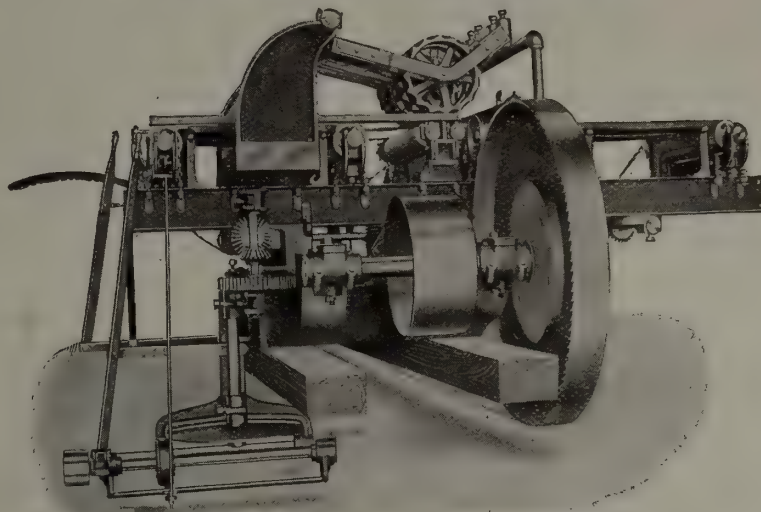
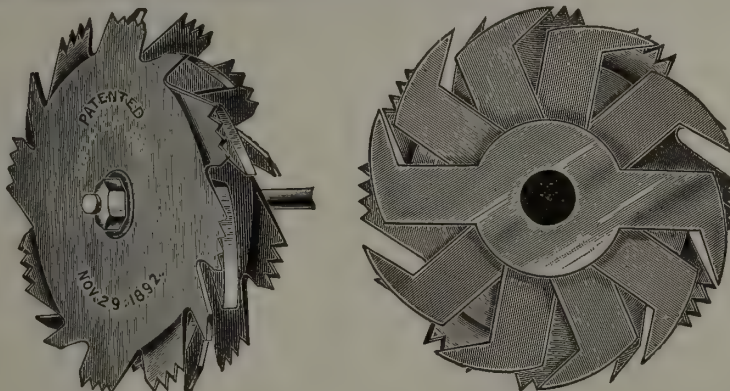
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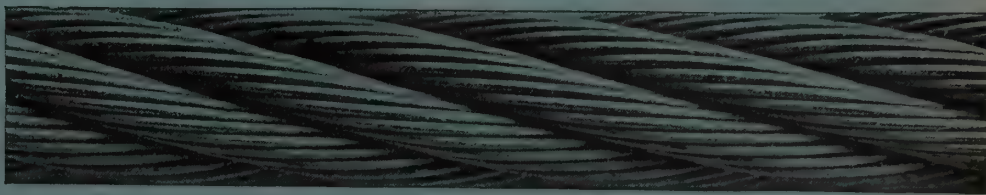
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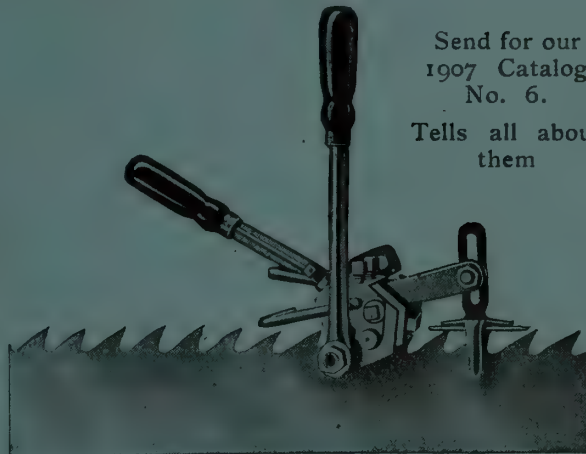
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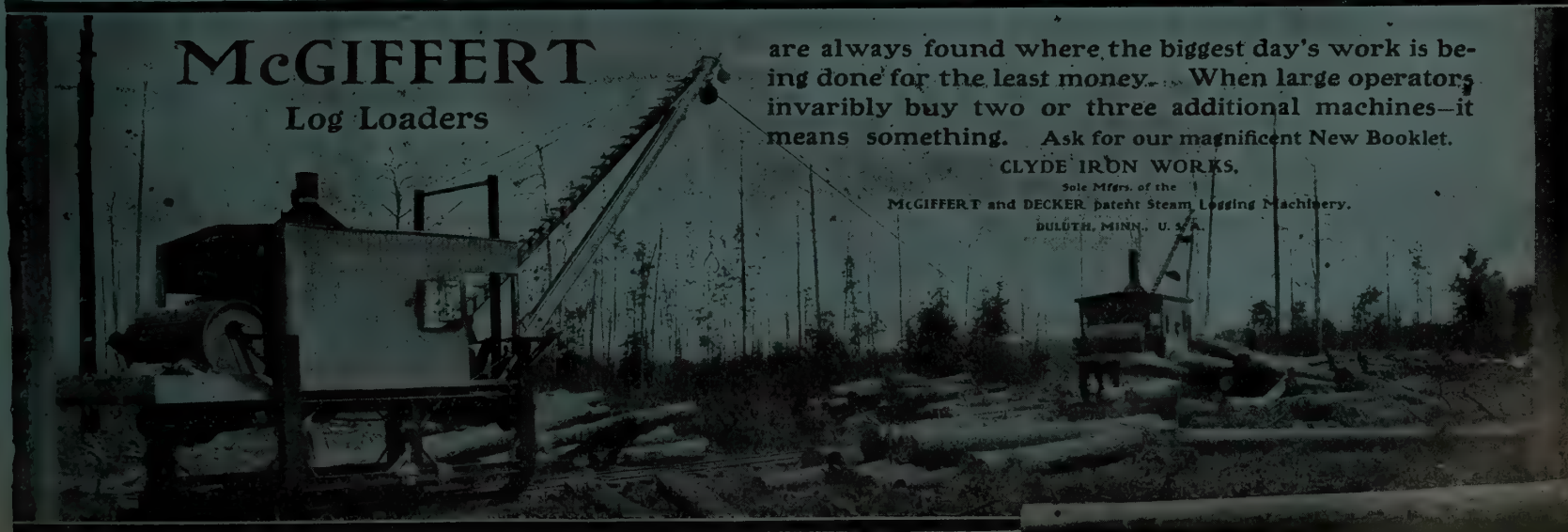
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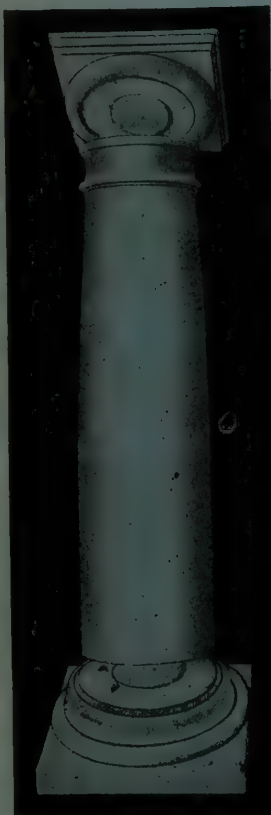
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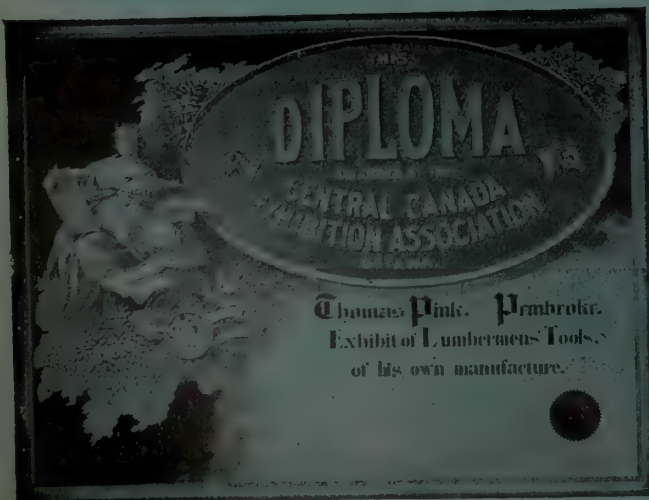
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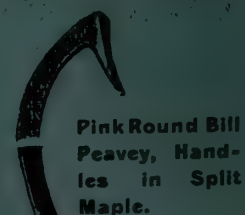
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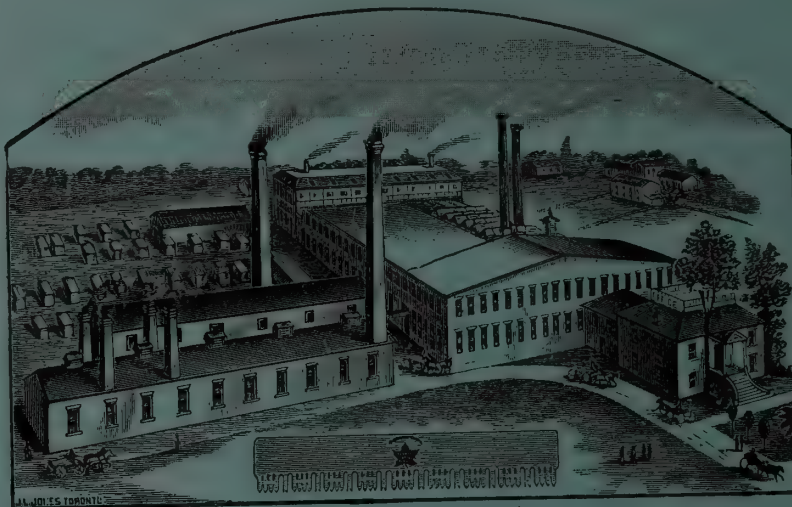
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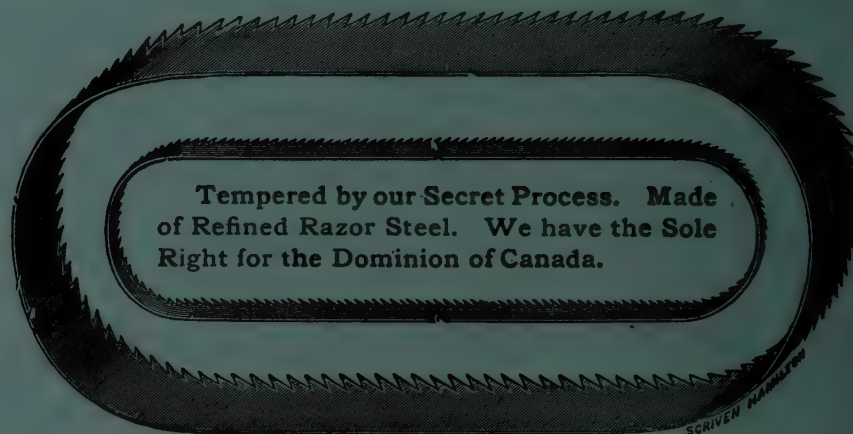
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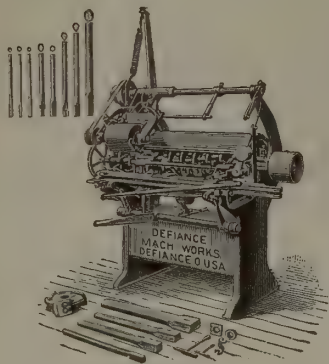
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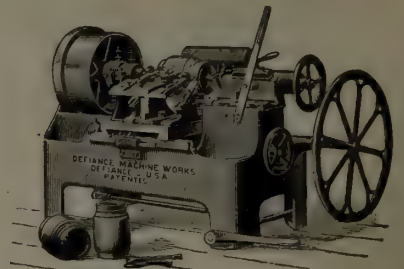
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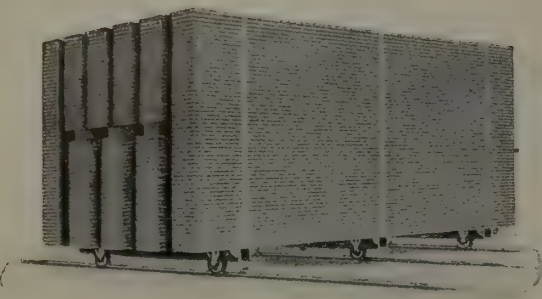
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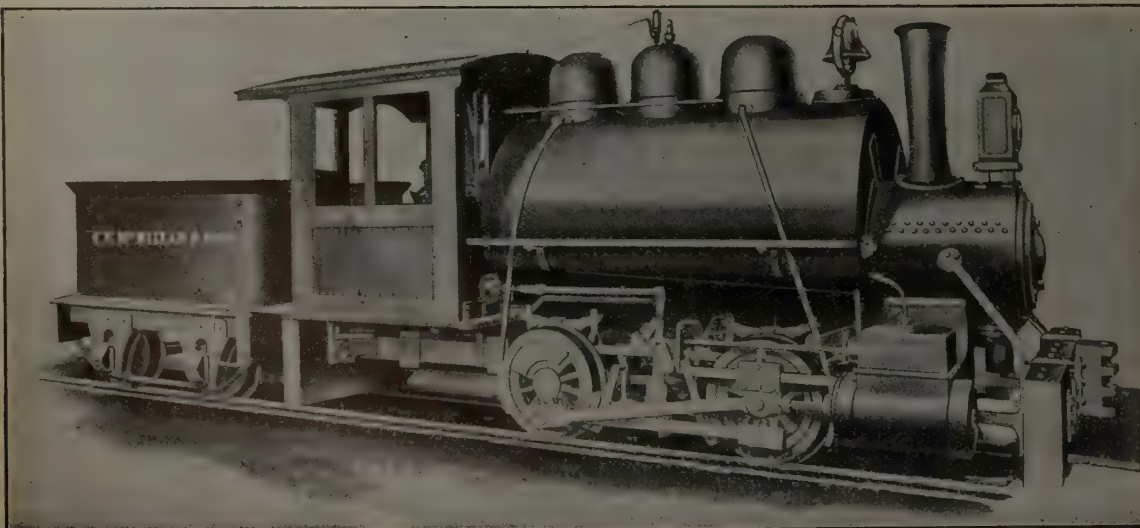
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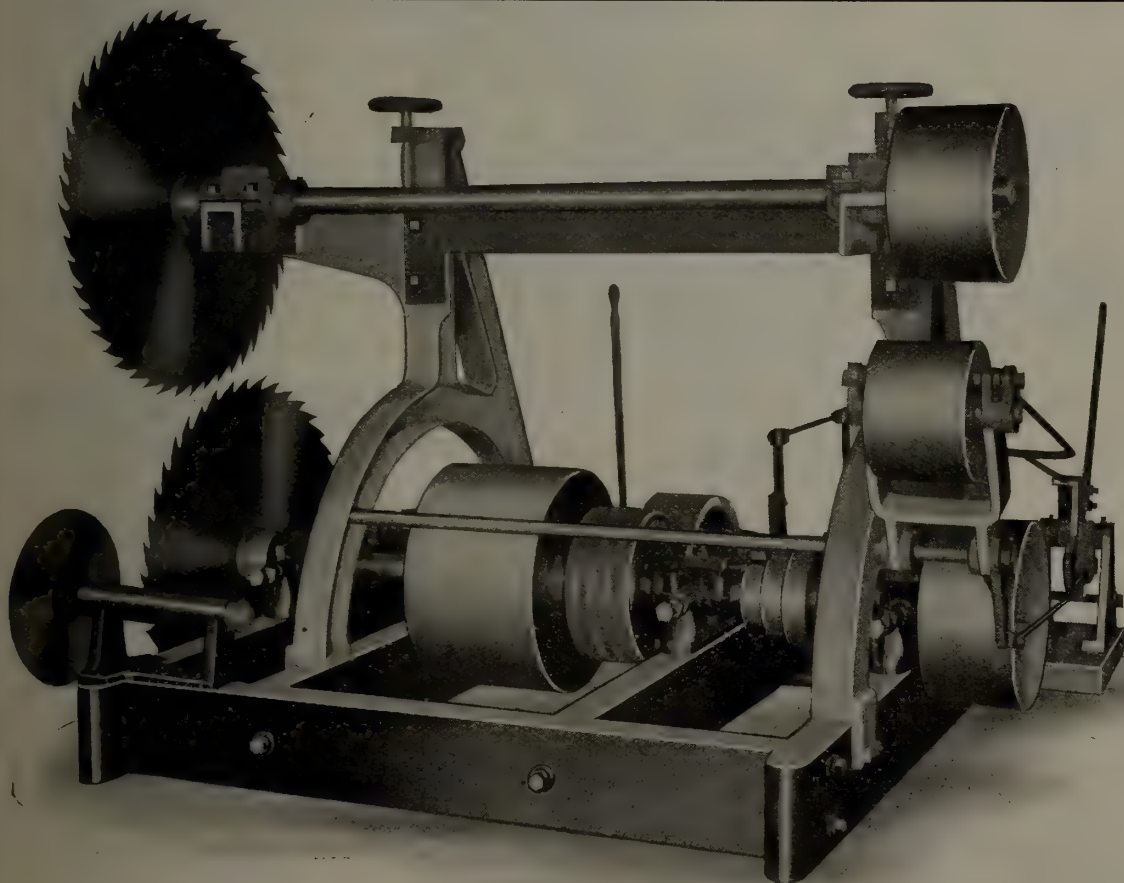
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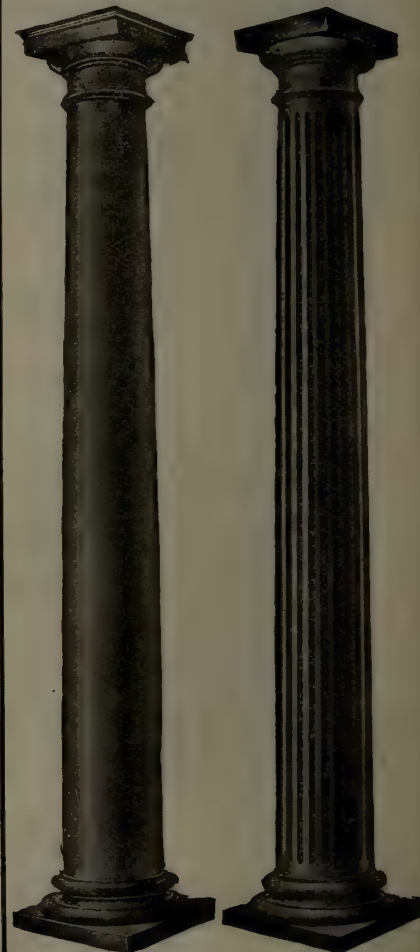
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Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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TORONTO — MAY 15, 1908 — MONTREAL

Two Pressing Grievances.

At the recent meeting of Ontario lumbermen, to discuss the matter of freight rates and also that of the competition of the United States yellow and Georgia pine, with Ontario woods, which was held in Toronto, there was a most unanimous agreement upon these two subjects. It is a great pity at this time, when the consumption of lumber products has fallen almost lower than it has ever been before, that the little amount of business still available for Ontario producers in supplying the ordinary building demand should be suffering from competition from a foreign country. When this competition is assisted by the Ontario Government who are ordering the foreign woods for use in public buildings, the lumbermen certainly have a right to complain. If the question were only one of cost and there were a decided margin in favor of the foreign woods, it would be up to the lumbermen of Ontario either to reduce their prices or say nothing. This, however, is not the case, for although there is a slight advantage in favor of the southern lumber it is not sufficient to warrant the Government in adding to the depression which has already effected the trade in Ontario. The state of affairs from the lumberman's point of view comes down to this; either he must be content to do nothing, and possibly allow his business to go into the hands of receivers, or he must slaughter his prices to an extent that will be equally ruinous. The producers of the United States yellow pine and Georgia pine are confronted with a somewhat similar situation to-day. Their business has been destroyed by the general trade depression and they must either go out of business or sell their stocks at a loss, in order to provide themselves with ready money and if possible tide over the depression. For this reason they are getting rid of what lumber they can in Ontario, at prices much below the cost of production. The policy of the Government in connection with the matter is tending rapidly to reduce Ontario lumbermen to the same unfortunate situation. The Government certainly cannot attend to the matter too soon. Every assistance will be useful in helping the trade to get through the dull times.

When the lumbermen discussed the matter of freight rates they found themselves handling a simple matter of trade relations with a large corporation. Their task was to persuade the railway companies that it would be to their mutual interest to restore the rates to their old basis. Of course there is the other way out of the difficulty, that is, a reference to the Board of Railway Commissioners, but it would certainly be to the advantage of both parties, if possible, to settle the matter amicably between themselves. Increased freight rates, it is believed by the lumbermen would be an intolerable burden at the present time. At this time last year they could have been borne with ease. To-day the trade is almost dead from other causes and additional

freight rates may serve to give a finishing blow. With judicious nursing it is felt by most lumbermen that the trade could worry through the coming season and be in a position next year to expand. But it will need all the assistance that the railway companies and the Government, and all other outside agencies can afford, to bring about this condition.

Indications of Improvement.

The C. P. R.'s latest crop report shows that in some sections, as much as 95 per cent. of the seeding has been completed. In other parts of the West cold, rainy weather has retarded operations. Without exception, however, seeding is much in advance of other years. It is a matter for everyone to be thankful for, lumbermen among them, that crop conditions should be opening so promisingly during this year, when financial conditions are so disturbed, largely by the bad crop of last year. Already reports show that the lumber business in the West has felt a slight stimulus on account of the probability that there will be a good crop. It takes most businesses a long time to recover from a financial scare, and it is not to be expected that there will be anything more than an average year's business for the lumber trade this year. But there are outside influences at work which may conceivably have more than a passing effect. The fact that there are many lumber manufacturers from the United States investing in British Columbia properties is certain to have a beneficial effect. One cannot witness the evidence in others, of faith in a country without having his own faith stimulated. This is going on in British Columbia to-day and is a certain sign that if recovery can be effected in business anywhere it can be expected there sooner almost than anywhere else. In older Canada, conditions are not so promising, and there are reports from many parts that manufacturers are afraid their next season's operations may have to be curtailed, unless the present season improves more than it promises to. But even this fear is as yet only a visionary one and manufacturers are still prone to believe that a rift will soon appear in the clouds and enable them to see further into the future than they can today. A favorable indication is the reported improvement in the English demand. Although this is by no means extensive, it has attracted attention from many quarters, and promises to increase. In Ontario also there are indications of a stronger feeling among the manufacturers, and it begins to look as though they will be justified in having sat tight so long, on the question of prices. There is not much time left now for deciding upon the season's manufacturing programme. The drives in most sections are well under way and mills will soon have to commence cutting. Many of them have already done so, but others are still holding back. Taking everything into consideration, conditions are more favorable than they were a fortnight ago, and the indications are that with judicious nursing the lumber business may be able to recover slowly and be on a fairly healthy footing before the end of the season.

Our Pulp Wood Supply.

Mr. E. N. Lewis, M.P. (West Huron) is to be commended for the activity he has displayed in the cause of protecting Canada's pulpwood supply from being exhausted. He has brought the matter to the attention of the House of Commons, and to a certain extent has succeeded in obtaining definite results. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to him in the House, stated that the Government would be glad to appoint a committee to examine into the whole question of timber exhaustion in Canada. The necessity for such an examination is urgent, and the question itself is attracting, to-day, the attention of all countries with timber resources. It will be greatly to the advantage of Canada's lumbering industry if an accurate Government report upon the whole matter is compiled.

Black Paper and White Ink.

The latest method for saving the forests from the ravages of the paper mills is a most ingenious one. Wisconsin manufacturers of print paper have put forth a proposition which, if adopted, might revolutionize the print paper industry and the newspaper industry as well. They propose that newspapers in the future be printed in white on black paper instead of black on white paper, thus bringing about a saving of millions of dollars annually in pulpwood, assisting in the preservation of forests and reducing the price of news paper to about one-half the present price. Black paper can be made of old newspapers and almost any fibrous stock, while white paper requires spruce and hemlock wood. Wisconsin paper manufacturers will try to interest eastern manufacturers, and, if possible, bring about concerted action with the publishers of the country.

Canada has the largest pulpwood areas in the world. The first paper mill in Canada was started at Jacques Cartier, Que., by a Mr. Jackson in August, 1800.

Freight Rates and Southern Competition.

A meeting of Ontario lumbermen, called by the Ontario Lumbermen's Association, was held in the Queen's Hotel last week for the purpose of discussing a number of matters of interest to the trade. Mr. W. A. Charlton occupied the chair and the following lumbermen were present: W. A. Charlton, J. & W. A. Charlton, Toronto; W. C. Laidlaw, R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto; F. N. Waldie, Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, Toronto; W. B. Maclean, Conger Lumber Company, Toronto; W. J. Smith, John B. Smith Sons, Limited, Toronto; H. J. Bartlett, Temagami Lumber Company; Geo. Gordon, Sudbury; W. A. Firstbrook, Northern Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto; W. W. Carter, Fesserton; H. E. Craig, Firstbrook Box Company, Toronto; Clarence Conely, Loveland & Stone, Cutler, Ont.; E. B. Foss, E. B. Foss & Company, Bay City, Michigan; J. B. Miller, Parry Sound Lumber Company; D. L. White, Jr., Playfair & White, Midland; A. McColl, Simcoe; Geo. Thomson, Goderich Lumber Company; E. C. Barre, Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mill Company; W. J. Sheppard, Georgian Bay Lumber Company; W. E. Bigwood, Graves Bigwood & Company; R. S. Waldie, Victoria Harbor Lumber Company; John Walsh, Transportation Manager, Canadian Manufacturers' Association; John Donogh, Imperial Lumber Company, Bracebridge; C. Beck, Penetanguishene; Geo. M. Warren, Imperial Lumber Company. Letters of regret at their inability to be present were read from Messrs. Loveland & Stone, Cutler; Knight Brothers, Burke's Falls and the White Pine Lumber Company, Detroit.

Among the questions discussed, one of the most important was the fact that a large amount of United States yellow and Georgia pine is coming into Ontario to-day in competition with native woods. This competition is looked upon as being unfair, inasmuch as the lumber is dumped upon this market at prices which must be absolutely ruinous to the seller. In the discussion that took place upon this subject it was pointed out that in a great many of the public works of the province, the specifications for such buildings as collegiate institutes and stations on the T. & N. O. railway called for finishing in southern pine, and in the case of cars, that southern pine should be used for decking and sheeting. The outcome of the discussion was the adoption of a resolution which was forwarded to the Ontario Government. The resolution cited the action of the Government in the matter and said that the association desired to call attention to the fact that southern pine is inferior in quality to Canadian timbers in strength and durability, as has been demonstrated by conclusive tests; that southern pine is largely manufactured by convict and negro labor, and it is only by reason of the employment of such labor and alliances with railroad interests that it can be delivered in this province in competition with native timber; that such a course is contrary to the policy of the Government, as expressed in the legislation prohibiting the export of saw logs, and the manufacturing condition inserted in the timber licenses of the province of Ontario, which is expressed, to be for the purpose of encouraging manufacturing within the province. Such a course on the part of the Ontario Government is unfair to the lumbermen of the province of Ontario who contribute the greater part of the revenue of the province in the high prices paid for stumpage and crown dues, and who are the chief source of employment in Northern Ontario, and has the effect of putting the workmen of Northern Ontario who have to make their living in lumber camps and saw mills, under the rigorous conditions of our northern climate, in competition with convict and negro labor operating under the cheaper conditions of southern climates; further, that such course is calculated to have an injurious effect upon the marketing of Ontario timbers in foreign markets. The fact of southern pine being specified by the Ontario Government will be pointed to as a demonstration of its superiority over Canadian timbers, contrary to the fact. Therefore, this meeting urges in the strongest possible manner that the Ontario Government in all its departments and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission cease to specify the use of southern pine for any purpose, and in all its specifications and requisitions for lumber or timber, require the use of lumber and timber grown and manufactured in Canada.

The next important discussion was introduced by Mr. W. C. Laidlaw who called attention to the fact that very important changes had been made in railroad freight rates for Ontario, and had become effective on May 1st. After a lengthy discussion upon the subject the following resolution was passed: "whereas the C. P. R. and G. T. R. have issued a new tariff on forest products in Ontario becoming effective on May 1st, 1908, and whereas the rates have been advanced from all large lumber producing points in northern Ontario to the large consuming centres such as Hamilton and Toronto, and have been reduced from points in many cases where there have been no sawmills for years; or to points where the consumption of lumber is small; be it resolved that the Board of Railway Commissioners be respectfully urged to order the railway companies to restore the freight rates in force prior to May 1st, on forest products, in all cases where the rate has been advanced; on the following grounds:

1st; the lumber trade is suffering from business depression, fall-

ing off in consumption of over 50 per cent.; half a million of unsold stock, and depression in values, so that the traffic will not bear the increased rates.

2nd; the advances made are unfair and unreasonable and deserve unqualified disapproval in themselves.

3rd; no due notice was given to the trade, but the advances were made effective at once on May 1st.

4th; during the past, lumber shippers have had very scant consideration from the railways in the matter of car supply, switching service or the movement of traffic and have suffered direct loss amounting to thousands of dollars from the failure of the railways to give proper service.

5th; lumber and forest products furnish the railways of Canada, the largest tonnage of any class of goods except coal. The railway statistics blue book for June 30th, 1907, shows the year's lumber tonnage in Canada to be over 10,000,000 tons.

6th; lumber is the only class of goods that is required to furnish its own loading equipment of car stacks and crossers for loading on freight cars.

7th; that the railways of Canada have been steadily improving their net earnings, is a statement made and illustrated by the Department of Railways and Canals in the railway statistics blue book of June 30th, 1906 and 1907. This should demand a reduction in rates, but not an advance.

8th; the minimum weight of car lots of lumber has been increased without any corresponding reduction in freight rates.

A lengthy discussion took place upon these matters and a number of other matters of internal interest to the trade. Finally an arrangement was made for the lumbermen to meet the representatives of the railways on May 28th and discuss the matter of freight rates. The meeting will be held in Toronto, probably at one of the railway offices. It is thought that the difficulties can be overcome more readily by a mutual discussion than by taking the question before the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The Bargain Selling Evil.

When lumber dealers are sitting tight and manufacturers tighter still, as they are to-day, there is not much sympathy to be found for the bargain-hunting lumber buyer who seeks with much industry to find low prices, and sometimes gets poor stock. In the best of times he is not popular, but to-day he is more apt to be greeted with the word "stung" than with sympathetic consolation. The American Lumberman, speaking of this point, says on the other hand that it is hardly fair to blame the buyer for this disturbing effect of the bargain selling habit. The sellers of lumber are at fault and, while they would probably admit individually that this is true, they go on making bargain offers on stock that they are anxious to move.

This statement applies to yellow pine, cypress, hardwoods and everything in the lumber line. One mill, while it holds to its prices on what are termed regular lines of stock, will possibly have a block of something it wants to move and on this will make a special concession of \$2, \$3 or \$4 below regular price. Inasmuch as it maintains prices on its other stuff it does not consider that it is cutting prices or reducing market values; yet one man offers a bargain in one thing, another a bargain in something else, and so on until, between the different mills, the shrewd buyer can find nearly everything he wants on somebody's bargain list. The result is that these bargain lists really set the prices for lumber. Each man may delude himself with the idea that it is all right since he has to move certain stock, and will hold to his original prices on everything else. Numbers of dealers are doing the same thing, however, and because of the wide variety of bargains they offer the natural effect is to turn the lumber market into a bargain counter. This method of selling also has the effect of concentrating people's minds on the bargains so much that they do not look for anything else and when a mill is rid of its bargain offerings it finds itself out of the market in the matter of getting orders; then it drags along until it is anxious to move another accumulation of stock and offers another bargain price. Some of the mills urge their salesmen to put these bargain prices forward and sometimes offer extra inducements for the sale of bargain list stock when it would be better for the market if the bargain list were abolished entirely.

An English report says that a new form of contract suggested by the Importers' Section of the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom has been submitted to various shippers or their agents. From a cursory inspection of the document in question it appears as though the new conditions proposed will lead to much discussion, and will probably be objected to somewhat strenuously by the various associations of foreign shippers. It is to be presumed that the matter will be thoroughly discussed by a joint committee of importers and the representatives of the shippers.

Market Correspondence

Prices Stiffening at Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 11.—Mr. J. R. Booth has just declared his prices for the present season, and the result has been a steadying effect on the lumber market. His prices vary so little from last year as not to affect middlemen who had purchased from manufacturers last fall, figuring on continued firm prices. Manufacturers at Buckingham and other small towns reported a slight decline in last year's rates at the beginning of the month, but since Mr. Booth's quotations have been given the market is quite strong. This means a great deal to dealers, for a large quantity of stock had remained over from last season. The present outlook for the trade is brighter than at any time since the depression caused by the money stringency near the close of last season. Cox and Burstall are shipping heavily from Booth's yards since the opening of navigation. While they do not contemplate as large a movement as they did at this time last year, the fact that many English firms have not yet purchased, tends to make local lumbermen optimistic. Reports from the United States indicate that there will be a good deal of buying for building. The outlook is promising for much activity also in local building operations, following the real estate boom. There is a dearth of houses in Ottawa and vicinity, and the high rents, 20 or 25 per cent. above last year, are attracting considerable capital into building. There is no prospect of serious trouble with the building trades, as a two-year agreement with some of the most important unions last year excludes any possibility of a wage dispute.

The demand for hemlock and spruce is very brisk. Sound lumber in these varieties is much cheaper than in pine, and builders purchase it for the sake of economy.

The exceptionally high water in the Ottawa river and its tributaries is a source of danger to lumbermen. The rain and snowfall, amounting to 17 inches of water since last December, swelled the Ottawa to its greatest depth since 1876, when a large quantity of lumber was swept away in the vicinity of Chaudiere Falls. The abnormal expansion of the Lievre river proved such a strain on the boom of the James MacLaren Company at Buckingham, Que., that on May 2 it broke and allowed about 30,000 logs to escape. On May 4 another 12,000 broke away from the same place. It is expected the company will find it more convenient to dispose of these logs to some other manufacturer than go to the expense of bringing them back. The timber carried over from year to year is more than enough to insure a supply of logs to keep the mill running during the season, so that sawing operations will not be interfered with.

The floods came up over the W. C. Edwards Company lumber yards at Rockland and the docks had to be loaded to keep them from floating away. The water prevented shipping by cars, which was a serious drawback, as all the lines of lumber could not be reached by boat. Some small lumber mills on the Gatineau are threatened by the rampage of the waters of the Joseph river, 30 miles above Maniwaki. The dams are broken and the waters of the smaller stream sweeping down the Gatineau are dangerous. Fearing trouble at Fort Coulonge, James Davidson started operations earlier in his mill there and disposed of a large quantity of old logs to make room for the new timber.

The rise in the Ottawa both above and below the Chaudiere has been so marked as to endanger the value of the falls for power purposes, but the situation in this respect has improved in the last few days.

Driving operations are kept back by ice, which is still firm on Lake Temiskaming. The drive began on upper Ottawa tributaries in the last week of April, but is progressing slowly. There is no danger, however, of a shortage of water when the logs are released. The saw mills in the Ottawa valley are all in full swing, with every indication that the season will be as large as last year for output of sawn lumber, despite the falling off in the log cut. The lumbermen are paying the same wages as last year, and labor is so plentiful that night operations can be carried on whenever desired.

Activity on New Brunswick Drives.

St. John, N.B., May 6.—The present week has been on of great activity all along the St. John river and its tributaries. From the mouth to the smaller tributaries the logs are under way. The ice has run out in tremendous quantities during the last few days, and the freshet has risen about ten feet at Fredericton. The rise of water has been steady and gradual until to-day, when the freshet seems to be at a standstill.

A large crew of the employees of the St. John River Log Driving Company succeeded in swinging the booms at the rafting works at Fredericton on Sunday night last. Early the next morning, a mass of ice, many miles in length and filling the river from bank to bank, came down with the current and broke the booms. Among the ice were great numbers of logs which had been lying in the stream at Grand Falls. The number which ran past Fredericton is estimated at from two and one-half to three millions of feet. They are mostly spruce and the much greater part are "new" logs, having been cut during the past winter. They are owned principally by Stetson, Cutler & Company, and A. Cushing & Company, of this city, and the Ashland Lumber Company, of Ashland, Me. While there is little doubt that a number of the logs will go out to sea, the great majority of them will be picked up between Fredericton and St. John and brought to the latter place to be sorted and rafted. The extra expense under such conditions is about \$3.50 per thousand feet. Twenty-four hours after the booms had been broken they had been again placed in position and have since been intact.

Stream-driving has become general on the St. John and its tributaries during the past week. Conditions so far have been unusually favorable, and the prospects for a clean drive are strong. The snow, owing to continued cold weather, melted very little until the warm weather set in about a week ago. Since then the snow has been melting rapidly, and a good head of water is the result. From two to three feet of snow remains in the woods in the more northerly sections.

Good driving prospects are reported from the Miramichi and the freshet on the Restigouche and its tributaries promises to establish a record. The favorable conditions are being taken advantage of by the log-owners, and the work is being pushed with all possible expedition.

The conditions in local lumber manufacturing circles continue. Many mills which have usually, by this date, turned out several millions of feet, have as yet shown no signs of life whatever. Only four of the larger mills are running and at none of these is there anything doing in the way of manufacturing cedar shingles. No satisfactory arrangement has yet been made with the shingle sawyers in regard to wages. The consequence is that the export shingle trade is entirely dead. The provincial and local trade, which disposes of tremendous quantities of "second clears" and "Ex No. 1's," is fairly good this spring, and the result is that there are absolutely no "second clears" for sale in or about St. John, all that were wintered by local manufacturers having been disposed of. While there are considerable quantities of "Ex. No. 1's" still on hand, this line of goods is also growing steadily scarcer.

The present condition of trade in all kinds of long lumber, both for the English and American markets, shows little activity. Little buying is being done in advance and the shipments of the present month will be the lightest of any corresponding month for many years. The lightness of shipments, together with the lack of favorable prospects, has had a weakening effect on freight rates by water in both trans-Atlantic and western shipping circles. The most recent charters to the west coast of Great Britain are at figures ranging from 31s. to 32s. 6d. per standard on spruce deals. On such cargoes as have gone to the west the following rates have been named in the bills of lading: Long lumber, to Boston, \$2.50; lath, to Boston, 50 cents; long lumber, to the Sound, \$2.75; long lumber to New York, \$3.

Pigeon River Mills Re-opened.

The Pigeon River saw mills plants have been put in operation again, after a shut down of several months.

Between 250 and 300 men were put to work and the force will be increased slightly as the plant gets down to its bearings and the full capacity of the mill is made possible. The cut this year as compared with last will be increased by about 12½ per cent. To make this possible the winter months have been employed to remodel the saw mill. A large amount of new machinery has been installed and all of the machinery that was in use has been overhauled and made as efficient as new. The result has been to increase the capacity of the plant from 200,000 every 20 hours to 225,000.

A new engine of 800 horse-power has been installed, taking the place of the old 400 horse-power plant, which has served from the establishment of the mill six years ago. The Pigeon River mills are now the most modern in Canada. The planing, shingle and lath mills have also received an overhauling.

The Pigeon River Company have a large supply of logs in the rivers, which were cut during the past winter and will be more than their plant can manufacture. Last year some logs were hung up in the bush, but this year conditions were such as to enable the taking out not only of the immediate cut, but also of last season's cut. One drive has already come down the Whitefish and Kaministiquia rivers, while the Pigeon river drive is part way down to the lake now. Towing to the mill will be commenced as soon as the logs are in the lake, and will be continued all summer.

The British Columbia Trade

Mountain Men Oppose New Regulation.

A large representation of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association met in the parlors of the Hume Hotel, Nelson, recently, to discuss the general condition of the lumber industry. Incidentally there was also brought up for discussion the action of the Dominion Government in enforcing certain regulations as to license holders. The question of prices was also taken up thoroughly. Among those present was a delegation from the coast, consisting of Messrs. De Pencier, of the North Pacific Lumber Company, Vancouver; P. D. Roe, of the Roe-Cuddy Lumber Company, Port Moody; F. Beecher, of the British Columbia Mills Timber Company, Vancouver, and Mr. Small, of Messrs. Small and Bucklin, of New Westminster. Among the mountain lumbermen present were P. Lund, of the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company, Wardner; Otis Staples, of the Staples Lumber Company, Wycliffe; A. McDougall, of the Fernie Lumber Company; F. C. Dubois, of the Elko Lumber Company, also of Fernie; A. F. Krapfel and H. G. Hoppins, of the North Star Lumber Company, Elko; E. Home, of the East Kootenay Lumber Company, Cranbrook; A. F. Dudgeon and F. E. Sine, of the Bowman Lumber Company, Revelstoke; E. F. Sanders, of the Columbia River Lumber Company, Golden; S. R. Mundy, of the Mundy Lumber Company, Three Valley; F. L. Buckley, of the Rogers Lumber Company, Enderby; G. A. Summers and J. B. McGee, of the Adams River Lumber Company, Shuswap; Otto Lachmund and H. G. Hoppins, of the Lamb-Watson Lumber Company, Arrowhead; T. Ludgale, of the Big Bend Lumber Company, Arrowhead; C. D. MacNab, of the Baker Lumber Company, Waldo; H. H. Ross, of the Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Company, Baynes lake; A. E. Watts, of Wattsburg, and representatives of the mills having headquarters at Nelson and in the immediate vicinity.

The most important discussion was of the Government's announcement of its intention to enforce the clause in the timber regulations requiring license holders of Dominion lands to erect saw mills within six months, ensuring an annual cut of 100,000 feet for each square mile held under license. This was felt to be an injustice, as there was no market opening of any extent in the Northwest and in all probability there would not be until such time as the harvest in those provinces had been secured. Hence a strong resolution was passed against the proposed action and a petition to the Government is being drawn up praying that such action be deferred until the conditions of the market warrant its enforcement.

G. O. Buchanan, president of the Associated Boards of Trade, addressed the meeting upon the subject of forest preservation and kindred topics, his remarks being listened to with great interest.

A very full discussion of the general situation of the industry took place and the matter of supply and demand was fairly considered. It was asserted by a large percentage of the lumbermen that they did not intend to start up their mills before the end of May or until the crop conditions in the Northwest were further advanced and some idea could be had of the harvest.

In any event it was conceded that the output would be considerably under that of last year, both as to logging and as to manufacture. The stocks on hand were all produced under conditions of high priced labor, and it was generally stated by the lumbermen that there was no margin of profit in selling this lumber at present prices, especially when together with the cost of labor one considered the high rates of interest and the fixed charges accumulating on stocks carried over from last year. Hence there was no change made in the present price list. Prices are thought likely to be firm with a probable advance in the near future.

British Columbia Stocks Heavy and Prices Low.

Mr. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, in an interview at Nelson, regarding the announcement of the Dominion Government that it intends to require the cutting of 100,000 feet of lumber per square mile and the erection of a saw mill within six months, by license holders on Dominion lands, said that stocks of lumber on hand in British Columbia, as well as Prince Albert and at other spruce mills, are greatly in excess of the demand to be expected for many months to come. To-day 90 per cent. of the mountain mills were inactive and could see no warrant for the early resumption of operations.

"At the coast," continued Mr. Anstie, "at least 75 per cent. of the mills and 90 per cent. of the logging camps have been closed for the past five months; and the majority cannot yet resume operations, through want of a market. That the British Columbia Government realizes the serious position in which the lumbermen find themselves is well shown by the recent order-in-council suspending for a time the

export of logs from the province in order to assist the lumbermen financially and to save a large portion of timber in the water from destruction by the torredo worm.

"A short time ago a large mass meeting of lumbermen and representative business men met in Vancouver and passed a strong resolution setting forth the reasons why the Dominion Government's proposed action would work a great hardship upon the industry. The resolution protested in emphatic terms against the enforcement of the regulation as to the erection of saw mills. It is felt that the bringing in force of this regulation would mean confiscation by the Government of large vested interests, as the general stringency of the money market, together with the poor demand for lumber, makes it practically impossible for the owners of the limits affected to secure capital to open up their limits and erect saw mills."

When asked regarding prices, Mr. Anstie said he did not anticipate any advance in the near future. Prices were reduced last January from \$2.50 to \$5 a thousand upon the different grades, which, in his opinion, was an ample recognition of the requirements of circumstances. As to the alleged existence of a feeling of hostility between the coast and mountain lumbermen as to prices, Mr. Anstie said there was always a feeling somewhat of the nature of hostility, although that word was not all descriptive, between competitors for the same market. Beyond that competitive feeling, which had been ear-marked "hostility" by a portion of the press, there was no antagonism between these two branches of the same industry.

New Zealand Demand Growing.

British Columbia lumber manufacturers ought to be interested in the following extract from Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Trade Commissioner, at Sydney, New South Wales. He says:

Judging from inquiries and information to hand there is an increased demand for British Columbia timbers in New Zealand, but prices in the United States and Canada seem to have fallen very much, and some recent shipments have been very far below the quotations of the agents of Canadian mills. One representative of British Columbia mills writes:

"I have had a large number of inquiries for timber and several good orders went forward by the last Vancouver mail. There is no doubt in my mind that this timber business is coming to stay as the New Zealand timbers are getting worked out and local millers are rather anxious to preserve the standing timber they have got, as they expect that a greater scarcity will bring much higher prices in the future, and I think they are quite right. In the far south, Oregon pine as yet has not had much chance, as there is a plentitude of white pine, which is considered equally good, but Wellington and Christchurch will buy largely in the future. I have given this business very much attention, but some of the millers are very careless. To give you an idea, some time ago I telegraphed to Vancouver to quote for laths. I received no answer, and consequently this business did not come off. By mail I received the cool reply that the mill had not answered because at the time they were not prepared to ship a million lath. Now, just think of it, not deeming it necessary to answer by cable under such circumstances."

I have frequently called attention to the importance of replying promptly to inquiries of this nature. If they are made by cable, a cable should be sent, even if the business cannot be entertained at the moment. The failure to do so creates a feeling against a dilatory correspondence that would very much interfere with the prospects of business in the future.

Change in B. F. Graham Company.

A change in the ownership of the B. F. Graham Lumber Company, of Victoria, B.C., is reported, the new owners being a number of capitalists from Seattle and New Mexico, namely, J. O. Cameron, D. O. Cameron, Judge A. A. Freeman, J. M. Donahue, L. Scott and M. Pattison, who have purchased the interests of the company at a cost of \$100,000. The property was formerly known as the Taylor-Pattison Mill, and was taken over about a year ago by the B. F. Graham Lumber Company. The transaction just completed practically means a change of the property back again to the old company, which has been reformed by the syndicate comprised of the new owners.

Included in the deal are two million feet of lumber stock, now lying in the yards, and one million feet of logs. The Taylor-Pattison Company will add to their extensive plant and increase their capital stock. A dry kiln is to be built and arrangements made for an in-

creased output. The president of the new company is J. O. Cameron, of Carlsband, New Mexico, a partner of the law firm of Freeman, Cameron & Fulham. Mr. Cameron is a member of the Senate of New Mexico. D. O. Cameron, his brother, is a Texas man. He will be secretary and treasurer of the new company.

J. M. Donahue and Lee Scott are the only members of the company who have been connected with the old company. They are Seattle men who have mill interests there. Mr. J. O. Cameron intends to devote his time to the interests of the lumber company and will not return to the practice of law.

The new mill to be erected by the company will probably be commenced at once. The cost is estimated at about \$150,000. The site was secured some time ago by the company at Thetis cove. A capacity for 100,000 feet per day will be provided for. The mill will take about one year to complete. Mr. Charles L. Bettington, in speaking of the matter, said that the plant when completed would be one of the finest on the coast, and that the situation secured all the advantages that could be desired. It lies between the water and the E. & N. Railway, and facilities for loading the ships at the mills will be arranged for. The company had long contemplated building, and had plans practically perfected at the time of the financial crisis, which caused a delay. At the end of about one year the new mill will be working.

The company will devote itself principally to cutting long timbers, and to secure some of the coast trade that now goes to Vancouver. The B. F. Graham Company control twenty-seven thousand acres of timber limits at Port San Juan and on the San Juan and Gordon rivers, from which the logs for the long timbers will be taken. The deal between the company and the Taylor-Pattison people did not include these limits.

British Columbia Lumber a Necessity.

An article in "Canada" on logging in British Columbia, says it was not until October that the effects of the financial crisis in the United States began to be felt among logging men. News of a comparatively small crop in Manitoba, of a shortage of money there, and of the widening of the commercial anti-cyclone with its centre in New York, came in casual newspapers. Then, suddenly and unexpectedly, the demand for logs died. They became unsaleable at any price. At the end of November all, or nearly all, the camps up and down the coast had shut down. The unemployed loggers poured into the up-country hotels and crowded the steamers going to Vancouver. Vancouver was crowded with "broke" men, who had saved nothing in the boom-time. Some of them refused seven dollars a day in August because of the heat in the high-columned forests. The lesson is obvious enough—there would have been little or no unemployment but for the worker's thoughtlessness and fondness for gambling. It was easy come, easy go, with earned money. The amazing thing is that, at the present moment, the anti-boom has departed whither the boom went. North America must have lumber for house building, and must, willy-nilly, draw on British Columbia's magnificent reserve of timber. Loggers are no longer broke because British Columbia purveys a real necessity of North America living. Canada does not live by bread alone—she is not dependent on wheat—but everything that grows by the will of God.

New Company Formed at Vancouver.

The Western Lumber and Shingle Company has been formed to carry on a wholesale lumber and shingle business in Vancouver, succeeding the Western Lumber Company of which the late W. J. Bannister was the owner. For some time previous to the demise of Mr. Bannister, the business of the old firm was conducted under the management of Mr. Percy G. Sills, and when the Western Lumber Company passed out of existence through the death of its proprietor, Mr. Sills took up the work on his own behalf, under the name of the Western Lumber and Shingle Company. Though a young man, Mr. P. G. Sills has had a long experience in the lumber business, having, in the several years he was connected with the North Pacific Lumber Company, at Barnet, and the Hastings Saw-mill at Vancouver, passed through all the departments of mill work, and obtained a thorough knowledge of lumber, from the log to the finished product. Consequently, he is well equipped to carry on a brokerage business in wholesale lumber.

Associated with him in the new concern, is his father, Mr. Geo. P. Sills, who also has been long engaged in the lumber industry, formerly at Ottawa, and latterly on the Coast. The new company controls the output of several mills on the coast, making a speciality of bridge timber, and rough and dressed lumber, also shingles.

A United States exchange says that it takes an expert to keep up with the rulings of Government officials in British Columbia, and owners of licenses on timber permits need experts to tell them where they stand.

Investing in British Columbia Lumber.

It is expected that next summer, lumber mills will be in operation at Alberni Canal and on Nootka Island. An American firm is reported to be planning operations on an extensive scale, having recently completed the purchase of large tracts of timber there which are to be cruised this summer, logged in the winter and manufactured during the following summer. The parties interested are E. R. and A. Burkholder. The tracts purchased by them include nineteen sections near Alberni Canal and thirty-seven at Nootka Island. The cruisers have been brought from Seattle. The lumber manufactured will be shipped to the mainland coast for transport to the United States.

E. R. and A. Burkholder own a number of retail timber yards throughout Kansas, where the greater portion of the cut will go, to be retailed. The coming scarcity of the product is the reason of the firm's entrance to this territory. Speaking of the purchase Mr. Burkholder said that he had inspected lumber limits throughout Washington and Oregon, but had been unable to find anything suitable at a reasonable price and had consequently come to Vancouver Island. He says that the lumber growing there is the only tall lumber remaining on the continent fit for manufacturing into heavy timbers. He thinks that in a few years the lumber business will become one of the island's most extensive industries.

Mr. Burkholder sees a great future for Vancouver Island. He is one of the many Canadians who years ago migrated to the United States and are returning to the land of their birth for investments. In 1873 a number of farmers from Ontario went across the line and found the settlement now known as Canada Kansas. Owing to the high price to which Ontario farming land rose, these men were forced to seek investments elsewhere and found what they wanted in Kansas. The same difficulty now faces their sons who are leaving the city of their fathers and coming to the Northwest to establish their homes and families. The firm of which Mr. Burkholder is a partner, is also looking into other investments on the island where large sums of capital can be profitably placed, and he says that he knows of no better territory for investing.

Americans Flocking to British Columbia.

A Vancouver despatch says: American lumbermen, literally scores of them, are "taking to the tall timber" in British Columbia. Their eagerness to acquire timber limits and erect saw mills on this side of the line is due to the alleged certainty of the next Congress removing the import duty from foreign manufactured lumber.

Probably the most noteworthy is M. J. Scanlon, of Minneapolis, who, next to Weirhauser, the owner of millions of acres of timber limits in Canada and the United States, is the largest timber limit operator on the continent. He is principal of the firm known as the Scanlon-Brooks Lumber Company. They are now in the interior with a large force of men cruising a vast tract with a view to its purchase, for half a million dollars. It is their intention to erect a saw mill with a capacity of 200,000 feet daily.

W. A. Guthrie, ex-senator, of Indianapolis, who visited Vancouver last winter, has made his first payment on thirteen timber berths on the Squamish at the upper end of Howe Sound. He is buying for investment purposes, and has under operation enormous areas in other places on the coast, Vancouver Island and in the interior. Mr. Guthrie represents Indiana bankers.

The Anglo-American Lumber Company, Vancouver, have been making some extensive changes, having overhauled and remodelled their entire saw mill plant, rearranging the old, and adding new machinery. Part of the new equipment consists of a new slasher table and conveyor system and complete live roll transfer system. The power plant has been increased by the addition of two new boilers, and a new 300 horse-power Corliss engine, supplied by the A. R. Williams Company, of Vancouver. This brings their capacity up to 75,000 feet per ten hours. The Anglo-American Company report that they are finding business picking up, and are looking forward to an early resumption of prosperous conditions in the lumber trade. Mr. Geo. McAfee, formerly with the North Pacific Lumber Company, is now manager of the Anglo-American Company.

The growing importance of Vancouver as a distributing centre is exemplified by the establishment of a branch of H. W. Petrie, Limited, Machinery Manufacturers, Toronto. This branch, which is located at 422 Abbott street, Vancouver, is under the management of Mr. E. Hallman and will look after their entire business in British Columbia. It is the intention to carry a fairly large stock of iron and wood-working machinery in the Vancouver warehouse, including belting and all mill supplies.

Dominion may Investigate Forest Resources.

The question of an export duty upon pulpwood came up again in the Dominion House of Commons on April 29. Mr. E. N. Lewis, M.P. (West Huron), who had previously presented a resolution asking for a committee to consider the question, again urged his point. He did so, he said, because of articles appearing in the press, and because of the action taken by the United States House of Representatives, the Speaker of which had appointed a select committee to investigate into wood pulp and print paper. He asked for the appointment of a committee of the House rather than a Royal Commission, so that the members of the enquiring body would be able to discuss the report in the House. The committee should sit during the recess and report at the next session. Another reason for the step was that the President of the United States had called a congress or convention of the Governors of the different States of the Union to assemble during the coming month of May to discuss the question. He believed that it would be a proper thing for Canada to be represented at that convention, where we could probably get invaluable information. If legislation was enacted, he believed, it could be so framed as not to interfere with the rights or the profits of any of the farmers of Canada, as some feared it would.

In reply to a question by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as to the points he wished to have investigated Mr. Lewis said the committee should have power, in the first place, as now was the opportunity for doing so, to find out what are the timber and pulpwood resources of the United States, also the resources of Canada, and as to whether the supply is inexhaustible, as had been stated for years; also the visible supply to-day in other countries; also what would be the possible result of an export duty or the adoption of some other means by which the manufacture of the crude product could be carried on in Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the question was one which at this moment was engrossing the attention not only of the people of this country, but also of the people of the United States, and which should engross the attention of the whole civilized world. Nothing was more important than the preservation of the forests; but unfortunately, we were all guilty, not in this country, but in all countries, with the exception of very few, of taking the forests too much as a negligible quantity. Mr. Lewis had stated that the opinion was entertained in this country that our timber resources were inexhaustible. This was not his own opinion. On the contrary, he believed that our forest resources were very far from being inexhaustible, and if the present waste went on it was not difficult to foresee that before many years Canada would be very much in want of timber and of wood generally. If the committee had for its primary object the seeking of means and methods whereby the waste of forest lands could be prevented, he would be much in sympathy with it. There was no more important problem than to find ways and means of preserving the forests. In one respect the great enemy of the forest was the railway; another enemy was the fire. Railways had to be built; but whenever a railway was brought into a forest it brought with it the danger of the destruction of the forest itself. He would not be adverse to having either a committee or a commission appointed chiefly for the purpose of finding ways and means to prevent the waste which was taking place annually, not only in this country, but all over the continent.

As to Canada being represented at the convention which had been summoned by President Roosevelt to sit at Washington during the month of May, he said that if they were invited they would be glad to accept the invitation.

The subject which is occupying Mr. Lewis' attention most closely, however, seems to have been overlooked by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It has reference solely to the pulpwood supply, and involves the imposition of a tariff upon pulpwood. Canadian pulpwood is going into the United States to-day in fairly large quantities to supply work for United States mills. Every cord of pulpwood leaving Canada results in \$6 or \$7 being left in Canada to pay for it. That is all Canadians get out of it. When it reaches the other side of the boundary and is ground into pulp it obtains a value of \$20. Every cord of wood made into fibre has a value of \$30 to \$32. When it is made into paper its value is from \$40 to \$45. Why should Canadians get only the \$6 or \$7, which is the price of the raw material, instead of building up the paper manufacturing industry in Canada and keeping the whole \$45 at home? This is a question for the Government to answer, and if no valid reason can be brought forward for refusing to impose an export tariff, the Government's duty is plain. There is just a tincture of politics in connection with the matter which is alleged to have restrained the Government in the past, and which the advocates of a tariff are afraid may still tie the Government's hands. Some districts in Quebec manage to carry on a fairly lively trade in pulpwood with the United States. From them comes the principal opposition to a tariff. In a recent speech, Mr. Lewis was able to show that of two Quebec towns similarly situated, the one which exported pulpwood failed to grow, and had a stationary revenue from the industry, while the other, which had established a paper mill, had an extensive increase annually, both in numbers and revenue. Outside of Parliament

and of the few localities in Quebec which export pulpwood, the proposal made by Mr. Lewis meets with pretty general support.

Whether intentionally or not, Sir Wilfrid Laurier seems to have side-tracked the issue a little by stating his willingness to appoint a special committee to examine into the whole question of the timber supply, without mentioning in particular the pulpwood issue. The question is so important that it is not likely that it will be allowed to remain unsettled very long. The action of the House of Representatives at Washington in instituting an enquiry into the question of the price of paper, may conceivably result in the Canadian Government being forced to take speedy steps in the matter, especially if the United States Government decides to reduce or abolish the duty on pulpwood.

In the Dominion Senate, Senator Baird has moved a resolution declaring it advisable to appoint a commission of representatives of Provincial Legislatures and other persons concerned with the Crown lands of Canada, to report on the best means for the preservation of forests, in view of the large amount of logs and pulpwood annually exported from Canada. He expressed the opinion that the Dominion should impose an export duty on wood from lands which it controlled. Senator Edwards declared that fire had wrought twenty times' more destruction on Canada's forests than the axe. Had the fire been kept out and the axe used with scientific moderation, as much lumber could have been taken out and the forests would to-day remain practically intact. He did not favor the abrupt checking of the small amount of pulp which was now going from Canada to the United States, claiming that evolution would in a short time transfer the pulp and paper business to Canada.

A few Pointers for Retailers.

Everyone is interested in any kind of scheme for keeping money at home. The following, from the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, upon the point will be read with interest. The writer seems to have been pretty badly abused by some carpenters and so handles them without gloves. But his remarks are worth studying. He says:

When I was running a country yard it was a controlling idea with me to keep all the work at home that I could. I sold the carpenters the material for the making of tanks, for door and window frames, and all such things as could be made at home, thus keeping that much more money for the circulation of the community.

I believe that there are hundreds of country dealers who are to-day as loyal to their home towns in this respect as I was. They, too, are keeping the town carpenters at work refraining to ship in a number of things which they can purchase in a finished state, thus making some of the money which now goes to the carpenter.

In doing this, however, they are doing something which is not generally recognized and appreciated by the men whom they seek to protect. In many instances the carpenters are carrying around a pocket catalogue of mill work sent them by a mail order concern, which they use, either in sending and getting the mill work they need or for the purpose of "jewing down" the dealer on the price of a door or window which they may happen to want for a repair job. There are few carpenters in the country now but what are regularly furnished with these "price beaters," and the dealer who can make a decent profit now from this class of stock is a rare one indeed. There are some carpenters, however, I presume, who are more active than others in this sort of opposition to the interests of the home dealer, and where there are such I would suggest as a counter-irritant that it would serve them as they deserve for the dealer to get in every thing which the carpenter now makes and puts together in his shops, in the "knock down." For instance, you can get in a whole carload of tank material which, being all cut to the proper sizes, is all ready and can be put together by the purchaser himself, or, still better, in slack times, the dealer can have his yard men so employed, and thus have a number of tanks all put up and painted for the farmer as he needs them. The same can be done with door and window frames, both inside and outside. Every bit of cornice stuff and corner boards can be finished at the planer which turns out his flooring. All the extra work needed is for one or both edges to be dressed. It will cost probably not more than 50 cents a thousand and you can get \$1 more for it than for the stuff with the rough edges. By studying up on these things a dealer can get in a good deal of material in a finished state which the carpenter now works up in his shop, as it comes from the pile, and the difference will, in the course of a year, amount to a considerable sum which otherwise would go into the carpenter's pocket. I know this looks pretty tough, but it must be remembered that the carpenter never thinks of the dealer when he is beating him out of a legitimate profit in sending away for what he can buy at home. I'm thinking that a few doses of experience of the kind I have indicated will serve to teach him that there is such a thing as reciprocity in business as well as anything else.

There is no dealer who wants to be at outs with any of his town mechanics. Both parties need each other and should work as much as possible into one another's hands. But sometimes the situation is

afflicted with some cantankerous "wood butcher," who acts as though the lumber yard is there to be operated for his particular benefit. He needs to be taught the lesson of his dependence.

What the country dealer tries to conserve for the town carpenter in this way of keeping what work he can at home is quite the opposite of what the contractor wants here in the city trade. When he has a job on hand and is furnishing the material, he figures every way possible to save the carpenter's time on it, and therefore he gets everything done at the mill that it is possible to do with machinery. Even on the smaller repair jobs this idea is carried out. The other day I sent out some strips on an order that were rough on the edges. This brought a vigorous protest from the contractor because I did not send out those that were dressed all around. He said that he could not afford to pay a man 55 cents an hour to use a plane, and he was right in his position. It happened that I did not know what the strips were for or I would have sent him what he required. Further talk with him on this subject disclosed the fact that the close competition in bidding on jobs compelled him and every other contractor to get the material so finished that it was ready to be simply put together. You don't see carpenter's benches nor large kits of tools on one of these city jobs, because they have no need for them, as everything is already worked out for immediate putting together. The development of the power of the union has brought about this state of things in the wood working trade, what they have gained in the per diem of wages they have lost in the amount of time which they worked under the old regime. The work which they once did has gone from them to be done at the factory by machinery. In bad weather now on a job, the men have to quit for the time being, until it is fit to go to work again. In the old days, the men went to the shop and worked there getting out the cornice and inside finish and such other work as could be done there better than on the job at the building. Since I have been here I have never seen a carpenter ripping a board. His time is too valuable for that sort of work. What do you suppose some of your country carpenters would think and say if all this work should be taken away from them by the lumber dealer who can, if he chooses, furnish everything all ready made and requiring nothing but the work of joining it together.

When I first came here from my country yard I was surprised to see how much was sold of small stock, such as 1 x 1, 1 x 2, 1 x 3 and 2 x 2, 2x3, 3 x 3, all cut from common lumber and S2S only. Then we have the same sizes of better stock and S4S. The ripping of the common stuff costs but very little at the point of shipment. There is a good profit on the sale of it because it is sold in small quantities, and for a man who hasn't a rip saw, it comes handy for him to buy at the yard just the size wanted. Even the carpenter will buy it, because he doesn't like to run a rip saw, if it can be avoided.

The Pulp Tariff at Washington.

A Washington, D.C., despatch says that legislative coercion by newspapers in the matter of the tariff on paper and pulp has not as yet made any headway in the House of Representatives. There are signs that no action will be taken at this session of Congress.

It is the purpose of the special committee of the House to call over forty witnesses. The first witnesses to be examined will confine their evidence to the grievances of the publishers, and after that the committee will go into the increased cost of production to the paper makers. The publishers were disappointed to find that President Roosevelt had not renewed his recommendation that the duty be taken off paper and pulp. He has made this recommendation twice, and then only for the purpose of aiding in preserving the American forests at the expense of the Canadian forests. Since his last recommendation he has approved the platform of the New York Republican State Convention, which declared against the revision of the tariff "by piecemeal" and which was in effect a declaration against the very thing the American Publishers' Association now demands at the hands of Congress.

One witness in his evidence on behalf of the removal of the tariff said that Canadian paper mills were running at this time because American mills had combined to maintain prices at such a high figure that Canadian mills could pay \$6 a ton in freight and still undersell the price which the combination had fixed as its selling basis.

All opinions are not alike regarding the Prairie outlook. Some reports indicate an improvement, but Mr. George F. Gibson, manager of the Pacific coast Mills, Limited, of Vancouver, who has returned from a trip to Alberta and Saskatchewan, reports no prospect of an immediate improvement in trade conditions. The only encouraging feature is that seeding has been early in the Northwest. When a good crop is assured a large business will come to British Columbia mills, as stocks are low and many settlers are coming in.

The tie industry in the interior of British Columbia is expanding. Orders are being placed by the Canadian Pacific Railway for 3,000,000 ties for its eastern lines.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us. State number of enquiry.

580. Picture moldings.—A Yorkshire firm wants prices for shipments for picture frame moldings. (preferably oak). in all widths up to 4 inches, by $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick.

583. Barrel hoops.—A firm of commission merchants in Hull, England, can dispose of shipments of elm, ash, or other hoops for barrels, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference and shipped thirty to the bundle.

585. Broom squares.—A timber importing firm wants to hear from Canadian shippers of broom handle squares with prices c. i. f., Hull.

602. Picture moulding.—A Barbados firm doing business in picture framing desires prices and catalogues of picture moulding and material for framing from manufacturers in Canada.

603. Picture moulding.—A dealer in picture frames and moulding in Barbados desires prices of cheap moulding and picture frame materials.

605. Chairs.—A Barbados firm wishes catalogues from manufacturers of cheap lines of chairs.

612. Plywood.—A firm of timber importers, making a specialty of 3-plywood, wish to hear from Canadian shippers, with samples, full particulars and prices c.i.f. Hull.

The following untabulated enquiries have also been received and information may be obtained by writing to the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker," stating particulars of the enquiry.

Embossed wood.—A Canadian firm manufacturing embossed wood mouldings and ornaments, turned art mouldings; interior capitals in wood and composition, and similar lines in woodwork, would be pleased to supply quotations to United Kingdom buyers of these goods.

Spruce Timber Limits.—A Canadian company possessing a fifty years' lease of extensive spruce timber limits, both in Labrador and Newfoundland, with saw mill and power, asks to be placed in correspondence with the United Kingdom firms prepared to negotiate for the purchase of these properties.

Lumber and Sawn Goods.—A firm in Copenhagen, Denmark, would be pleased to hear from Canadian shippers of lumber and sawn goods seeking export trade. They also mention an opening for wooden handles and general turnery.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association have received the following enquiries for wooden goods during the last two weeks.

1. R. Bleyer, 9 City Chambers, Broad street, Birmingham, England, a large dealer in wooden and hardware with first class connections, and references, desires to hear from Canadian manufacturers of ash and hickory tool handles, broom handles, etc. Has Canadian references and can place good business.

2. Bowring and Company, Export and Import Commission Agents, 17 State street, New York City, have a client in New Zealand who wishes to secure the agency of a first class Canadian furniture manufacturing firm. Canadian furniture into New Zealand enjoys a preference of 12½ per cent.

3. Maxime and Company, Limited, 8-12 Featherstone street, London, E. C., England, one of the largest dealers in wood turnery and joinery in Great Britain, are in the market to purchase these goods in Canada. They are prepared to buy implement, tool, broom, and mop and pick handles of all kinds, shovel trees, dowels mouldings, skewers, closet seats, roll top desks and office furniture, laundry and domestic woodenware, tables, chairs, brackets, wheelbarrows and in fact practically anything made from wood.

Growth of Ottawa Valley Trade.

The lumber trade of the Ottawa Valley is well reviewed from a semi-historical point of view in the American Lumberman, which says:

A decade before Ottawa was chosen as the capital of Canada it had attracted the notice of several enterprising citizens of the United States as a place admirably adapted to become the centre of the greatest lumber industries of the world. Not many years passed before saw-mills sprang up at the Chaudiere, and the virgin forests of the Ottawa valley became an important source of lumber supply for two nations.

J. R. Booth, the veteran lumber king, still active and fired with ambition, came and erected a saw mill greater than ever had been seen there before. In the days when the pines were all stout and lumbermen did not have to handle small logs Mr. Booth could manufacture 150,000,000 feet of lumber in a year.

For a long time E. B. Eddy was a worthy rival of Mr. Booth in the manufacture of lumber, but for many years before his death, last year, he devoted all his energies to matches, paper, indurated fiberware, woodpulp and similar industries. He was the first to utilize the Ottawa river on the Quebec side, and immense works are still carried on there under his name.

Before 1847 lumbering in the Ottawa valley did not amount to much for lack of capital, although the forest wealth seemed inexhaustible. At the same time in the Adirondacks, across the international line, lumbering was in a flourishing condition. But there were many adventurous men who were not afraid to come into the new fields of Canada for the greater rewards that were offered, for they had heard of the magnificent Chaudiere and the vast acreage of pine in the adjacent territory.

H. F. Bronson, whose name was afterwards given to one of the Ottawa saw mills, was the first of these outsiders to explore the Ottawa valley. He built a mill at the Chaudiere in 1853, and soon began to export lumber into the United States.

The father of direct buying in Ottawa for the British market was Robert Cox, who started making small purchases thirty-five years ago. He is in Ottawa today, doing similar business on a much smaller scale.

In many of its branches the lumber industry has been revolutionized within the memory of the sons of the old lumber kings. For instance, the making of square timbers, which used to be floated down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers in numerous big rafts, is an in-

dustry which has dwindled almost to nothing. Nearly all the export trade used to be in square timbers and deals, but now the lumber is cut finer and a larger portion is sold to the United States.

In 1890, 11,000,000 feet of square timbers were shipped from Quebec, while last year the quantity was only a little over 2,000,000. These statistics were affected greatly by the production in the Ottawa valley. It would be difficult to estimate whether the total production in the Ottawa valley is less than it was twenty years ago. The number of lumber mills at the Chaudiere that have been replaced by other industries is ample proof that the output of lumber in the immediate vicinity of Ottawa has decreased. To offset this a large number of small mills have been built on tributaries of the main stream, the capacity of many mills in the Ottawa valley towns has been enlarged, and new mills have been established in following the cut of the forest, because the constantly advancing price of labor made it desirable to lessen the handling of logs as much as possible.

The depletion of the forest has changed the character of the lumber industry more than anything else. When large pine trees were plentiful it did not pay the manufacturer to handle small logs, or to bother much with spruce or hemlock, but operations are conducted on a different plan now. Trees that would have been culled out eight or ten years ago are considered a valuable part of the limit, and the Ottawa mills are all cutting spruce, which has come to rank closely to pine as building material.

A good cut of spruce, says the experienced lumberman, is worth as much as a bad cut of pine. The best grade of spruce is now selling from the manufacturer to the wholesaler at \$24 a thousand, which is about as good a price as can be got for pine shipping culls. The sawing of hardwoods is also a comparatively new branch of the trade in the Ottawa district.

Nothing else has happened in recent times to attract so much attention to the Ottawa lumber industry as the advance in prices. In the spring of 1906 contracts were closed with British and American buyers at a 10 per cent. advance. Manufacturers learned that their rates were too low because, before the season was over, nearly every line of lumber had advanced \$4 or \$5 a thousand. Low water, which interfered with the drive and kept some mills from operating for want of logs, while other mills had to close because of defective water power, reduced the lumber output in Ottawa so that the present year thus far has witnessed a still further advance in price.

The market in Ottawa, however, is experiencing only the buoyancy which characterizes the lumber trade all over the world. The reason for soaring prices notwithstanding the greater use of other building materials, such as iron and concrete, is that the consumption of timber is increasing while the forests are diminishing. Such heavy shipments of pine were made to New York and Montreal from Ottawa yards this spring that they are nearly bare of dry stock.

Lumbermen say that they are making no more money at the increased rates. It is pointed out that the limits are more expensive. A sale took place not long ago when the Ontario government received \$10 a thousand for lumber on the stump. Not many years ago this would have been a reasonable price for the manufactured product. The necessity of sawing smaller logs adds greatly to the cost of manufacture, and shanty operations become more costly, accordingly as the lumbermen go farther into the woods for timber. Men demand better treatment than in the earlier days of lumbering, and the maintenance of a lumber camp is at least twice as expensive as when the first mills were erected in Ottawa. The addition to men's wages in all branches of the industry is another important item which reduces the lumbermen's profits.

Lumbering on the Ottawa river is carried on in such a way that the manufacturer has his money invested from two to three years before he gets any return. The logs which Mr. Booth is now cutting and which will keep his mill going all summer were taken out winter before last. From experience he has found that it is necessary, owing to delays in the drive, to keep a year's cut ahead. One company manufacturing in Ottawa is nearly two years ahead, and is still uneasy lest the drive should not be steady enough to keep the mill going all summer. Indeed, the lumbermen make no apology for the recent big advances in lumber, and they need not, for orders are far heavier than can be filled.

Half a billion feet of lumber is an average for the Ottawa valley each year. An estimate of the quantities shipped by the chief manufacturers last year—which, by the way, was a little below the average—is as follows: J. R. Booth, 85,000,000 feet; W. C. Edwards Company, 75,000,000 feet; Gilmour and Hughson, 25,000,000; Hull Lumber Company, 3,000,000; R. and T. Ritchie, 13,000,000; Rideau Lumber Company, 8,000,000; Shepard and Morse Lumber Company, 22,000,000; Fraser and Company, 20,000,000; estate of R. Hurdman, 5,000,000.

Lumber shipments over the Great Lakes for the calendar year 1907 are estimated to have amounted to 1,380,284,000 feet, against 1,807,570,000 feet in 1906, a difference of 427,286,000 feet.

N. S. Hardwood Cut to be Reduced.

Secretary Lewis Doster, of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States has returned from an extended trip to many of the large river and mountain mills in Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio, and to the hardwood dealers and consumers in the principal Eastern cities. He sees in the improved financial outlook much of encouragement for the lumberman. In an interview, he says a great many of the mountain mills which were shut down in the winter have begun running on half time. This product will hardly be increased. Some mills, which have not yet started, will hardly begin operations, owing to the fact that the river mills have so much production to take care of the trade for this season. The tendency is to do as little business as possible in selling, at prices which are now being offered, as they are below the cost of production, based on the natural price of stumpage. The latter has not decreased to any extent during the monetary depression. A great many firms are arranging to put in more piling ground to avoid being forced to sell on account of the lack of space.

In the Ohio river section this is looked upon as a year of large log receipts, and it will be the last large one for some time. Even, though, in digesting this large receipt, only two mills out of all those operating will be in operation in thirty days from now. This section will make every effort to pile lumber in the most systematic manner, the majority of it being "dead-piled," after it has remained on sticks for a minimum period of six months, properly protected from the weather with roofing boards. In this way it can be easily held for twelve months or more without damage. There are two reasons for this action. One is that there is no satisfactory market at present, compared with the cost of production,—the timber for this year's run out was all high-price timber for the good quality logs, having been contracted for during the year 1907. The other is that there will be no river mills operating in the woods this year. It is estimated by conservative people that only from fifteen to twenty per cent of the usual supply will be available in logs coming out by the tide next year in this district.

This seems rather a peculiar statement, but it is a fact that such a condition will exist, for at no place is there any logging going on now, nor will there be except by a few firms which are forced by contract on certain land to cut timber. These conditions will make up the fifteen to twenty per cent. as stated.

The opportunity for the mountain millmen next year will be most apparent at that time; the benefits which they will receive then by lack of river production will be felt, as they will be in the "lime light" of trade, and will be able to fill the wants of the trade more satisfactorily than any one else.

The consumers of lumber are working down to practically the end of their stock, and they are only ordering a car load at a time,—for rush shipments at that, to keep their machinery going, and there is some business being obtained under such conditions.

The values of hardwoods, of course, cannot be lowered to any extent, as it seems that of other woods have been. Production is too light; the area of raw material is too visibly decreased, and the least indication of any appearance of trade will bring conditions very close in line with the values of the past.

Quartered oak is in very large demand. Red oak now seems to be foremost in this class of material. Planing mill stocks are moving in good demand, and no accumulations are reported at any point. The box makers are busy, and will take during the year plenty of the low grades.

In the market statement issued by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association there are very few changes in prices.

Barbados advices, dated April 27, from S. P. Musson, Son & Company, say that the only arrival of lumber during the fortnight is by the schooner "G. R. Alston," from St. John, N.B., with 97 m. ft. white pine, principally second quality, which was sold at \$29 for merchantable, and \$22.50 for second quality, and as stocks are getting used up, one or two small cargoes would fetch in the neighborhood of these prices. The market is still heavily stocked with spruce and hemlock, and we do not see any opening for a cargo just yet. Pitch Pine—no arrivals. Shingles—the schooner "Moravia" arrived from Halifax, N.S., with 1,170,000 cedar laying, which had been sold to arrive some time ago at \$2.05, and we learn of one or two cargoes now on the way, which should fetch similar prices, as market is lightly stocked. There have been no receipts of long Gaspe, and as there are no stocks of these, first arrivals should do well. Shooks—no arrivals, but supplies are ample. Wood hoops—receipts consist of 250 bds. by the "Salybia," imported by a dealer.

Canada has over 20 million acres set apart as forest reserves, among which are: Ontario, 11 1-2 million acres; Quebec, 1,620,000 acres; Manitoba, 2,289,787 acres. Canada has 120 species of native trees.

Canadian Timber Supply.

In a report on the Canadian timber average, The American Lumberman says: the estimate made by Mr. Treadwell Cleveland, jr., of the United States Forest Service, is even lower than that by Mr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of Forestry at the University of Toronto, who placed it at 300,000,000 acres. Mr. Cleveland places Canada's acreage, stocked with good commercial timber, as at present not exceeding 260,000,000 acres, a strangely low estimate when Canada's official figures give the forest area of the province of Quebec alone at 209,000,000 acres, not, however, all stocked with good commercial timber. Mr. Cleveland asserts that Canada does not possess much more than 50 per cent. of the quantity of good timber still to be cut in the United States, although the former is exporting twice as much as the United States. In other words, Canada is in that respect using up twice as much of its timber resources as is the United States. To convey a rough idea of the supposed value of the timber lands of Canada, it may be stated that a rough estimate, said to be conservative, of the value of Quebec's forest area, 209,741,000 acres, or 327,721 square miles, is \$2,709,327,692.

There is one point upon which none of the experts can differ—namely, the necessity of dealing with the forests of the country on business principles, and soon. Even Russia shows an example of thriftiness and progressiveness in the management of its timber areas that by comparison puts the successive governments, since confederation, to shame. Russia's forests in Europe and Asia combined are said to exceed 900,000,000 acres. Under a system of timber lands administration adopted many years ago, and since rigidly adhered to, the Russian treasury derives an annual income averaging about \$21,000,000 yearly from her forests. Finland exports \$20,000,000 worth of timber yearly, and no timber less than ten inches in diameter twenty feet from the ground can be cut. Sweden has nearly 50,000,000 acres of forest and ranks second to Russia as an exporter of timber, selling \$54,000,000 worth of timber abroad, of which England takes nearly \$30,000,000 worth. France is carrying on a splendid scheme for the regulation of cutting, planting and fire protection. Canada is moving in the same direction, and in the United States President Roosevelt is doing the same, as witness the calling of all the governors of the various states to a conference this month.

Not So Dark As Some People Think.

Not long ago, Mr. J. F. Whiston, of the surveys branch of the department of lands and forests of Ontario, made the statement that within twenty years a pine famine would be suffered unless precautions were taken to limit the cut. A prominent Ottawa lumber merchant recently said that he thought the statement rather exaggerated. "If accurate knowledge could be obtained as to the exact amount of white pine now standing, he said, it would be possible to form an estimate of the length of time which the pine would last at the present rate of consumption, and whether there was any danger of a timber famine. Present estimates, however, are formed chiefly on guesswork. I think also that Mr. Whiston had not taken into consideration the relief being now furnished white pine by other varieties such as spruce, North Carolina pine and yellow pine. I think that on the whole Mr. Whiston's is a far cry." The opinion of Mr. Wm. Anderson manager for J. R. Booth, Ottawa, on the subject is also valuable. He is reported to have said that he thought Mr. Whiston had colored matters somewhat highly, and that there was little danger of timber famine if the forests were properly protected. He said that Mr. Booth was spending more and more every year in protecting his immense timber areas and he felt pretty sure that nearly all other lumbermen were doing likewise.

Creosoting Douglas Fir.

David Allerton, in a paper read before the United States Wood Preservers' Association, says: Douglas fir varies in its structural condition of fibre, is very refractory to treatment, and is injured by high temperature or long continued steaming, and in treating a number of pieces there will be considerable difference in penetration. In sawed timber much of this difference is due to the mode of sawing. The timber has a hard and soft side; in one a penetration of perhaps an inch is obtained and in the other twice as much. In seasoned fir piling some pieces of the same charge will show 2 inches and some 4½ inches. The penetration varies also in different parts of the same pile.

To treat seasoned timber without steaming, the cylinders must contain steam pipes to keep the solution hot and to bring the wood up to the same temperature, and the pressure must be gradual. If this process is followed the impregnation will be as thorough as if the wood were steamed, and there will be no subsequent drip.

The method in the case of seasoned fir is to place the wood in a sealed retort and to turn the steam into the coils, the creosote being introduced at a temperature of 170 degrees F. Time is allowed for

the exterior of the wood to become of equal temperature with the oil (about an hour), the temperature during the process being kept at 175 degrees to 180 degrees F. Pressure is started very gradually to allow the injected oil to follow the expanded and heated cells; for if the pressure were suddenly raised the contraction of the outer fibre would effectually stop absorption, opposing, as it were, a dead wall. By gradually increasing the pressure the oil in the expanding cells is forced still farther in. In this way a penetration in seasoned fir of 2 to 4½ inches in piling, the treatment taking 12 to 14 hours is obtained.

Green fir treatment by the "open tank" method consists of two treatments. The preliminary treatment is the same as for seasoned fir, except that the water in the wood being expanded and replaced by the heavier creosote, and rising to the top of the retort, is drawn off through a standpipe connected with a ¼ inch pipe and valve. After 12 hours' pressure the oil is drawn off and the wood and retort cooled for 12 hours, when the process is repeated, another gradual pressure being maintained for 12 hours. We find that we inject the most oil in the first 12 hours, but get penetration in the second 12 hours. The average penetration is 1 to 2 inches. This process, with inferior results and consuming 36 hours, is not desirable unless necessary. Both processes require the supervision of an expert or skilled help, for if temperature and pressure are not properly regulated the result will not be satisfactory.

The principle involved in this mode of treatment is to have the wood warmed to as near as possible the temperature of the fluid to be injected. It is apparent that the attempt to force a hot solution into cold, refractory wood must result in failure, but by giving the wood time to expand and the heat time to penetrate toward the centre of the timber it is found that the fluid is gradually forced in, in proportion as the interior heat increases.

Dodge Power Transmission Goods.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company of Toronto, have issued a condensed price list, No. 27, relating to their power transmission goods. There seems to be nothing in the line of wood-split solid or split-iron pulleys which they do not produce in the very best grades. Other products described are split friction clutches and cut-off couplings, adjustable floor stands for electrical jack shafts and water works service, pillow blocks, rigid post boxes, ball and socket post hangers, drop hangers, shafting and appurtenances, rope sheaves for transmission of power, manilla rope, rope dressing, rope drive appliances, sprocket wheels, screw conveyers detachable link belting, solid cotton belting, belt conveyor appliances, etc. Some useful information is contained in the list, such as a simple rule for ascertaining the transmitting power of belting, without first computing the speed per minute that it travels. The method is as follows: Multiply the diameter of the pulley in inches by its number of revolutions per minute, and this product by the width of the belt in inches. Divide this product by 3,300 for single belt, or by 2,100 for double belt, and the quotient will be the amount of horse power that can be safely transmitted.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company contracts to equip grain elevators complete and to install complete power transmission equipments for any size of plant. Their engineer when desired, assists in the laying out of outfits. They have equipped many of the largest water power plants in the country. One of their specialties is designing and erecting rope drives of any horse power to meet every requirement. Their belt conveyors are used to convey coal, stone, salt, cement, cinders, gravel and dirt and many of their installations as high as 600 feet centres are now in successful operation.

Boom Broke at Buckingham.

As a result of the high water in the Lievre river at Buckingham, Que., the immense boom of the James MacLaren Company, which is stretched across the river, gave way recently and allowed 30,000 logs to be carried down the rapids towards the Ottawa river. The boom was for the purpose of holding the logs as they came down the river until they could be conveyed to the saw mill, and in the neighborhood of 100,000 logs were being retained. One of the posts on the shore gave way. Immediately upon the breaking of the boom, men were stationed at the mouth of the river, where it empties into the Ottawa, to prevent the logs from getting loose in the Ottawa, in which case it would be a difficult task to round them up. As it is, however, great difficulty will be experienced in bringing them back to Buckingham to the saw mills. A great number of the logs will stick on the numerous rapids.

The Western Oil & Supply Company, Limited, have supplied the complete belting equipment for the new Barnet-McDonald shingle mill at New Westminster. This installation includes the main drive belt, which is 27 inches wide and 7 ply thick, made by the Durham Rubber Company.

THE WOODWORKER

Increased Use of Sanding Machines.

A feature of modern progress in woodworking, says an exchange, especially in relation to the employment of machinery, has been the development of machine sanding. Sanding machines as part of the equipment of planing mills and furniture factories have been in use for many years, but during the last decade not only has decided improvement taken place in the older types of sanding machines but a varied list of new machines for sanding woodwork of different kinds and shapes has been invented.

The earlier types of sanders, while they took out the marks made by the planer, frequently left the finished material with disfiguring sand marks so that when a really smooth job was desired it became necessary to go over the work by hand and laboriously rub out the marks with finer sandpaper.

The older types of sanders have been much improved, so that they can be carefully adjusted, and the back cylinder, being covered with fine sandpaper, takes off much of the marketing of the front cylinders. The adjustment has been carefully worked out for finer manipulation, and in every respect the improvement in the cylinder type of sander alone has been great. Besides this, many useful special machines have been designed and built so that the man doing enough work of any one kind can so equip his plant that practically all the sanding can be done by machinery.

A special machine has been designed for sanding doors, by means of which each piece of the frame can be sanded the right way of the grain and be given a very fine finish. Single drum sanders have been improved by special adjustments so that, in the hands of an accomplished operator, they will perform a wide range of work. Special machines are made by enterprising woodworking machinery men for every purpose imaginable, and many progressive factories and planing mills have developed special sanding machines of their own design to fit some peculiar requirement. Improvement in woodworking machinery development is only beginning and there is now more call for better finish.

This item of sanding is an important one, to which a few years ago but little attention was paid. Now it is recognized that to sand off by hand and finish up large quantities of woodwork involves much tedious labor and expense. The modern sanding machine is one of the greatest labor saving devices we have and stands in about the same relation to the hand sander as the cabinet planer does to the man dressing lumber with the old fashioned hand smoothing plane. Altogether these modern sanders are of so much importance that the up-to-date planing mill or furniture factory is not complete, and probably not able to compete with some of its neighbors, unless it includes in its equipment some of the modern types of sanding machines peculiarly adapted for the work they have to do.

Bent Rims V. Sawed Fellies.

The bent wood rim will probably never entirely replace the sawed felly in all classes of vehicle work, but it has already made great inroads in that part of the wagon trade which was formerly supplied almost exclusively by sawed fellies, says The American Lumberman. It is proper that it should, too, because its manufacture is a step forward in wood economy, though it involves the use of a better grade of material than is required to make the sawed felly. The bent rim has been the ideal rim with the woodworkers for many years and has been used continually. It is made of hickory, mostly, although oak is used to some extent in the manufacture of buggies and carriages. The earlier efforts to use it for waggon wheels were not entirely satisfactory, however, and like many other ideals, the bent wood rim had its hold-backs. The fault found with it in the earlier days was that after being put in use it had a tendency to split and spread out where the spokes were set in. This gave so much trouble that it was discontinued in the making of waggon wheels and heavy vehicles and only in recent years has any appreciable development been seen in this work. Now, however, it is used in larger quantities and greater variety of sizes.

Manufacturers have learned how to do the bending better and have come to understand that wood bending is a wood compressing process. Therefore the wood is carefully steamed and properly compressed so that when dry it does not spread open or split. It can be made at a reasonable cost in any width of tire from one to six or eight inches, whereas to make a wide tire, with a sawed felly, is an expensive undertaking. The timber required to make a set of six inch sawed fellies would easily make three sets of bent rims of the same size, and the time required to make them would be less. The bent rim requires

practically clear stock, however. Knots and cross grains can not be used. One must have a clear stick of the dimensions required to make half the circumference of the wheel if a bent rim is desired.

The bent rim of which the foregoing is most specifically true is the oak rim for waggon wheels and other heavy vehicles. Business in bent hickory rims for light vehicles has continued practically the same for years, fluctuating only with the amount of carriages, etc., made. Many sawed fellies are still made, but this branch of the trade has been cut into so heavily by bent work, that it is not likely to increase, because, while sawed fellies can be made from scrap materials, the process is wasteful as compared with that of bending.

Sash and Door Improvement.

The American Lumberman of May 2nd says that the sash, door and millwork trade has shown some improvement during the last few days but the state of the market is such as to indicate a fear among the retailers which precludes their stocking up to any considerable extent. The number of orders received by most manufacturers during the last week was equal to the best previous week in the year and in some instances more orders were received than during any previous week. The volume of business, however, was not as great as might have been expected, in nearly every instance the demand being for small lots to supply immediate needs. The call for stock goods has been very light. The manufacturers feel that this situation will continue for a time and anticipate enough orders for special stock to keep their plants running. The feeling of unrest in the east which for some time has permeated the lumber trade seems to apply equally to sash and doors and that part of the country is returning comparatively poor dividends at present. The factories continue to operate on the same basis as heretofore, and while the demand for special stock continues will continue gradually to reduce their holdings of stock sizes so that when the lull comes they will be able to devote themselves for a time to replenishing their old stock.

The Lathe as a Box Machine.

It is likely, if the history on the subject of the lathe were looked up, says the London Timber News, it would be found that the first machine-made box was made on the turning lathe. The turning lathe was probably the first woodworking machine invented. Boxes were made before the times of machinery and probably before the time of the lathe, but it is more than doubtful if boxes were made by machinery in any other manner earlier than they were made on the turning lathe. The main product of the lathe in the box line is small boxes for a great variety of purposes. One and probably the original type of large quantity was the pill box, in which both the box and lid were turned, with the lid fitting neatly on the boxes. There are quite a number of boxes of this type made today for various purposes, especially in connection with drug store supplies and for many other articles in the novelty class, that are wooden boxes. Some are plain turned, some neatly polished and varnished, and some turned in various designs. It would be difficult indeed to get a complete line on the wide variation or quantity of boxes made on the turning lathe, but if the data could be gathered and the array of boxes displayed in pictorial form, it would present not only an interesting feature, but quite an aggregate amount of work that might properly be classed with boxes.

A report in the Toronto papers to the effect that woodworking employers were considering a reduction of the hours of work from 9 to 8, without any reduction in wages, is unfounded. It originated in a reduction of time from 9 to 8 hours in the factory of Mr. G. G. Miles, Parkdale, Toronto. This reduction did not result in the employees getting the same pay as before. They are still being paid at the former rate, and will therefor get only eight-ninths of the former amount. Mr. Miles reduced the working time, because of a slight falling off in orders. He reports, however, that business is picking up nicely again now. Orders are fairly numerous, but prices are lower than formerly. The building trade, he says, is becoming quite active. Other Toronto firms report the same conditions.

Fort Frances, Ont., has aspirations as a manufacturing centre. It is situated in a country which possesses valuable pine limits, and it is in the making of lumber goods that Fort Frances hopes to excel.

A Bad Time for the Dokis Sale.

In the House of Commons recently Mr. Perley, M.P., referred to the impending sale by the Government of the timber on the Dokis Indian reserve on the French River. He told the Government that they should not bring on the sale at the present time, as the conditions of the lumber market were so unsettled that they could not possibly obtain a good price for the timber. He also pointed out that insufficient time was being given to examine the limits, as the sale was to take place on June 24. The current opinion of lumbermen was that the Government would be acting foolishly if they sold the limit now. Hon. Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, was not in the House at the time, and no official answer was obtained to Mr. Perley's remarks, nor has one since been given. In referring to this matter in our last issue mention was made of the fact that under the ordinary law, the logs cut on this reserve, being under Dominion jurisdiction, could be exported to the United States, although on account of the superior facilities for manufacturing in Ontario there was no probability of

this occurring. In this case, however, it appears that the Dominion Government has fallen in with the Ontario custom, and has made it one of the conditions of the sale, that the logs cannot be exported to the United States.

The University Forestry Quarterly, Vol. VI., No. 1. has just been issued. It will be found unusually interesting to lumbermen. An extensive article upon "Logging by Steam" is included, which gives an account of the methods of wire rope logging, generally called steam logging, in such a manner as to enable lumbermen to judge of the suitability of these methods to their own conditions. Among the other articles are: "Notes on the Girard Estate," by Jay F. Bond; "The Management of Spruce and Hemlock Lands in West Virginia," by Max Rothkugee; "Extending a Log Rule," by Edward A. Braniff; "Philippine Woods," by C. H. Goetz. Current and periodical literature, and news reports are also well dealt with.

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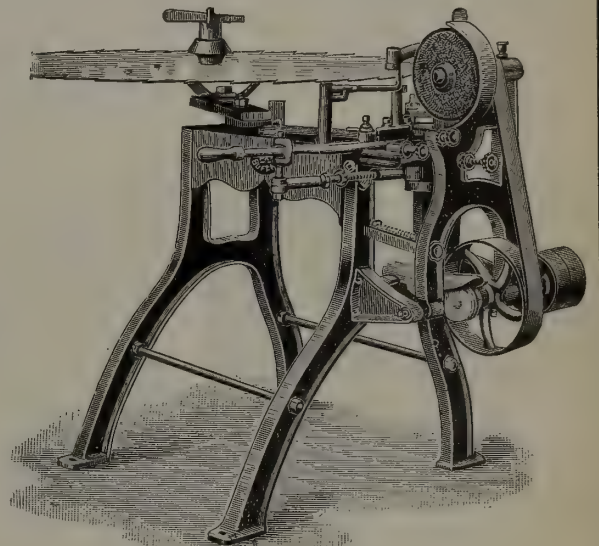
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LARGE QUANTITY OF 18" TO 24" MAPLE logs. **MORGAN & LLOYD, Minden, Ont.**

WANTED

200,000 feet of dry 4/4 Beech for early shipment. Apply box 605, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

WANTED

DRY, HEMLOCK LUMBER, WRITE THE Elgie & Jarvis Lbr., Co., Toronto, Ont. 10

WANTED

SIX CARS OF 4/4 DRY BLACK ASH. common and better. Apply, box 607 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 13

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. **SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto.** 11

WANTED

150,000 feet white winter cut Basswood, Com. and Better, must be plump, inch thick when dry. For further particulars apply to Box 598, THE CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

LUMBER WANTED

SOFT ELM. I AM OPEN TO BUY 5/10 carloads 2 inches for delivery during next six months. Write with particulars to "ELM," CANADA LUMBERMAN, B34, Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal 11

WANTED—THOUSAND TONS SLABS soft wood; also 300 Standards Laths, 1/2" x 1/2" (square), any length, but must be multiple of 5". C.I.F. Liverpool. **PATENT FUSE FIRELIGHTER CO., Liverpool, England.** 12

WANTED

PRACTICAL MAN TO MANAGE SASH AND Door Factory in British Columbia, one preferred who will invest moderate sum, and take sole charge of business, reference required, Apply Box 594, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

MANUFACTURER WANTS

Basswood 1", 1 1/4" Black Ash 1", 2"
Chestnut 1", 1 1/4" Soft Maple 1", 2"
Soft Elm 1", 1 1/4" Birch 1", 2"
Pine, or Basswood Mill Culls 1"
Give amount you have and price f.o.b. cars Mill Run. Box 601 CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto. 12

WANTED

BASSWOOD 5 Cars 1sts and 2nds, 1" x 6" and up, 10 to 16 ft.
1 Car each do., 1" x 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" 10 to 16 ft.

SOFT ELM 5 Cars 1sts and 2nds, 1" x 12" and up 13, 14 and 16 ft. a proportion of 7 and 8 ft. allowed.

CARTER STEVENS LUMBER CO., LIMITED 103 Bay St. Toronto. 12

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

POSITION WANTED

FIRST-CLASS ASSISTANT FILER WANTS position for coming season, any kind of saws. **W. L. MAGUIRE, Delhi, Ont.** 12

POSITION WANTED

AS BANDSAW FILER AND HAMMERER. eighteen years' experience, can furnish best of references in United States and Canada. Apply E.S. CHALUT, Portage de la Nation, Que. 11

WANTED

BY AN EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT, situation as foreman in saw mill, familiar with double cut band mill. Good reference. Address to **THOS. SISSONS, Thessalon, Ont.** 10

POSITION WANTED

AS BAND SAW FILER AND HAMMERER, twelve years' experience, can furnish best of references. Box 608, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 10

WANTED

POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER BY A CAP- able young man with three years experience in lumber office. Best of references. Apply **BOOKKEEPER, Box 329, Lindsay, Ontario.** 13

WANTED

BY EXPERIENCED MILLWRIGHT WHO is going West, position as Superintendent of operation or construction of Sawmill in either Northwest or B.C. Competent designer and draftsman. At liberty after June 1st. References. Address **BOX 593 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.** 10

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, EXPERIENCED man capable of managing sawmill and lumbering operations. Apply Box 602, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED

NORTH SHORE MILL WANTS A Sawyer for Wickes gang. Must be sober; steady, experienced. Give references **BOX 599, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.** 10

FOREMAN AND ENGINEER

AN EXPERIENCED PLANING MILL man who understands filing and hammering band saws to take charge of new planing mill at Drummondville P.Q., also an experienced engineer. Apply **CAMPBELL, MACLAURIN LUMBER CO., Limited, Board Trade Bldg., Montreal.** 12

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE OR LEASE, OR WOULD FORM Company to operate with some one who has logs, Hemlock, Pine or Hardwood, one of the best saw-mill locations on the Georgian Bay, Log pond holds 3 million ft. logs, good circular mill cut 15 M, with little improvement will cut double that quantity, great opportunity for good practical man with small capital. Also wanted one half million feet of hardwood if can cut to order. **BOX No. 596 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.** 8

STANDING TIMBER FOR SALE

ONE M. STANDING HARDWOOD TIMBER for sale, with 10 M. capacity Mill Planer, Matcher, Shingle Machinery (double saws), in first class running order. Also One-half M. Lumber and Logs. Will have to be disposed of on account of illness of owner. Market for everything. Two competing railways. Good home market. Also 350 acres of land Grand chance for right man. **J. C. Schlehauf, Box 873, West Lorne, Ontario.**

MILL FOR SALE

A STEAM SAW MILL EQUIPED WITH A Watrous Pony Band Mill, capacity 35,000 feet per day, situated in one of the best locations, and a well timbered section of the Province of Quebec. will be sold at a bargain together with 1200 acres of well timbered land, free of the Government charges, with very best facilities for shipments to United States. Can be seen at any time, but this is the best time to have an idea of the value of the location. Reason of selling death of junior party of the firm. Apply **BOX 600 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.** 14

WANTED

PARTY WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 TO INVEST in, and manage a 30-M mill on nine timber limits. Address, **J. R. McDougall, Trail, B. C.**

FOR SALE

A GOOD SAW MILL AND THREE Thousand Acres of Timber Lands must be sold. A bargain for quick turn over. Address, **Box D, Thessalon.**

FOR SALE

COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE CIRCULAR SAW- mill, capacity 15 M. per day, and good piling ground, situated in good timbered section; also stock of logs. **H. J. THOMPSON, McKellar P.O., Ont.** 11

FOR SALE

LUMBER BUSINESS IN FLORISHING town near Edmonton. \$9,000 stock offered at rate on the dollar. Splendid opportunity for man with small means. Apply **S. H. SMITH, Official Assignee, Edmonton, Alberta.**

FOR SALE

COMPLETE SAW MILL OUTFIT, PRAC- tically new, 35 H.P. Engine, 50 H.P. Marine boiler, Dutch oven for utilizing sawdust as fuel, new carriage, cable feed, friction nigger, double edger, cut off, shingle mill, etc. Frame building, iron roof, saws and belting complete. Apply at mill, Angus, Ontario, or **CHARLES T. DE PUY, Rochester, N.Y.** 10

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

FOR SALE

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

1 new 44" Ober, handle and spoke lathe.
1 new 24" pattern makers turning lathe.
1 new 20" wood turning lathe.
2 new 16" wood turning lathes.
1 new 10" 4 side Cowan Moulder.
1 refitted 8" 3 side Cowan moulder.
1 new 6" 3 side MacGregor Gourlay moulder.
4 refitted sash stickers complete.
2 new foot-power mortisers.
2 refitted power mortisers complete.
3 new No. 3 Fox foot-power mitre machines.
1 new Cowan hand mitre machine.
1 30" revolving bed, double surface planer complete.
1 27" revolving bed, double surface planer.
1 27" divided roll double surface planer.
1 26" Cowan revolving bed, double surface planer.
3 refitted 24" surface planers.
1 refitted 24" revo ving bed, surface planer.
1 new 24" pony planer with countershaft.
2 refitted 24" double surface planers.
1 refitted 24" double surface planer and matcher.
1 new 24" Cowan planer and matcher.
1 rebuilt 24" Cowan planer and matcher.
1 refitted 23" wood frame surface planer.
1 new 18" Little Giant planer and matcher.
1 nearly new 13" heading planer.
1 nearly new 13" lightning flooring machine.
1 refitted 12" flooring machine.
1 nearly new 24" buzz planer with countershaft.
5 new 16" buzz planers with countershafts.
10 new 12" buzz planers with countershafts.
2 refitted horizontal boring machines.
2 new post boring machines.
4 new two spindle wood shapers.
2 refitted single spindle wood shapers.
1 new saw arbors (No. 1 to No 4)
1 new dimension saw table.
1 new feed rip saw table.
1 new new combination roller top saw table.
2 new No. 1 Crescent saw tables.
1 improved rip saw table in good order.
1 Cowan combined saw table and dado machine.
4 nearly new variety saw tables.
2 new iron frame swing cut-off saws.
3 refitted iron frame swing cut-off saws.
1 new gravity swing cut-off saw.
1 new 36" pedestal band sawing machine.
1 new Crescent panel band sawing machine.
2 refitted 54" band resawing machines.
2 refitted 40" circular resawing machines.
1 nearly new 32" disc sander, with boring attachment.
1 refitted 24" single drum sander.
1 new Cowan door clamp, with sash attachment.
1 new No. 2 tenon machine, with double copes.
5 new Fox wood trimmers.
1 refitted horizontal band carving machine.
1 nearly new Cowan filing machine.
50 new No. 3 Palmer patent glueing clamps.
1 new Dominion hand saw set.
A copy of our supply catalogue or monthly stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

FOR SALE

PORTABLE SAW MILL COMPLETE WITH Engine and Boiler, Edger, Slab Saw, Planer, Knife Grinder, Shuffling, Pulleys, and Belting. Address, LYNDON LUMBER CO., Lyndon, Alberta, Canada. 10

FOR SALE CHEAP

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS. Suitable for double piling lumber. Standard gauge. Apply the CAVDENSH LUMBER CO., LIMITED Lakefield, Ontario.

FOR SALE

50 HORSE POWER KILLEY-BUKITT automatic Engine, at present running in our factory, also a feed water heater. For particulars apply to D. AITCHISON & Co., Hamilton. 11

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.**WANTED**

HEADING TURNER AND JOINTER. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR SECOND hand rolling machinery, for the manufacture of Pulp wood. Parties having same for sale please write. G.P., c/o the CANADIAN LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

MISCELLANEOUS**NOTICE**

W. J. McBRIDE, EXPERIENCED INSPEC- tor and shipper of Hardwood and Hemlock, car or cargo lots. Thessalon, Ont.

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS, SAW MILL,

Plant, Supplies, Mining Lots, Logs, &c.

— OF —

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Russell House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, A.D. 1908, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., by THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, the following Timber Limits, Real Estates, Saw Mill, Mining Lots, Plants, Supplies and Logs in transit, namely:—

Parcel Number 1. "Coulange Limits," comprising 156 square miles of Timber Limits on the Coulange River in the Province of Quebec, covered by Licenses Numbers 149, 150, 151 and 152 of Season 1873-74 and known as Berths W, X, Y and Z, together with certain Limit Plant, Supplies and Live Stock to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 2. "Hibou Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 20 square miles of Timber Limit on Hibou and Ignace Creeks covered by part of License No. 550 of Season 1873-74, together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 3. "Wakefield Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 8 square miles of Timber Limit in the Township of Wakefield covered by License No. 58 of Season 1873-74.

Parcel Number 4. Several Freehold Timber Lots in the Township of Wakefield.

Parcel Number 5. "Black and Dumoine Rivers Limit," comprising 26½ square miles of Timber Limit on the Black and Dumoine Rivers covered by part of Licenses Number 362 and 366 of Season 1873-74 together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies therewith.

Parcel Number 6. Real Estate, Saw Mill, Lumber Yard and Wharf at East Templeton. This parcel consists of about 208 acres more or less of Freehold and 5 acres of Leasehold land at East Templeton, P.Q. (about 8 miles below Ottawa on the Ottawa River), together with a fully equipped Saw Mill and Machinery erected thereon having a capacity of 150,000 feet per day, with Lumber yard, Wharf, Railway siding, Cars and other plant and machinery therewith.

Parcel Number 7. Mining Lots. This parcel consists of several mining lots and mining rights in the Townships of Wakefield, Buckingham, Portland East, Portland West and Derry.

Parcel Number 8. A large quantity of logs, timber, telegraph poles and ties now lying in and about the Ottawa, Coulange and Gatineau Rivers at and in transit to the above mentioned Saw Mill.

The first seven parcels above mentioned will first be offered for sale en bloc, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors. If the reserved bid is not reached, then each parcel will be immediately offered or sale, separately, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors.

Full particulars and complete descriptions of the respective parcels and the terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale and may be seen on application to the Vendors at East Templeton, P.Q., or to their Solicitors, Messrs. Gormully, Orde & Powell, No. 33 Sparks Street, Ottawa

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED,
Vendors.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1908.

ONTARIO LIMITS FOR SALE.

ADVERTISER HAS FOUR HUNDRED acres mixed timber in Haliburton County. D. J. HARTLE, Minden, Ontario. 13

WANTED**Party with small Circular Mill.**

TO CONTRACT FOR AT LEAST FIVE years' sawing near French river—Hardwood, Pine and Hemlock—About two and a half millions per season. Address Box 595, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 10

SAWING CONTRACT

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR CUT- ting of lumber by the thousand in any quantity from one million to one hundred million feet.

SOUTH RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Limited
South River, Ont. 10

B. C. TIMBER AND TIMBER LANDS.

I HAVE FOR SALE, SOME OF THE FINEST tracts of Timber in British Columbia, principally Spruce, Fir and Cedar, ranging from 2,000 to 140,000 acres, mostly on tide water, and easily logged. Prices from \$1.00 to \$9.00 per acre. State your wants: I will supply them. W. H. LEMKE, P.O. Box 972, Vancouver, B.C. 9

New Shingle Company For New Brunswick.

The Nepisquit Lumber Company, an organization of Springfield capitalists, for the purpose of cutting and manufacturing cedar shingles in New Brunswick, has been organized under the laws of New Brunswick. The officers are: President, Ralph W. Ellis; vice-president, Charles D. Irdway, of Burlington, Vt., president of the Vermont Spool & Bobbin Company; treasurer, Fred. S. Morse; secretary, Alexander W. MacRae, St. John, N.B.; assistant secretary, Edward A. Appleton, Springfield; directors, Ralph W. Ellis, Fred. S. Morse, Samuel Greene, Edward O. Sutton, Springfield, and Charles A. Barton and William G. White, of New Brunswick. Mr. White will be resident manager for the company. In addition to the board of directors there will be a board of management, made up of local stockholders, who will act in conjunction with the directors in the government of the company.

It is said by one of the members of the company that all of the cedar timber in the United States has been exhausted and that New Brunswick is one of the few remaining places within easy access where it can be procured. The company will devote all of its attention to the manufacturing of cedar shingles for which there is a great demand. It has bought cedar rights for about 500 miles along the Nepisquit and Nigadoo rivers and has already about 5,000,000 feet of cedar ready to be floated down to the mill as soon as the rivers open. The mill is in place and eight shingle machines have been installed.

Dominion Will Pay The Bill.

It is understood that the Dominion Government will immediately take into consideration the advisability of appointing a number of fire wardens to do duty along the line of the Transcontinental Railway in New Brunswick as the present location runs through no less than 180 miles of forest lands in that province, 85 miles belonging to the provincial Government, 65

miles to the New Brunswick Railway Company, 20 miles to the Gibson Lumber Company, and the balance to the Mirimichi Lumber Company.

Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, premier and attorney general of New Brunswick, accompanied by the Hon. C. Hazen Grimmer, surveyor general, and Col. Hugh H. McLean, K.C., representing the New Brunswick Railway and the Gibson interests, interviewed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. George Graham minister of Railways and Canals, and Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, recently as to the advisability of appointing a number of fire wardens.

The Premier of New Brunswick stated how important it was that the federal authorities should establish as perfect a protection as possible from fire during the construction of the road. Hon. Mr. Hazen also assured the Prime Minister and his colleagues that if such nominations are made the New Brunswick authorities would be most happy to clothe them with all necessary power. Premier Hazen and his colleague state that they were under the impression that the federal ministry will take steps to carry the suggestion into effect. For the last two years the Federal Government has granted \$3,000 per year to pay the salaries of fire rangers along the portion of the National Railway under construction in New Brunswick. This year a much larger area will need to be protected, and the cost of adequate fire protection will be between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

Not So Rosy Down East.

A despatch from St. John, N.B. says that according to a prominent St. John lumberman, the lumber industry in this city will be in as poor shape the coming summer as it has been for a long time. The present state of the British and American markets is such, he said, that there is not a great deal of encouragement in manufacturing. There does not appear any great prospect for an improvement. White Sea and Baltic goods have taken the bottom out of the British market, and are down to prices that make shipment out of the question so far as making money is concerned.

Ship building and house building are very dull, making the demand much less than ordinary. There is a fair supply of logs on hand and a good quantity to come down the river. The conditions for driving are giving promise of being very favorable. All that is now required in this regard is a little warm weather to swell the river and streams.

One mill owner is reported to have said that he did not purpose cutting any more logs this season unless things looked up. It was impossible to get the cost of manufacture at the present time. He was uncertain whether his mill

would be working this summer, but thought it unlikely unless there was some improvement.

The manager for Stetson, Cutler and Company, also spoke of the poor state of the lumber markets. He declined to say what the supply of logs on hand was or what was expected, but was uncertain as to whether the mills would be running during the summer.

British Columbias' New Pulp Mill Progressing.

The big saw mill of the Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp & Paper Company at Swanson Bay is now running by water power. The company is proceeding steadily with the construction of its plant at Swanson Bay, and a great deal of work has already been completed. It will be the fall of this year before pulp making is in progress, according to the expectations of J. M. Mackinnon, manager of the company.

J. C. McCORMACK

MITTS, MOCCASINS, GLOVES AND SNOWSHOES

Dealer in Raw Furs and Hides

PEMBROKE - - ONTARIO

R. SPENCE & CO.

BEECH FILE WORKS HAMILTON, ONT.

FILE AND RASP MANUFACTURERS AND RE-CUTTERS

A Trial order solicited.
Write for price list and terms.
C. P. MORE, Proprietor



LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFC. CO.
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

C. A. Larkin

WHOLESALE

Pine, Spruce

and **Hemlock**

Toronto, Ont.

Queen Charlotte Timber

For Sale 18,560 acres of timber lands on Moresby Island, in the Queen Charlotte group, B.C. Every section on salt water. Contains 400,000,000 feet; principally Spruce; balance Hemlock, Red and Yellow Cedar.

T. M. McKay, Timber Broker

P.O. Box 994

536 Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Ottawa is experiencing a slight stiffening of prices, as a result of J. R. Booth publishing his prices and not following the lead of a few others who had announced small reductions. The others are now coming up to his level. Although business is still slack, the outlook is better than for some time past. The English demand is increasing, and is now fairly good. Good buying is also expected from the United States. In the Georgian Bay district, there is little activity as yet. In fact there is almost nothing to say that was not said a fortnight ago. The lakes are still frozen, but the rivers are open. Probably in a week or two, if the weather is favorable, the mills will commence sawing. The lumber manufacturers have been stirred to considerable anxiety by the new freight schedule which the G. T. R. and the C. P. R. have issued, and which increases freights on lumber to the principle Ontario points. They are taking action to have the Dominion Railway Commissioners interfere, as they consider the market in its present condition can scarcely stand the threatened strain.

Eastern Canada.

In Eastern Canada, there are few signs of life as yet in the mills. In St. John only four of the larger mills have commenced sawing. Provincial and local trade are fairly active, in some lines, but the improvement is not general yet. Long lumber for the English and American markets is quite inactive. There is practically no forward buying. The unfavorable conditions in the manufacturing business have caused a slight reduction in freight rates to English points, which may do something to improve matters. Upon the rivers a very different story is told, and it looks as though there will be a large supply of logs for the summer, whether they are wanted or not. The spring freshets have been heavy, but not sudden. On most of the large rivers and the tributaries the logs are already well under way. Quite a number of logs on the St. John have escaped, and a few will be carried out to sea, but no heavy loss will result.

Western Canada.

Encouraging reports from the West still continue to come in. The improved outlook in the prairies, resulting from good crop forecasts, is making a better demand for British Columbia lumber. There is a great deal of unrest, however, resulting from the uncertainty caused by the Dominion Government's recent regulation requiring the cut of 100,000 feet per square mile and the erection of a saw mill within six months on Dominion lands. Stocks are already heavy and prices low, so that a flood of fresh logs would probably paralyze the market. Strong representations are being made to the Government to have the regulation cancelled. Reports continue of large United States operators obtaining interests in British Columbia and preparing for extensive operations.

United States.

New York reports that current business conditions show no material change. In the wholesale trade some houses report a considerable increase in business, with prices firm in some items and others showing a tendency to readjustment. Generally speaking, the trade has adapted itself to the new conditions and is more inclined than ever to forget the past. Supplies are, in nearly every instance, sufficient for current demand, and it is expected that prices must naturally readjust themselves. Competition in yellow pine is sharp with a small amount of business offering. Spruce also shows considerable compe-

tion, although the general spruce market is in an unsettled state. In general the prevailing opinion is that for the rest of the year 1908 consumption will not be extensive. Indications, however, are that there will be sufficient trade to keep everybody going. Chicago conditions are rather sluggish. Retailers have been expecting to make extensive sales with the opening of the building season, but their hopes have not yet been realized. Mixed cars and small lots for immediate shipment have constituted the bulk of recent business. Some west coast manufacturers are making prices which mean that lumber is being sold at less than stumpage value and the cost of milling. Northern pine has stiffened up, quite a quantity having been sold at an advance. Better conditions are noted in the eastern markets, where white pine is in demand, and there is a quite a tendency towards strengthening in prices. The hemlock situation promises to continue unpleasant as long as yellow pine remains at its present price. A few yellow pine producers continue to flood the market at low prices, and others in the trade are hoping that this will soon come to an end. At Buffalo, conditions are looking much brighter and the trade in general is enjoying a general increase in business. Prices are about steady and the general belief is that business will continue to increase. The same is true of North Tonawanda, where many of the yards are loading cars, and business for the last two weeks has been much increased.

Great Britain.

London advices report that the market has in no way improved since our last issue. Demand is very light and deliveries from the docks are 2,300 standards below the figures of March, 1907, which were also very small. Prices, however, have not fallen. The stock of Baltic deals and battens is extremely low, but there are increased holdings of rough and prepared boards. The stock of the former is away above the average, and at the present rate of consumption it will last for over six months. Pine and spruce stocks continue light, but the small demand renders them quite sufficient for the present. In pitch pine, sellers appear to have modified their prices and forward selling has been renewed. Very little business is going on in hewn timber. Lumber 11 inches and up is quoted at \$80 to \$85. The stock of sawn pitch pine in the London docks on April 1st was 15,000 pieces, a little more than last year's figure. The stock of deals is quite heavy, being 61,000 pieces, as compared with 44,000 at the same time last year. The demand, however, is poor.

Liverpool business is reported to be satisfactory only. A few large inquiries are coming out, but business is light. The scarcity of St. John's spruce offerings of long average is causing a ready sale for some "Swag" white deals, and unplanned shelving boards, lately arrived. Spruce deals to the number of 23,000 pieces have arrived for one firm by the Virginian, and 100 standards of 3 inch by 11 inch have also arrived by the same steamer. Manchester reports show dullness in the small orders, and a hand-to-mouth business. No improvement in forward buying is noticed, except in Riga goods. Information regarding spruce is reported as difficult to obtain, and rarely reliable. Three large firms are reported to have fixed cargoes for May loading.

Bristol dealers expect the financial stringency to have a deterrent effect on production, in Europe, Canada and the United States. Merchants, therefore, are hesitating about making contracts, unless profits show bigger margins than in the past year or two. The outlook is said to be no better for an increased demand than it was a year ago. The building trade is not only slack but bad. Early buying will be only for positive requirements, not for speculation. Another west coast report, referring to spruce deals, says there is more confidence in the "future" market than the ordinary observer would imagine. Although no early rise is expected, values may rally considerably during the next month. Stocks are beginning to look very broken.

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 of. Spruce Flooring

N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Traders Bank Building

65 Yonge Street - TORONTO



Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.
F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.

J. M. DIVER, Genl. Mgr.
E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

If You Are Critical About the Stock You Handle

we want a trial order. Good service and uniform grades are our strong points. We have everything in White Pine and Norway that can be furnished and a good large stock on hand.

We Know You're After the Best

you can get for your money, and we feel sure we have it. Our lumber never fails to give satisfaction. The best evidence we have of this is the fact that old customers are continually wiring for "more of the same". What do you say? Shall we send you a car?

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company

Sarnia Limited **Ontario**

Special bills cut to order on short notice in White Pine and Norway, and length from 10 feet to 60 feet.

We make a specialty of Tank Stock and Silo Material, any thickness, width or length.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Improvement in Lumber Camp Fare.

There is quite a difference between the treatment of the men in the lumber camps to-day and that which they used to receive a few years ago. Difficulties with time-keepers and others who have to attend to employment matters, in connection with the men, are unfortunately still rather frequent, as will be seen from the complaint which appeared in the last number of the "Canada Lumberman." These matters, however, are to a great extent the result of misunderstandings and of personal actions on the part of individuals. The general treatment of the camp laborer is so greatly improved that the men in the camps are themselves the first to acknowledge it. In the matter of camp supplies, those in charge of the provisioning have come to appreciate the fact that the general welfare and happiness of the men cannot receive too much attention. Happy, well-fed laborers in the camp are the best safeguards against labor difficulties. In addition to this, the contented laborer is a better worker, and does much to make other laborers seek employment in the same camp. Certain camps get a reputation for feeding their men well and it is not long before laborers commence to flock to them.

As to the general improvement in camp conditions, one need not go far to find examples of it. Pork and beans and hard tack used to be the staples. To-day, in a well managed camp, the laborer will find on the table a first rate variety of food. A good cook is one of the essentials of a camp staff. Heavy long clear used to be the only class of pork to be found in a camp. Now, the lighter grades are common, and hams and breakfast bacons are frequently seen. On the breakfast table there are often served good sausages, which are bought from large commission houses in the cities. They are sold in 50 pound tubs, sealed in lard, and only the best class of pork is used in making them. A few years ago dried apples were also a staple, and they deserved the name, for they were about the driest things in the way of apples that were ever produced. Evaporated apples have put the dried article out of business, and a tasty dish of apple-sauce, which makes one think of apples as he eats it, is a welcome article on the bill of fare. Good apple pies are another result of the change, and doubtless many a man has thought of the pies his mother used to make, as he sat down to a quarter section of the camp cook's pie. Evaporated apples are bought by the camp supply buyer in 50 pound boxes. In fact, in the matter of fruits and vegetables the camps can look back upon the old days of a few years ago, as a time when they lived in very primitive style as compared with to-day. Dried and preserved fruits and vegetables are an everyday article. Raisins and currants are to be found in puddings and pastry as often as the men wish for them. Good teas and coffees are the only kind in demand, and when a man has been all day long in the wintry woods he relishes more than anything else a steaming drink of his favorite beverage. The lot of the lumber camp laborer is in short something to be envied by many who are feeling the pinch of poverty in the cities, and by many who are in good circumstances.

The provision buyer is a man of no mean importance in the camps, as can be well understood from the foregoing. Next fall he will be in the middle of his hard work. But to-day he is looking about and considering the future season carefully. In August he will have to commence interviewing the provision merchants and seeing what is to be had. In the matter of pork, ham and bacon, it is not difficult for him to obtain good supplies, but at present he cannot foresee what the market will demand in the way of prices for them. Everything depends upon the price of the hog, which again depends upon the farmers' success in raising it, and his skill in marketing it. Groceries and provisions can be gauged, as to price, for a month or two ahead, unless some unforeseen occurrence makes a difference. To-day the indications are that groceries will be about 10 per cent. lower in price on the average than they were last year. That is the condition prevailing at present and wholesalers see no immediate probability of a change.

Commission merchants are feeling no little concern about the present condition of the lumber market, which promises to reduce lumbering operations considerably next fall unless a change for the better soon occurs. They have been told by the lumber manufacturers that unless an improvement sets in there will be a number of the mills closed down next year. This means that there will be far fewer camps in the winter, and the camp supply business will be a heavy loser as a result. Whether this is not a little too pessimistic a view of affairs to take at present, is a question. The last week or two has witnessed quite an improvement and the indications to-day are that although the coming summer will not see more than a quiet business, there will be a gradual improvement, which by the arrival of fall will warrant the manufacturers in placing a good number of men in the camps during the winter.

Commission and grocery houses report quite a good demand recently for supplies for the drivers. These are sent in before the commencement of the drive, and though they do not amount to such large orders as those of the fall, they have been fairly heavy this spring because of the fairly large cut last winter and the large number of logs which were left from last year which still have to be brought to the mills.

May End St. John River Troubles.

A Washington, D. C. despatch says: Senator Hale introduced a bill last week which is designed to terminate conflicts between Maine and New Brunswick lumbermen whose difficulties recently have been the subject of a number of diplomatic exchanges. The bill is to repeal Section 2508 of the Revised Statutes which permits the free importation of logs and lumber owned and cut by Americans in New Brunswick. The lumbermen of the two countries have engaged in fierce battles on the St. John river and the situation has become so serious that the Maine Senators and Secretary Root have given a great deal of attention to working out a programme to end the trouble. They concluded that the only way was to withdraw the privilege of free importation from foreign territory of American owned lumber.

Unemployment Among Lumberers.

Mr. H. A. Kennedy, of London, England, who visited Canada last winter, has published a very conclusive pamphlet upon the unemployed in Canada, and the causes of the trouble. Among other things, he says: It is not the manufacturing industry of the towns alone that has had to retrench. The lumbermen have felt the pinch too. Now, the cutting of timber is one of the country's most important industries, and it is particularly important from the laboring man's point of view, because it becomes busiest just when work in general becomes slackest. Thousands of men employed on farms all summer go to the woods when the agricultural season ends, and spend the winter in the lumber shanties, cutting down the trees and hauling them over the snow to the rivers, which are to float them down to the saw mills on the opening of spring. If, therefore, the owners or leasees of timber limits have to retrench, the men they would normally employ are driven to seek work in the towns; and this at a time when, even in an ordinary year, there is least work to be had.

Forty men employed on the Huntsville Lumber Company's drive at Marion Creek, quit work recently. The men have been receiving from \$30 to \$40 per month, and were asking an increase to \$45 and \$48. The wages prevailing on the drive are from \$30 to \$35 and only in some instances is the larger figure of \$40 paid. There seems little likelihood that the company will yield to the demands of the men. A new gang is being made up, and it is expected that the full complement will be made quickly. The trouble occurred at a most embarrassing time for the Huntsville Lumber Company, as upon the active prosecution of the work at this particular time, much depends in getting the drive out during high water, and in time to keep the mill operations uninterrupted.

Word has reached Lindsay, Ont., of the death by drowning of Angus St. Thomas, a river driver, in one of the chain of rivers 20 miles to the north. St. Thomas had been in the shanties, and was working his way down to Lindsay along with others of the gang. He was alone when the accident happened, and his body was found supposedly half an hour after death by his brother. The St. Thomas family are well known throughout Victoria County.

A British Columbia report says that lumber camps in the interior are beginning to open up, and this is having a good effect upon general trade. There is already a good demand for supplies. City trade continues fair, with staple lines doing a normal business. The outlook for summer business is good. Collections are generally fair to good, with some improvement noted from interior points.

Mr. B. E. Fernow, L.L.D. of the Department of Forestry, University of Toronto, editor-in-chief of the Forestry Quarterly writes to us saying that he would like very much to know how far systems of logging by steam are employed in the Canadian woods. Can any of our readers give the addresses of firms using such systems?

FOR THE CAMP

You can't get anything much better value than this:— We offer subject unsold Commadre Figs packed four taps to the seron

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of about 32 pounds. This figures out about 1½ cents per pound.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.
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Extra Short Clears

Buy Now—from Us—and you will Buy Right.

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The MONTREAL PACKING CO., Limited, MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1878

Hanson's Woollen Mill
Hull, Que.

Manufacturers of The "Hanson" Sock and Mitt.

Nothing in the Market
to equal them for Lum-
bermen.

ALL MY SOCKS BEAR THIS STAMP



Can be obtained from any Wholesale Dry Goods House in Canada

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WHITE PINE

Mills & Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City
Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

Pine Wood Distillation.

Dr. L. F. Hawley, of the Forest Service, Washington, recently read a paper on "Pine Wood Distillation" before the Alabama and West Florida Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Among other things he said:

"All of you are aware that a large part of every tree cut in lumbering operations never comes to the market as a saleable product. If, however, you have not seen the figures recently computed by the Forest Service you will be surprised to learn just how large this proportion of non-marketable product is. In the case of the longleaf yellow pine from 40 to 60 per cent. of the tree is not used for lumber; this unused part includes as a waste in logging, stumps, limbs, cull logs, etc., and as a waste in sawing slabs, edgings and sawdust.

"It was to find a possible use for these wastes from the yellow pine that the Forest Service turned attention to wood distillation. Two general processes of wood distillation were in use; (1) The destructive distillation process in which the wood is heated to a temperature high enough to completely char it; by this process not only turpentine but also charcoal, tar, heavy and light oils and other products of the decomposition of the wood was obtained; (2) the steam distillation process in which the wood is heated by steam only; by this process only turpentine is obtained and the wood is not decomposed. These processes have been used more generally on lightwood which contained more resinous matter than the usual saw mill waste, but lately the steam process has been applied to saw mill waste with apparent success.

"A study of the turpentine produced by these two methods has shown that by the steam process it is possible to prepare a turpentine fully equal to gum turpentine, and that the turpentine produced by the process of destructive distillation is not entirely similar in composition and properties to gum turpentine, although it can be used similarly in many cases. A great difficulty in marketing of these wood turpentines has been caused by the variation in the composition of the turpentine from different plants and even in different shipments from the same plant. The buyers and users of turpentine are still prejudiced against any wood turpentine, although some plants are turning out a very uniform and excellent product. On this account everyone producing wood turpentine must work up a market with some few consumers by gradually showing the uniformity and value of the product—a slow process which calls for an efficient and expensive sales department.

"This is a condition which it is proposed to remedy by some of the future work of the Forest Service along this line. It is planned to experimentally refine some of the crude deposits from saw mill waste and submit samples of the refined products to the paint and varnish makers for trial and judgment. From the results so obtained it will be possible to determine the grades of turpentine best to prepare for market; and when specifications are drawn up for these grades it should be necessary only to make the product from any plant correspond to these specifications in order to find a ready market at a price corresponding more closely to the actual value of the product than at present.

"We hope that the time may soon come when every saw mill of sufficient size will be equipped with a plant for obtaining the turpentine from its waste material and will be making a profit from what was before not only useless but even a source of expense and loss."

The A. J. Burton Saw Company, Limited, have been appointed exclusive British Columbia agents for James Robertson & Company, makers of babbit metals; H. Walters & Son, Hull, Quebec, manufacturers of planer knives, and the Gorham Rubber Company, of Seattle. They are carrying a large stock in their Vancouver warehouse of babbit metals and "Amazon" and "Tyee" brands of belting. Speaking of business conditions, Mr. Burton said that, with them, they had been very good. All things considered, they had no complaint to make. "Considering the number of saws we have placed," said Mr. Burton, "the lumber business does not appear to be as bad as it is reported to be. We have been able to keep our full staff employed throughout the winter and spring."

The A. R. Williams Machinery Company, of Vancouver, report, among other recent sales, one 4-sided moulder, to J. Kernahan, Salmon Arm, B.C.; a 36-inch wheel band saw machine, to the Ladysmith Lumber Company, Ladysmith, B.C., and a No. 2 chain saw mortiser, to the Bean Manufacturing Company.

As lumber grows more scarce it is worked thinner and more skill is required in order to make it serve the purpose. Therein lies consolation for the worker in wood.

The JOHN McDOUGALL CALEDONIAN IRON WORKS CO., Limited

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS

HYDRAULIC AND MILL MACHINERY

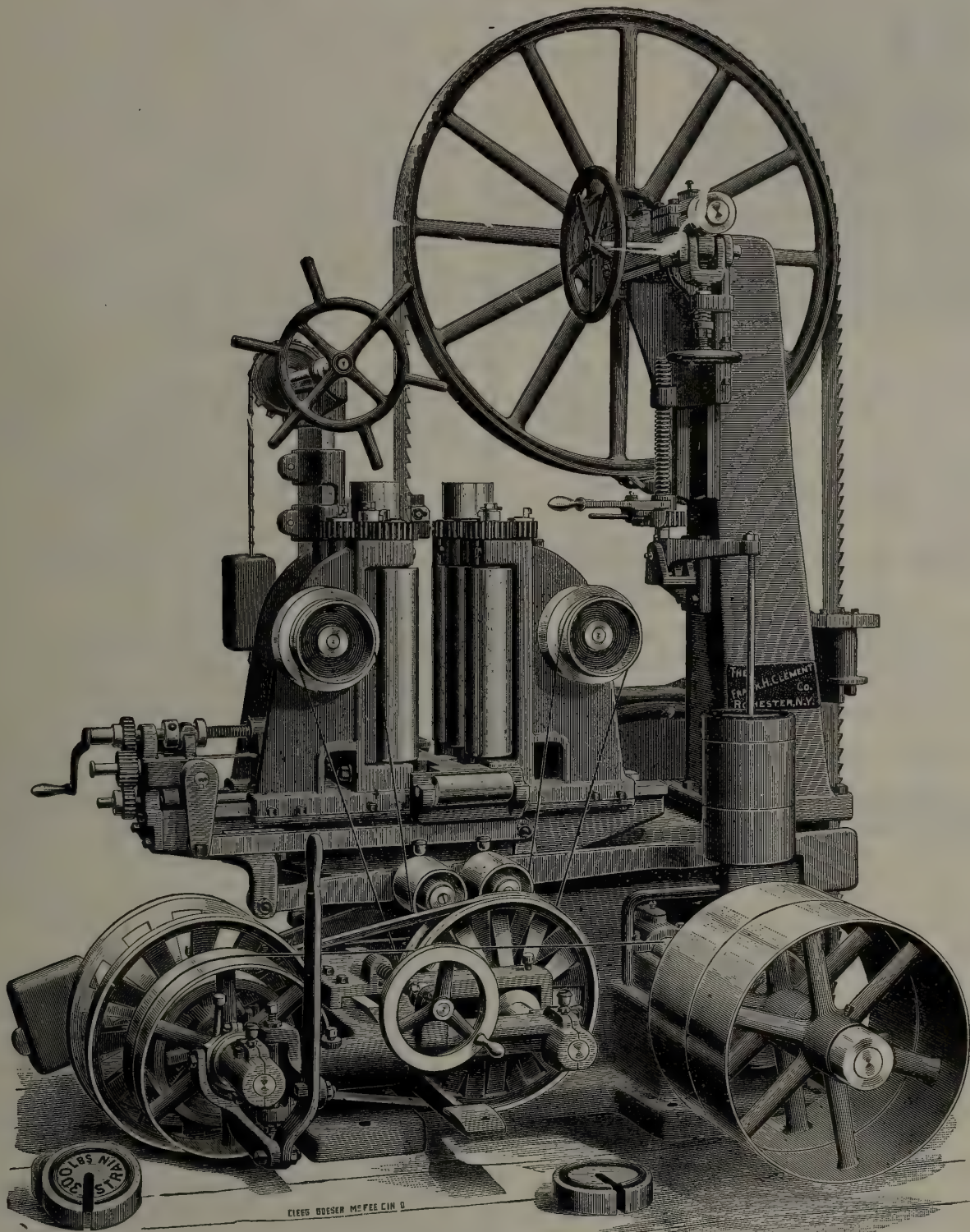
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Wood Working Machinery

For Every Requirement



48 INCH BAND RESAW FOR HARD OR SOFT WOOD—LIGHT OR HEAVY WORK, OTHER SIZES FROM 38" TO 60".

Heavy frame insures rigidity—Vibration greatly reduced—Powerful feed—Patent anti-friction saw guide
Great range and capacity
Compact—Light running and reliable—all adjustments conveniently located within easy reach of operator.

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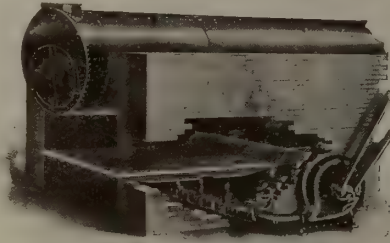
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"WANTED!" "SLABS AND EDGINGS"

Is there, in effect, such a sign up in your community?
That is, is there a demand for firewood?
If so, why burn it up under your boilers?
Why not sell the wood and run your plant with your SAWDUST?
The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate gives as good results with wet, green or frozen SAWDUST as a draft grate gives with DRY WOOD.



WE TAKE THE RISK

We have been making this grate for sixteen years, and know what it will do. Such is our unlimited faith in it that we are perfectly willing to ship you an outfit with the understanding that you may test it in ANY manner you may see fit for THIRTY days, and that if you decide not to keep it, we will pay the freight BOTH WAYS.

This protects YOU. It also shows OUR good faith. It is not what we SAY, but what the grate DOES for YOU, that is to decide whether or not it becomes a sale.

Saves labor in firing. Lasts forever. Only expense first cost. Equally efficient in ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens. Adapted for any number of boilers, from one up. No change in construction necessary. A hole must be made through each wall, for the pipe; aside from this, not a brick need be disturbed. The largest outfit can be put in between quitting time Saturday and starting up time Monday morning. No difficulty about maintaining a fire at night when the blower is idle, and no objection to so doing.

State how many boilers you have, and whether you have ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens, giving the width and length of your grate surface, and let us submit a proposal for your consideration.

GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE COMPANY
GREENVILLE MICHIGAN

Sole Manufacturers of

THE GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE

and
THE CELEBRATED "TOWER" LINE OF EDGERS AND TRIMMERS

Insurance

ON

Saw Mills, Lumber and Wood Working Plants

We make a specialty of this class, we have ample facilities for handling large lines.

We keep a staff of inspectors of our own and make it our business to see that our clients get

The Lowest Possible Rates
and the Best Protection

References to Leading Firms if Desired

Prompt Attention to all Enquiries

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Montreal

7 Melinda Street
Toronto

95 William Street
New York

EDGINGS

The Citizens' Lumber Company have commenced business in Medicine Hat and Claresholm, Alta.

The Fort Alexander Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, wholesale, recently started business in Winnipeg.

The Keewatin Lumber Company started its night gang last week, and the mills will start to run on Monday. Over 100 men are now employed.

The Clowholm Falls Lumber Company, Limited, of Sechelt, B.C., have recently added two additional Simplex upright shingle machines to their plant.

Booth's mills, employing some 1,200 men, commenced work on May 1. The wages are to be the same as last year, when ten per cent. increase was obtained.

The Fairview Cedar Lumber Company are moving their plant to another site, owing to the new False Creek bridge crossing their present site. They will not be able to cut lumber for the next five or six months.

Mr. Robert Watt has applied for permission to establish a planing mill and lumber yard at the corner of Campbell and Tennyson avenues, Toronto. The City Architect and the Chief of the Fire Department urge no objection.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Limited, are building a warehouse in Norwood, Man., to accommodate their glazing industry. This building replaces that part of the plant that was burned on Higgins avenue, Winnipeg, some time ago.

Fire recently destroyed the barns of the Carney Lumber Company, Limited, at Owen Sound, Ont. The building and contents, including seventeen heavy draught mill horses, were burned. The loss is about \$5,000, fully covered by insurance.

The Ladysmith Lumber Company, with mills at Ladysmith, Vancouver island, propose to erect a number of houses in the neighboring town of Nanaimo, which may be secured by workmen on payment of a certain sum down and monthly instalments.

The partnership of G. R. Muir, W. H. Wilson and Jas. Park as Muir, Wilson and Company, lumber merchants, Davidson, Sask., has been dissolved, and the interests have been taken over by Mr. Muir, who will continue to do business at the old stand.

Grand Forks is looking after a pulp mill. The Kettle river runs through millions of feet of balsam of gilead and spruce and a railway has been built there. Electric power is available, a large plant having been recently installed by the West Kootenay Power Company.

The Alberta Lumber Company, of Vancouver, have just installed their new 350 horsepower engine. They have ordered a new 72 inch by 18 feet boiler from the Waterous Engine Works, and with this additional power will be in shape to turn out about 50,000 feet of lumber per day.

Operations are in progress for the installation of a large sawmill on the Capilano river, B. C., about two miles south of the dam. W. T. Farrell is at the head of affairs, and he is superintending the removing of the plant from False Creek, Vancouver, where it is at present, to the new site.

H. Codee, a milkman at the Baker Lumber Company's mill, Waldo, B.C., lost his life recently by being struck by a piece of heavy steam pipe with which he was slipping the belt on to a pulley. The pipe was caught in a revolving pulley and struck him in the breast, pinning him to the wall.

Dynamite exploding in the shanties of the Lotbiniere Lumber Company killed Gedeon Mercier last week. A quantity of dynamite had been placed on a stove to thaw out and was to be employed in breaking up ice for a drive of logs. It exploded, killing one man and slightly injuring others.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company are building a large single story warehouse by their railway siding on Tache street, Norwood, to replace the building by the C. P. R. depot, which was destroyed by fire last winter. The cost of the new building will be about \$1,000. It will be 100 feet long by 40 feet wide.

A record cut of logs for the Saskatchewan river is reported by David Garrick, a contractor for John Halters, Edmonton. The cut amounts to eight million feet and is taken from Poplar Creek, about 100 miles west of Edmonton. Garrick has a cut of one million for other parties. The record up to date was under four million feet.

It is stated that the newly organized Davidson-Fraser Lumber Company, Limited, of Moose Jaw, capitalized at \$250,000, will largely increase their holdings, especially with regard to new yards to be opened on railroad lines under construction. T. Meredith, of the Gibson Lumber Company, Revelstoke, B. C., and of Moose Jaw, is secretary-treasurer.

The Eastern British Columbia Lumber Company Limited, Fernie, B. C., which purchased the mill and timber interests of the North America Land and Lumber Company, Limited, is making extensive changes to the plant, completely overhauling the mill, and making improvements in the logging road. M. H. D. Campbell is the general manager in charge.

M. W. White and Company, of Michigan, who last year bought large areas of timber at the northern end of Vancouver island from McLean Bros., of Vancouver, paid \$1,250,000 for the property. It is now stated that they have refused \$3,000,000 for it. The mill at Beaver Cove will be erected this year and a railway will be constructed to facilitate lumbering operations.

The factory of Messrs. Robertson and Hackett, Vancouver, known as the Vancouver Sash and Door Factory, was completely destroyed by fire on the night of April 27th. The loss amounted to \$30,000, the insurance being about one-third. It is understood that a site has already been secured near the old location, and the company will commence the erection of a new plant at once.

The Dauphin, Man., Press tells of a remarkable achievement which is an incident of the lumber industry of the northern woods. Just before camp broke up two teams belonging to the Cowan Construction Company, at Mistatim, drew a record load of railway ties. The load contained 400 ties, enough to load one car and a third of another car. The team drew the load three and a half miles.

The Saskatchewan Lumber Company are erecting a large lumber shed in Guernsey, Sask. It was only on May 30, 1907, that the C. P. R. put Guernsey lots on the market and though the town has no railroad privileges in the way of local freights, etc., it has three lumber yards, one hardwood store, one general store, blacksmith, real estate office, three implement agencies and a livery stable.

The B. F. Graham Lumber Company, Victoria, are stated to be planning the erection of a new mill at Esquimalt this season. The capacity will be 100,000 feet per day and the estimated cost \$150,000. C. L. Bettington is interested.

It is of interest to note that Mr. Justice Riddell has dissolved the injunction granted some time ago to the Ottawa-Cobalt Mining and Lumbering Company against W. D. Davidson, restraining the defendant from removing timber from lands to which plaintiffs lay claim, lying between Cobalt and Haileybury. Mr. Davidson, however, is ordered to pay into court all moneys received for timber taken from the disputed lands since the issue of the injunction and to allow the plaintiffs to measure any timber cut.

A Dunchurch, Ont., despatch says: Three young men of this neighborhood, Thomas Bennett, Fred King and Jacob Knoepfli, were drowned in Ahmie Lake, off Rocky Reef, recently. They were employed by the Croft Lumber Company, whose log boom burst. The three men started with boom chains in a canoe to repair the damage. They were next seen by Mr. Stewart and family, from Rocky Reef, floundering in the water. There were no boats at hand, so the Stewarts could only watch them disappear one after another. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

The Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, secured the order for the construction and erection of the new steel refuse burner at the Fraser River Sawmills, Limited, Millside, B. C. This burner is one of the largest burners of steel construction in the province, being 33 feet in diameter, by 100 feet high. They have also built a Scotch marine boiler for the Columbia River Lumber Company, Limited, Golden, B. C., and a 150 h.p. boiler for the North Arm Lumber Company, Eburne, B. C.

W. L. Newman, of San Francisco, is introducing a new device for felling large trees which promises to revolutionize the logging industry. Timber cutting by electricity is the method employed, and although the principles employed are not new, it is only recently that it has been perfected to a state of practicability. By the new process it is claimed that a six-foot tree can be felled in less than twenty minutes, where by the present methods employed, it takes the labor of two men an entire day.

George S. Cushing, Theo. Cushing, R. Keltie Jones and Alex. Wilson, of Moncton, N. B., and W. C. Cushing, of Pittsburg, Pa., are seeking incorporation as Cushing, Limited, with a capital of \$350,000, to carry on the general lumbering and milling business now carried on by Andre Cushing and Company at Moncton. One right asked for is to manufacture and generate electric current for heat and power, and to buy and sell electrical plant fixtures, fittings and supplies. Theo. Cushing, R. K. Jones and Alex. Cushing are the provincial directors.

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News from Nelson, B. C., is to the effect that the Cooke Lumber Company is arranging to open a mill on the Lardo river. This will be the first plant in that section of the province, where some of the best timber in the district is located. The Yale-Columbia Lumber Company has started its mill at Nelson and the mills at Beasley, Sloean, Procter and Creston have also opened for the season. The cut during the winter was light, but the stock will probably be sufficient to carry the mills through, while sawn lumber left over from last year, together with that being cut, will amply supply the needs of the market.

An American syndicate composed of forty-two capitalists have made an extensive purchase in the timber land regions of British Columbia. This syndicate, known as the Moresby Island Lumber Company, have closed their options on forty-nine square miles of timber limits in the centre of Graham Island, and also on forty square miles on Moresby Island. They have also purchased outright 8,000 acres of the choicest crown grant in Graham Island. The investment reaches several million dollars, the initial payment being \$250,000. A sawmill, to cost \$400,000, will be erected at once by the company and located on Cumshewa Inlet on Graham Island.

The Anglo-American Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver, have been making some extensive changes, having overhauled and re-modeled their entire sawmill plant, re-arranging the old and adding new machinery. Part of the new equipment consists of a new slasher table and conveyor system and complete live-roll transfer system. The power plant has been increased by the addition of two new boilers, and a new 300 horse-power Corliss engine, supplied by the A. R. Williams Company, of Vancouver. This brings their capacity up to 75,000 feet per 10 hours. The Anglo-American Company report that they are finding business picking up, and are looking forward to an early resumption of prosperous conditions in the lumber trade. Geo. McAfee, formerly with the North Pacific Lumber Company, is now manager of the Anglo-American.

The Kamloops Lumber Company, which figured in the evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Insurance, is again the centre of attraction. This time the profits of the concern are cited in an action entered by Geo. W. Fowler against the Union Trusts Company, Hon. G. W. Ross, Sir John A. Boyd, Elliot G. Stevenson and John Davidson, in which he seeks to recover \$250,000 damages for malfeasance in office as directors and for fraud, conspiracy, collusion, breach of duty and negligence. This was the cause Mr. Fowler states, whereby he was deprived of monies and profits which he would otherwise have been entitled to. Fowler held 25 per cent. of the stock of the Kamloops Lumber Company, the directors being all named by the Union Trust Company. The Union Trust Company formed the Independent Lumber Company, and it is alleged the lumber was sold to this concern at \$1 less a thousand than it could be produced for. Thus, Mr. Fowler claims, the profits of the Kamloops Lumber Company were milked. Incidentally, Mr. Fowler had no stock in the Independent Lumber Company.

F. J. Fulton, Chief Commissioner, Lands and Works Dept., Victoria, B.C., is inviting tenders up to June 1st for the following timber limits: No. 1. Commencing at the southwest corner of Indian Reserve on Acteon Sound, Coast District, Range 1; thence south along the shore to the northeast corner of Timber License 13,465; thence south 40 chains to the north line of Timber License 13,464; thence east about 100 chains to the west line of Timber License 25,400; thence north about 60 chains, thence west about 80 chains to the southeast corner of Timber License 25,399; thence north to the south line of Indian Reserve; thence west to point of commencement. No. 2. Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Tsi-Bas Lagoon, Coast District, Range 1, at the northwest corner of Timber License 21,891; thence south about 20 chains to the north line of Timber License 14,465; thence east about 20 chains to the line of Timber License 14,656; thence north about 60 chains; thence west about 120 chains to the shore of Tsi-Bas Lagoon; thence southeasterly along shore to point of commencement.

DRY STOCK READY FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

2 cars 1 x 18 to 23" panel and No. 1 Poplar.

6 " 1" 1st and 2nds Poplar.

6 " 1" No. 1 common Poplar.

6 " 1" No. 2 " "

8 " 1" mill cull Poplar.

2 " 1 x 18 and wider panel and No. 1 Cottonwood.

15 " 5/4 No. 1 common Cottonwood.

5 " 1 x 13 to 17" box boards Cottonwood.

20 cars 1 x 8 to 12" box boards Cottonwood.

19 " 1 x 13 to 17 1st and 2nds "

21 " 1 x 13 to 17 No. 1 common "

20 " 1 x 6 to 12" 1st and 2nds "

15 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 1 common Cottonwood

20 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 2 " "

15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red or white Oak.

24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red or white Oak.

American Lumber & Manfg. Co.

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JOHN DONOGH LUMBER CO., Limited Pine, Spruce and Hemlock WHOLESALE

1212 TRADERS BANK CHAMBERS

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LUMBER SPRUCE - SPRUCE

Always in the Market for Mill Cuts

Always for Sale

149 Broadway, NEW YORK

Just A Word to Sawmillmen

Our business is handling lumber (Hardwood and Softwood) of all kinds, lath and shingles, in car load lots.

We personally interview manufacturers of various kinds in Western Ontario who buy only car load lots our aim being to sell them WHAT they want WHEN they want it.

The market is wide and wants various.

Will you send us a list of what you want to dispose of no matter what it is and we will place it before the manufacturers most likely to use such as it is.

Our personal connection with these consumers may serve to effect a sale which otherwise might be missed.

Business may result to your profit.

There is some one wanting or soon will be wanting just what you have to sell and may not know where to get it.

At Present We Want

1 car or more of 5/4" Winter Sawn Basswood.

6/4", 2" Black Ash.

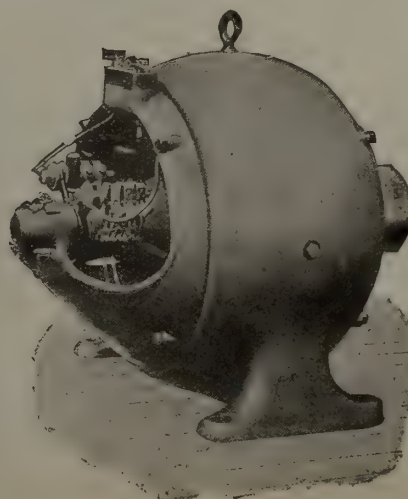
2" Soft Maple.

1" Basswood.

The R. E. Kinsman Lumber Co.

HAMILTON

LIMITED



CONTRACTORS FOR

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Motors, Dynamos, Repairs, Electrical
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MARINE WORK A SPECIALTY

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC
SUPPLY CO.

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When it comes to Getting Business the world at large thinks as a unit.

We all want business, profitable business, increasing business, and a clean agreeable business. We want to conduct it in such a way that it will reflect credit on us and gain us friends and customers who will stay friends and customers because they always get a square deal.

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If you are a Retail Lumberman the stock you carry and send out does your advertising,—if it's good it brings business,—if it's poor it brings the other fellow business. Is your advertising benefiting you or the other fellow?

"Quality Pays"

Quality stock on your yard will hold old trade and bring new. It will mean satisfaction to you and your customers. Our "Quality Policy" has proved a tremendous success. Try it.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

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SAW & SHINGLE MILLS:
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SALMON LAKE, P. Q. RED RIVER P. Q.

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North Tonawanda and Buffalo, N.Y.

THE LARGEST WHITE PINE DISTRIBUTING MARKET IN THE UNITED STATES

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Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

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FINEST
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TOUGHNESS.
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.

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AND
TEMPERING**

DISSTON
METHOD

Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

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The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

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WE HAVE BEEN MAKING SAWS FOR OVER 68 YEARS

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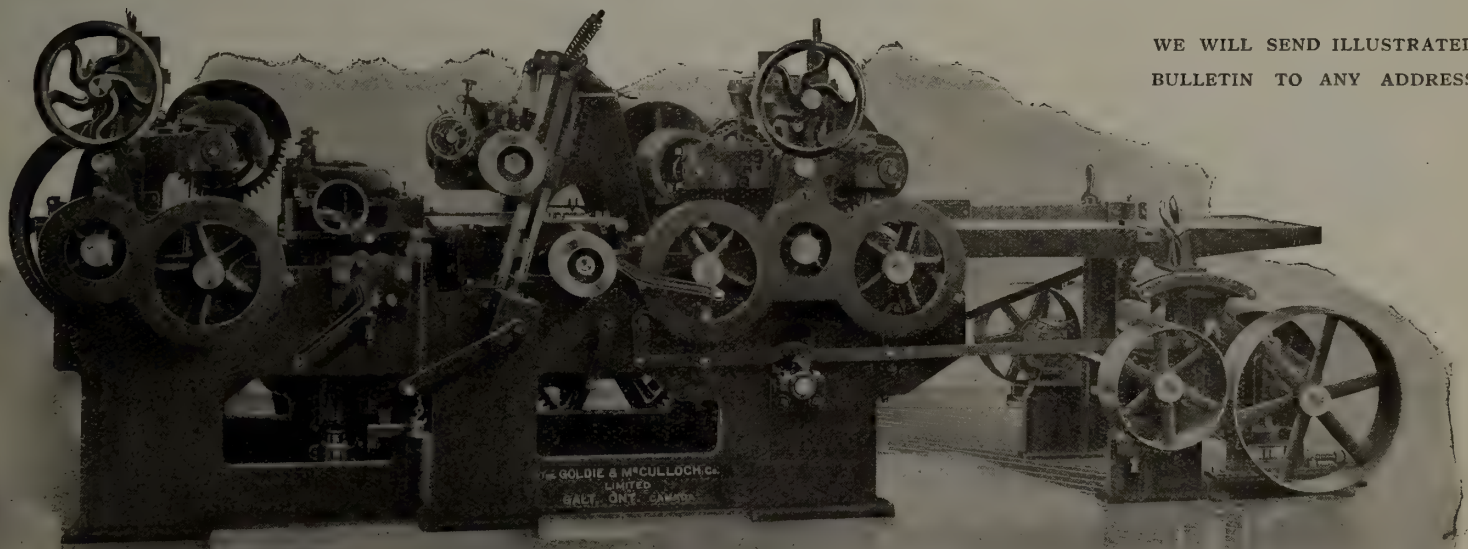
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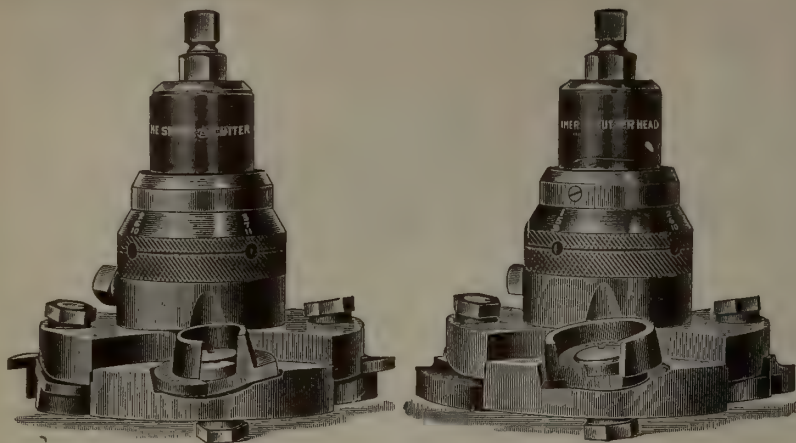
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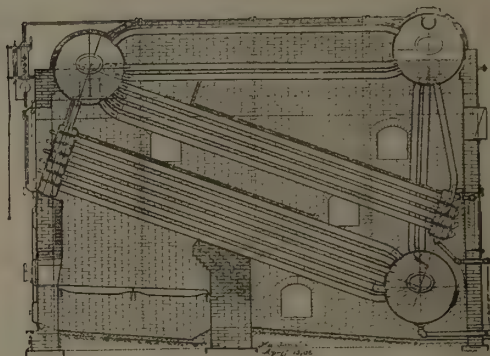
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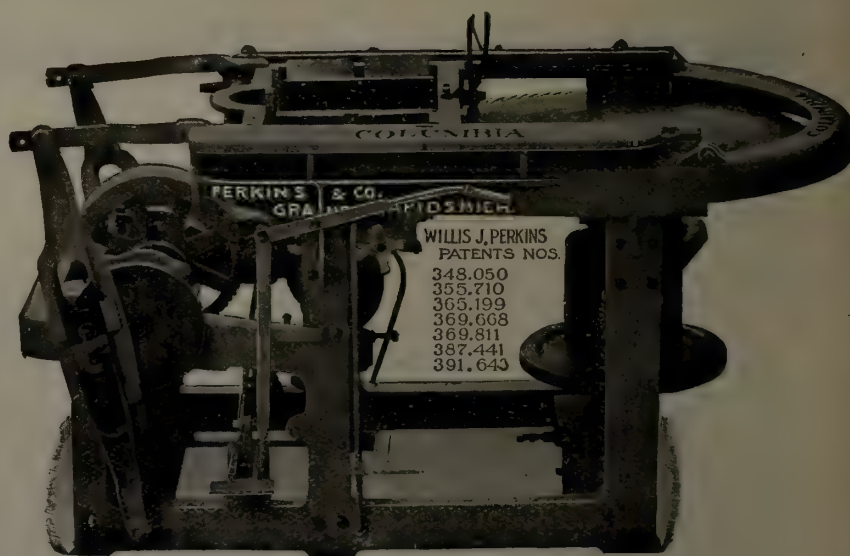
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Engines, from 70 to 250 horsepower.

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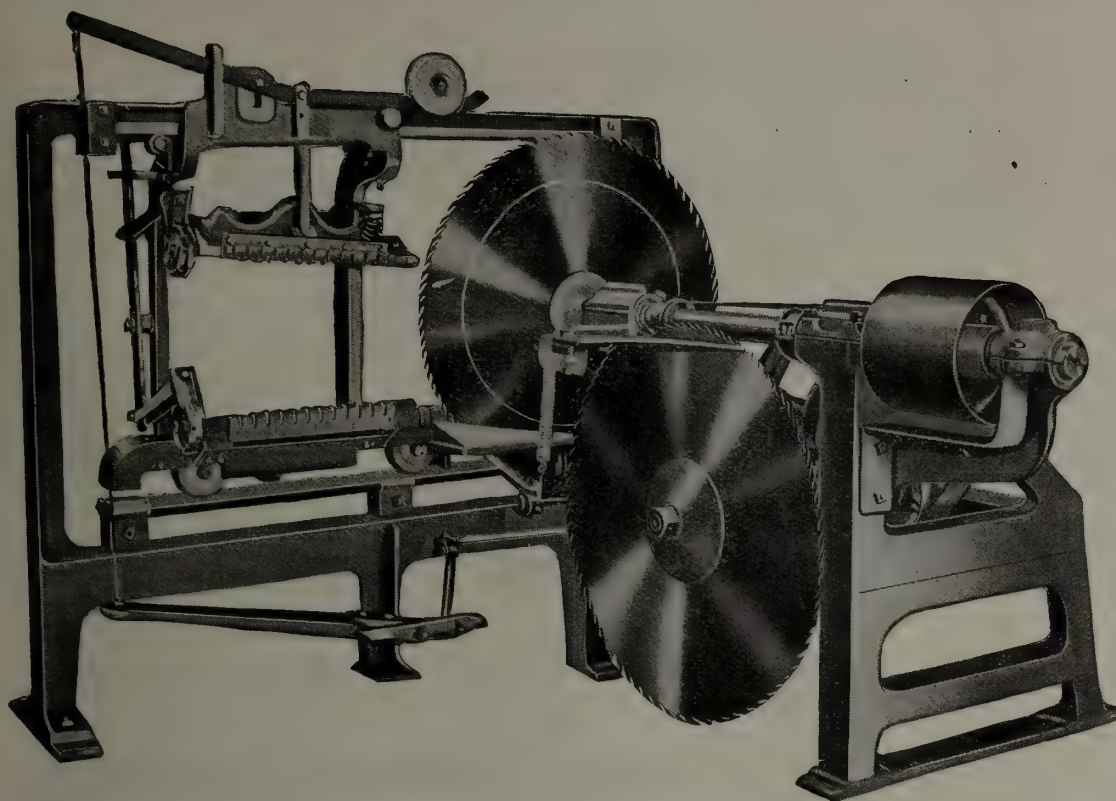
COLUMBIA SHINGLE MACHINE

is for just that purpose, and many's the dollar that's being made from refuse that formerly found its way to the boiler.

In any clime, in any wood, the Columbia is the shingle producing machine par excellence. Catalogue and details await your name and address.

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Iron Frame "Simplex" Shingle Machine



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The arbor has been made heavier and a third bearing added to support it outside the driving pulley. The method of putting lead in the saw arbor has been greatly improved. This is now done by swinging on a centre directly under the saw the whole frame which carries the arbor. Thus the alignment of the bearings is not in any way affected and there will be no danger of hot bearings after the lead has been changed. The change may be made while the machine is running and without stopping the carriage.

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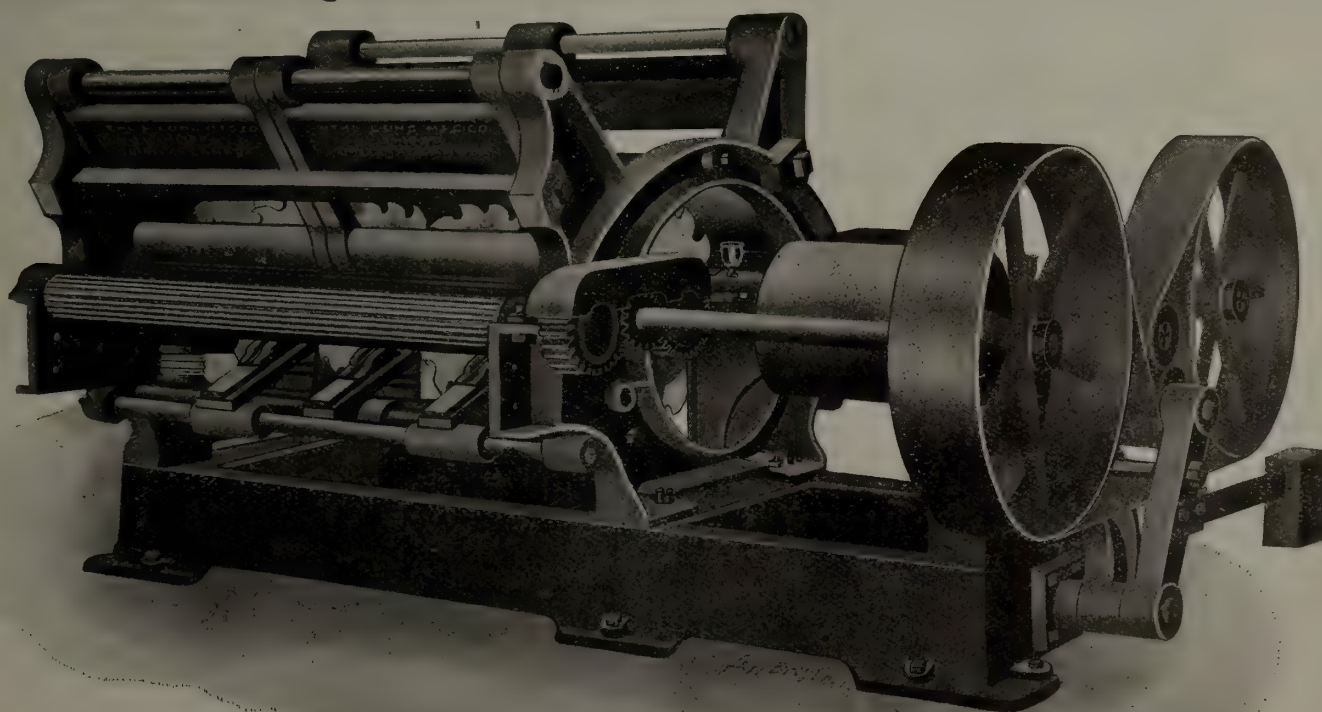
Over three hundred of our Upright Machines (wood and iron frames) are in use in British Columbia and Washington.

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We Build Steam Feeds, Log Jacks, Live Rolls, Trimmers, Slab Slashers, Steam Niggers



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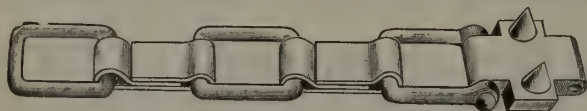
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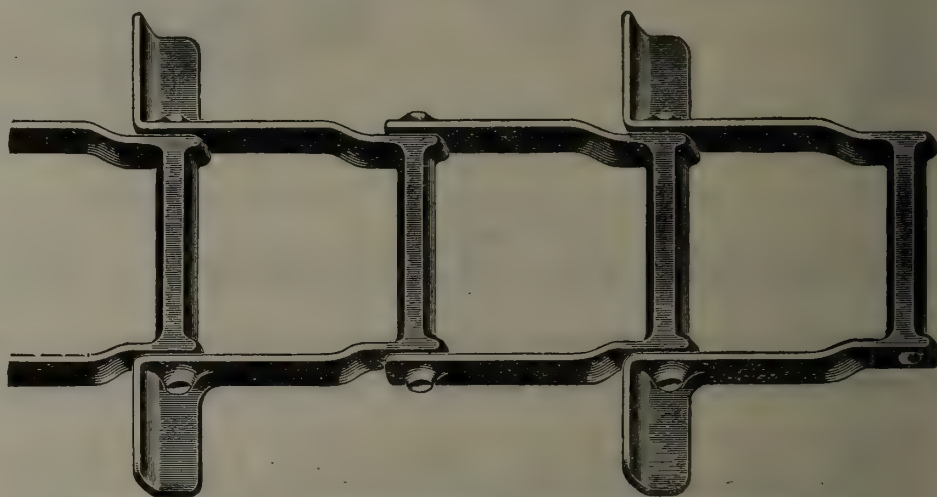


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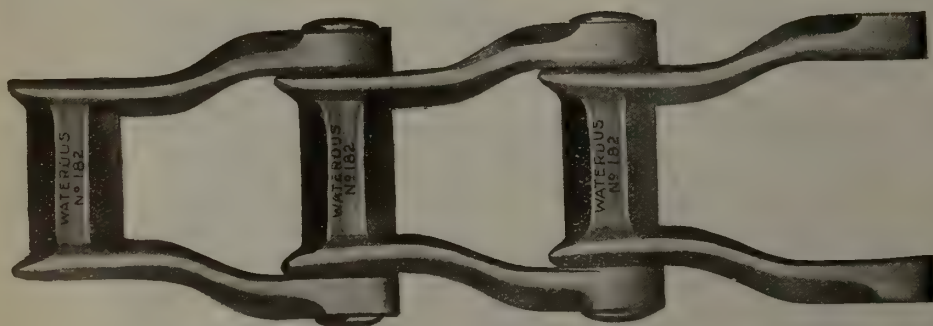
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Made in three sizes.



MALLEABLE RIVETED SAWDUST CHAIN

These Chains may be used all Plain Links, all attachments or any portion of Plain and Attachment Links mixed.



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We can supply any style of Chain required for Saw Mill work, also for Elevators and Conveyors, with necessary Sprockets and Gearing for same.

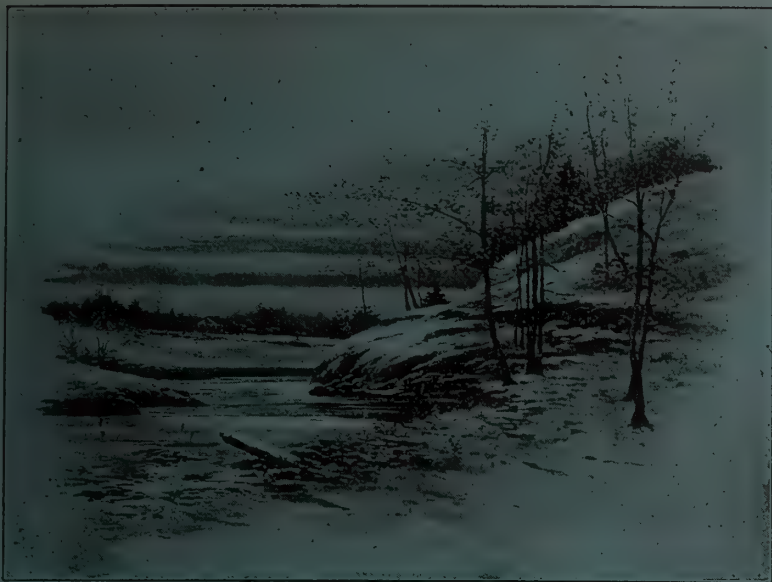
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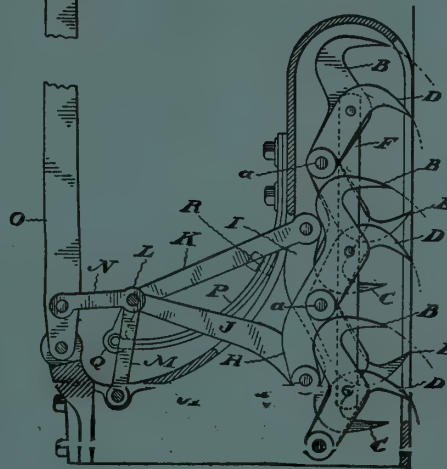
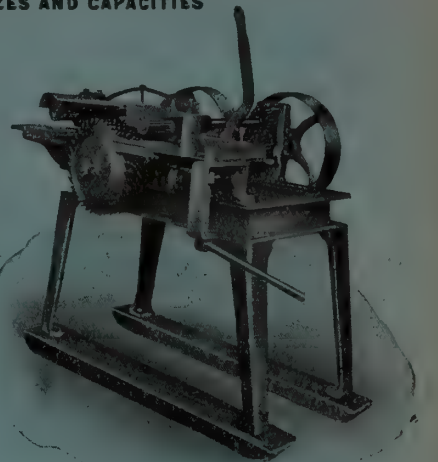
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OF DIFFERENT SIZES AND CAPACITIES

Four Saw Bolter and Five Saw Lath Mill have cut in ten hours 84,100 Laths, four ft. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick, counted, tied and piled. The machines were capable of cutting still more, but this was all that an ordinary lath mill crew could stand for ten hours steady.



Fig. 1.



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We claim many points of superiority for our Patent Mill Dog, of which One Hundred and Twenty-Five have been sold.

Each mill dog contains ten dogs; six of the dogs have the down-forward motion and four of them the upward motion, so that the log or cant is dogged both on the top and bottom, preventing it from turning its position on the head-block. Even if the log were dogged, not touching the head-block, it would hold the log as well.

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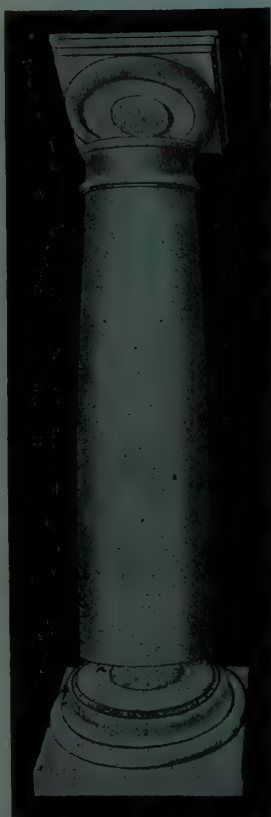
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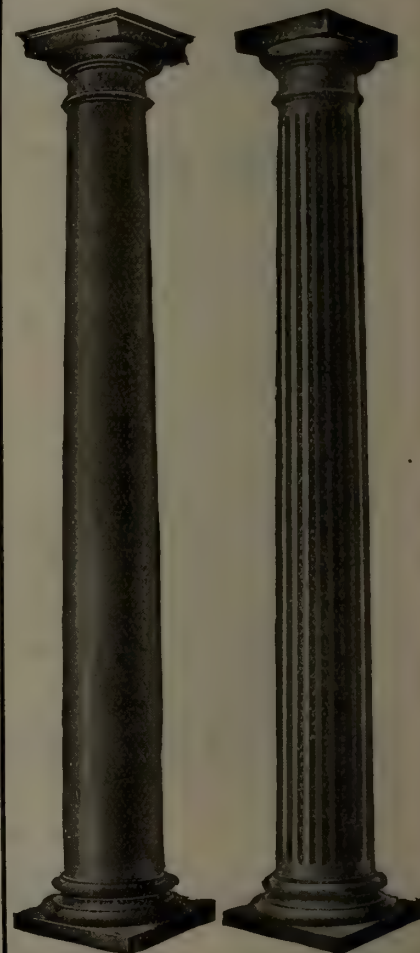
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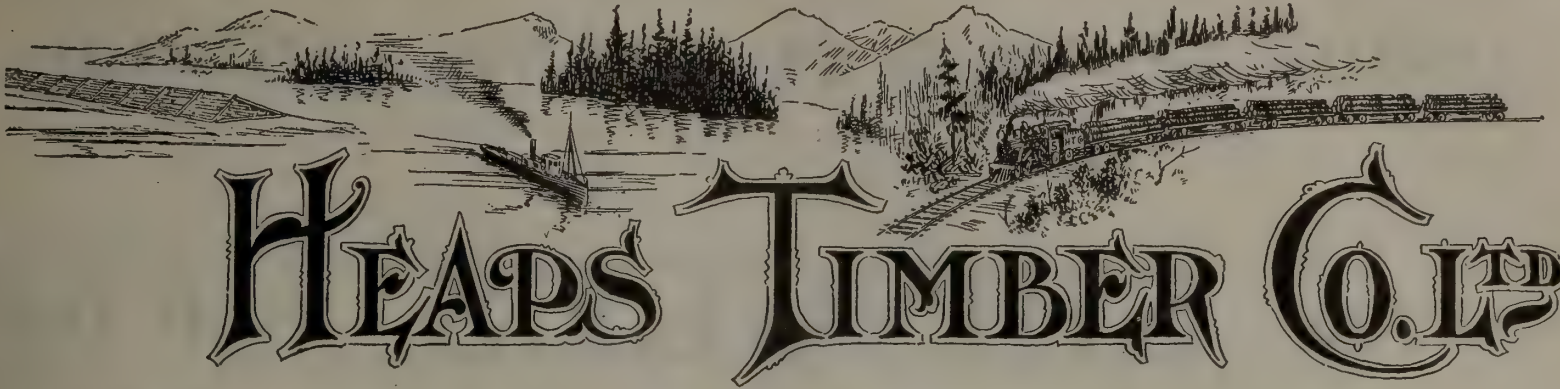
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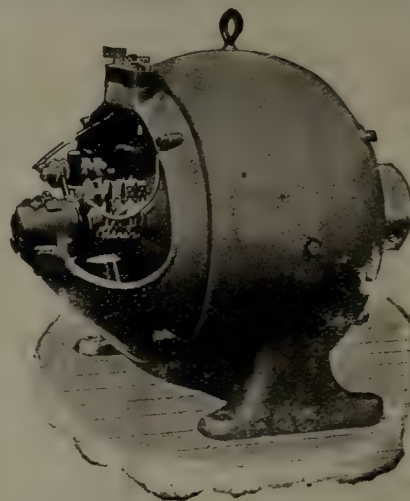
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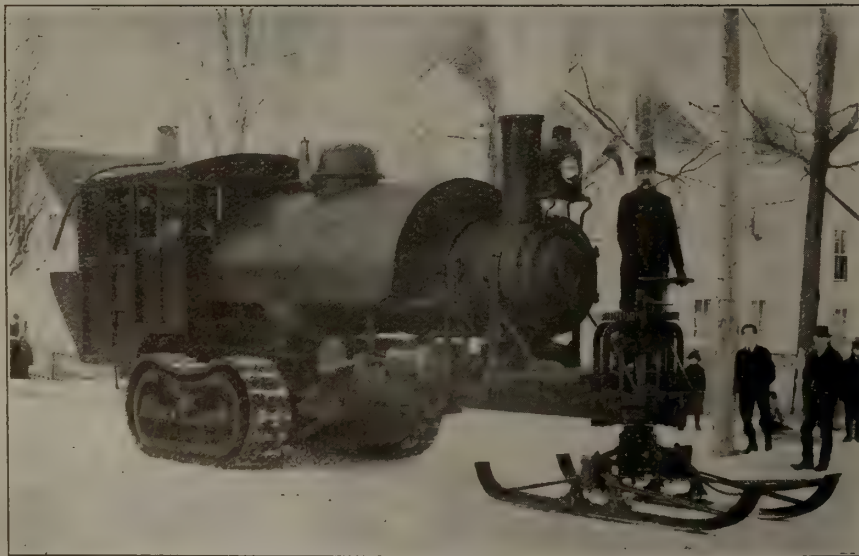
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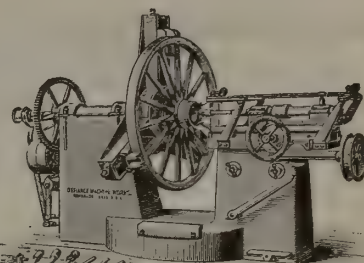
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**THE DEFIANCE MACHINE WORKS,
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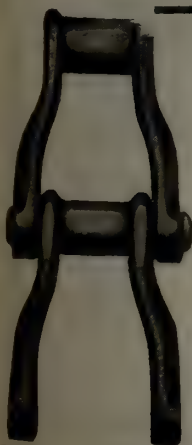
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Single or Double, one inch wide and upwards, endless if required.

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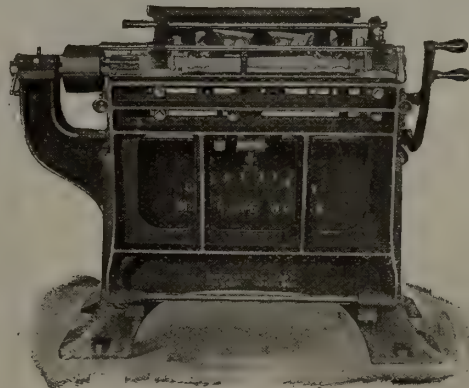
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"The Canadian Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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No. 11

A Uniform Bill of Lading.

The movement under way at present, to have the railways adopt an open and uniform bill of lading, will probably appeal to the lumber manufacturers as much as to anybody else. The statutory bill of lading at present in use is a very ancient affair, and with all the regulations which have been added to it by the railway companies it is one of the most fearfully and wonderfully constructed commercial puzzles that ever had to be solved. The railway regulations in reality have no effect in law, that is, if the shipper is aware of the fact. When trouble arises regarding a shipment and the matter goes to law, the railway company invariably pleads that the shipper agreed to the regulations, and relieved them of the particular liability at issue. The shipper, by showing that the regulations are not a part of the statutory bill of lading, may escape these liabilities. All this difficulty, however, is to a large extent useless. With an open bill of lading, unburdened by regulations, there would be little necessity for going to law and all parties concerned would in the end get off that much cheaper.

An oddity of the present situation is that the law relating to common carriers is decidedly more hard upon vessel companies than upon railway companies. The liability of the owners of a vessel for the freight they carry is greater than that of the railway companies. In several instances vessel owners have been held liable in the courts for shortages of grain, although they had employed men to verify the count and to watch the hatches of the vessel during the voyage. Railway companies carrying lumber refuse to accept any such liability, and if a shortage is found they always shift the responsibility to the shipper.

For the convenience of the trade, as well as for its welfare and that of the railway companies also, all this uncertainty ought to be done away with.

The Dangers of Price Cutting.

The situation in the lumber business throughout Canada at present is anything but satisfactory. Manufacturers have been hanging on to prices as hard as they can and are still anxious to do so, but they are finding themselves up against a serious proposition. In order to make ends meet they must have money, and about the only legal way to get money is to sell something. Many a manufacturer to-day is getting rid of whatever stock he happens to be long on, at rates below those of the list prices. Taking the whole business into consideration, this causes a reduction almost throughout the whole list.

If this state of affairs continues it will be difficult to foresee anything but trouble in the near future. The situation ought to be faced philosophically. Price cutting on a small scale, of course, can never be avoided, but in a large, continuous and competitive fashion it is sure

to be disastrous and should be discouraged under present conditions. If cutting would bring a larger demand it might be justified, but it is doubtful whether at present, if prices were cut all to pieces, any increased demand would result. People have not so much money to-day to spend on lumber as they had some time ago, and probably would not take it any more at prices lower than those that have been cut. A certain amount of lumber has to be bought even in the dullest time, and if manufacturers can keep the list prices until the financial conditions begin to improve it is not unlikely that they will find their stocks just as short as they would have been otherwise, and their purses considerably more plump. For the sake of maintaining credits, also, it is the course of wisdom to keep prices up. Banks will naturally take an owner's own selling valuation of his stock, when arriving at a basis for granting credits. The most disturbing factor in the whole lumber business to-day, as it is also in many another business, is the Presidential election in the United States. Until it is a thing of the past uncertainty will probably characterise business.

Freight Increase An Injustice.

Ontario manufacturers of lumber, particularly those who ship from Georgian Bay points, have reasonable cause for complaint against the railway companies for the new schedule of freight rates which they put into force on May 1st for the carriage of lumber. As stated in a previous issue, the new tariff involves a freight rate increase on shipments from Georgian Bay points to the principal consuming points in Ontario, while apparently for the sake of argument reductions have been made to two or three places, whither very little lumber is sent. The manufacturers have already placed their complaint before the railway companies and have pointed out that the increase will mean a heavy burden upon the industry at a time when it is already seriously depressed.

Lumber dealers are not optimistic enough to expect any decided improvement as the result of their complaints to the companies. They are going the right way about the matter, however, and do not intend to leave any stone unturned. If the railway companies show a conciliatory spirit it will be so much the better for all concerned. If the contrary, however, is the case, the lumber manufacturers will take the matter to the Railway Commissioners, before whom they will be able to present a strong case. The average annual cut of the Georgian Bay district is 600,000,000 feet. The increased rates will average about 50 cents a thousand feet. Making allowance for the lumber shipped by vessel, the increased tax upon the lumber manufacturing companies will be about \$100,000 per year. This is a nice little sum, and no doubt under present conditions the railway companies will be more than happy if they get it, for it would help to some extent in tiding over the present period of depression. Whether the railway companies, however, have a right to increase the burden upon the lumber manufacturers for the sake of escaping their own share of the general burden, is a point which will have to be decided upon. Lumber manufacturers believe that the tax is an injustice.

Whether they should bear the railways' share of the burden or not, lumber manufacturers should not be called upon to pay an increased freight rate without first being consulted upon the point. If the railway companies are at liberty to increase rates, however small the amount, there is no reason why they should not some day decide to make an extensive increase. In order that the matter may be settled satisfactorily it is necessary that the Railway Commission should be given control over the whole subject. Under such conditions the interests of the lumber manufacturers would be properly represented before any increase were made.

It is difficult to follow the reasoning in a recent article in the Edmonton Bulletin, Hon. Frank Oliver's paper, upon the matter of the new cutting regulations which have been passed by the Dominion Government. The Bulletin claims that the regulations make a distinction in favor of bona fide lumber companies as distinguished from speculators. The line of the argument is that companies owning a number of claims along an inlet must put in camps and cut the timber, or else lose the claims. Bona fide companies, it believes, will find this easy to do and speculators will not.

This seems all right from a logical point of view, but it fails when put into practice. The result of compelling companies which own a number of claims to cut a certain amount of timber from them, will be to force a great quantity of lumber upon an already dull market. Like a good many contentious questions, this one has two sides to look at, and it may be made to appear as if both sides are all right. But in the present case it cannot be shown in a manner to carry conviction to those who are acquainted with the facts, that there will be an advantage derived from the new regulations, to compensate even slightly, for the losses that will fall upon the bona fide members of the lumber trade.

A Letter Worth Reading.

The following letter regarding the recent increase in freight rates on lumber from Georgian Bay to other Ontario points gives a pretty fair idea of the point of view of the manufacturers. The letter was written by a prominent Georgian Bay dealer to a large Toronto firm and is follows:

"I have been thinking over our conversation in reference to the recent raise in freight rates by the railways; and it appears quite plain to me that the law should be that the railways should be obliged to go to the Railway Commission and get their consent before they can raise rates. If they can raise one cent per 100 pounds they can just as easily raise the rate by five cents. The public should be protected from these pirates, as the roads were built by grants from the municipalities through which they passed and then handed over to the companies, who have continued to rob the public and will no doubt continue to do so to the end of the chapter.

"In 1894 we had a rate of 10 cents to Black Rock, and until recently this rate was in existence, and if the railways could carry freight at that rate twenty-four years ago they should now carry it for a less rate, as there is so much more to carry. I hope your meeting with the Canadian Freight Association will be a great success and that when we go before the Railway Commission we will get rates put where they should be. I also think we should attempt to amend the law compelling railways to get the consent of the Commission before rates are raised."

Montreal Asks for Timber Commission.

The council of the Montreal Board of Trade has adopted a resolution in favor of the Government taking steps to preserve Canada's forest and pulpwood resources. The resolution was not passed without a lengthy debate and in its final form was somewhat of a compromise. It read as follows:

Whereas serious inroads are being made into Canada's easily accessible timber supply and such denudation would greatly impair the efficiency of water powers and would also lead to the sterility of the soil, as is conclusively proven by the experience of other countries:

Whereas, according to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, the quantity of pulpwood exported to the United States during the calendar year 1907 was 810,541 cords, and there is every indication of that amount being constantly increased;

Whereas, the manufacture in Canada of this wood into pulp and paper would mean a great increase of industrial wealth;

Whereas this question of forestry and forest industries is a vital one for the whole Dominion of Canada, and it is advisable that the resources in question should be guarded and protected;

Therefore, resolved, that the council of the Montreal Board of Trade hereby advocates the appointment by the Dominion Government of a commission to investigate and report on the forest area and water powers of Canada; the quality of timber of all descriptions manufactured in Canada, including that used by the pulp and paper industries; the quantity of timber used for pulpwood manufactured in Canada, also the quantity of lumber, pulpwood, pulp and paper exported from Canada, and the effect such exportation has had and is likely to have on the general prosperity of Canada, and further to suggest what steps should be taken to further protect the extensive forest areas from fire, and the unlawful cutting of small timber.

Canadians Loosing English Trade.

The London Timber Trades Journal has the following regarding Canadian trade in a recent issue:

The Quebec shippers, having finished their New Year campaign, are now returning home, and, from what we hear, they have not found that Canadian goods have at the present time an increasing market in this country. Fortunately, there were very slight wintering stocks in Canada, and a very limited new supply to meet the dull market existing here since the year began. The demand for oak logs has, in fact, been practically nil during the winter, and oak scantlings are lower in price. If any dependence could be placed on contracts being properly filled by sawn oak shippers, the days of log oak would be numbered, and the railways will buy oak logs before long in very limited quantities. Owing to extremely high prices, elm has to a very large extent gone out of consumption; also birch has been in very limited demand, and, fortunately, new supplies were very short, cheap African mahogany having filled most inquiries. Ash has gone out of use almost completely.

St. Lawrence spruce cuts have been far too high to compete with Baltic whitewood, and lower port shipments have been going begging for liner parcels or inferior specifications. White pine shippers have been holding for very high prices, and those who have sold will probably have reason to congratulate themselves. Ottawa manufacturers now show a desire to cut pine deals for the English market, and already more than one mill that has cut boards exclusively for the

American market for years has arranged to cut a portion in 3 inch deals. Before holders can hope to get anything like the footing they once had in this country they will have to come down in price to compete with substitutes, that have now taken the place of pine deals. Ottawa manufacturers very unwisely cast aside during a period of inflation the regular demand for these goods on this side to gain a temporary increase in price on boards for the United States, showing very little consideration for their own interest in closing another outlet for their manufacture or for the interests of Quebec shippers who more often than not handled the Ottawa cuts at considerable loss. Sidings are unsaleable in better qualities at any profit, and even shipping culls are difficult of sale at any advance on last year.

Underhand Timber Speculation.

The Colonization Department of the Quebec Government recently cancelled the sale of fifty lots taken up in Boyer township. Boyer township is about 100 miles north of Montreal, in the Nominique district. The cancellation is the result of the lots being taken up ostensibly by bona-fide settlers, but in reality by timber speculators. The alleged habit of these people is to make a pretence at settlement, so as to meet the requirements of the law. At the end of two years they obtain a patent on the property and then promptly divest it of its timber, and subsequently move away to limits new.

Timber speculation has many forms and it can be said for most of them that they are legal and fair, but it is stretching the point too much to defend this sort of proceeding. Those who pay fair prices in competition for their limits do something more than purchase the right to cut timber. They pay, in addition, for the right to be protected from the competition of men who have obtained their limits at small expense, by underhand methods. The action of the Quebec Government in this instance should meet with the approval of all bona-fide lumber manufacturers.

This system of timber speculation, under the guise of settlement, is, unfortunately not only a very common, but also a very profitable line of business. Prices for wood, and especially pulpwood, are so high at present that the speculator gets the very best of returns for his investment of capital and labor; and so a number of people are strongly tempted to engage in these land frauds. Cutting as these speculators always cut—that is, taking every vestige of wood off the land—it is a very poor lot that won't average at least ten cords to the acre, while in the generality of cases the average is probably more like fifteen cords. Taking fifteen cords to the acre, the whole lot of one hundred acres would yield 1,500 cords of wood. And in days when farmers get so much as \$8 a cord for their wood, delivered at the railway—and even higher prices have been quoted in recent months—it is clear that there is a rich profit to be made.

Taken along with the free export of pulpwood to the United States, this underhand timber speculation, if permitted to continue, might work great harm to the timber supply. It is a matter for congratulation that the Quebec Government has taken this step. Its eyes have probably been opened to the importance of enforcing the law rigidly for the sake of protecting the timber supply. A logical step now, would be to join in the movement for the imposition of an export duty on pulpwood, the most serious opposition to which comes from Quebec farmers.

The manner in which the reduced lumber output effects manufacturing towns far from the lumbering locality is concisely told in the Galt Reporter, which says:

The reduction of the output of British Columbia sawmills, the partial dismantling of some of them, reacts on such manufacturing towns as Galt. Are not saws for these mills produced in Galt? Do not our machine shops cater largely for the trade of British Columbia planing mills? If orders go to the United States and big companies on the Coast tie up with United States exporters it means cutting into the trade of Ontario workshops. It all comes down to this—the tariff is a national, not a local issue, and as such it must be treated by the political party that aims to deal out equal justice to all the provinces. It is not fair, for instance, to take care of the steel and iron industries of Nova Scotia and strangle the woolen industries of Ontario. This the Laurier Government has done and is doing. British Columbians know what they want but they have no voice at Ottawa and can be excused for loudly complaining. Wise timber regulations and a tariff to keep their mills humming would help Galt and other towns manufacturing machinery they require. Their present plight shows how wide-reaching a real protective tariff must be to be effective.

Forestry experts are predicting a timber famine in twenty years, yet manufacturers in some parts of the country are tumbling over one another to sell lumber at any price.

Market Correspondence

Floods Cause Trouble At Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 23.—Shipping with the lumber companies around Ottawa is not so active as at this time last year. A quieter outside market is partially responsible for a smaller movement of lumber, but inconvenience caused by high water is a still greater hindrance to shipping. Booth's lower yards in Ottawa were flooded for some days, and while the firm managed to keep the mill going by the use of dams and stop logs the loading of barges with deal for the old country was hampered. The chief drawback with other manufacturers was met in towing barges up streams like the Rideau in the abnormally high water. The Ottawa Transportation Company had two barges laden with lumber of the W. C. Edwards Company for Oswego, held for two weeks at Black Rapids, eight miles from Ottawa, owing to the stiff current resulting from high water. The water is now going down rapidly on the Rideau and the chance for getting shipping back to normal conditions is very bright.

Nearly all the lumber yards were flooded and besides the loss caused by having logs swept away, operations had to cease temporarily in some of the mills.

When the Ottawa river was at its highest on May 18 the water power at the Chaudiere was reduced as much as during the most extreme dry period. The E. B. Eddy Company was compelled to close its log mill, throwing 70 or 80 men out of work. According to reports, the waters of the south tributaries have now been emptied and the north shore branches are just beginning to open. If the floods from the north and the south sides of the Ottawa had come together this season when the snow had been a record depth, the manufacturers depending on Chaudiere power believe their source of energy would have been completely wiped out.

The immense volume of water going to waste in the Ottawa, which will be much needed late in the summer to keep up water power, is making the Ottawa valley lumbermen urge the Government for the early construction of retaining dams in the Upper Ottawa to regulate the flow. These works would not only insure a steady supply of water during the low period, but would hold back the rush from almost obliterating the falls wherever it recurs. J. R. Booth and the E. B. Eddy Company would benefit greatly by a dam which they have planned to construct at the Chaudiere, in conjunction with other private owners, but will postpone the work until they learn what sort of improvements the Federal Government will provide in the Upper Ottawa.

Mr. J. R. Booth, who has been mentioned in connection with the inquiry going on at Washington to ascertain if a paper trust exists among the manufacturers in the United States, makes the statement that he conducts his paper and lumber industries independent of any outside men, and that there is no arrangement between him and any of the American paper manufacturers as to prices. Mr. Booth ships a large quantity of news print to publishers across the border, but he says he pays the \$6 a ton duty, the freight and other charges without the assistance of a combine to help him. Mr. Booth was asked to supply a schedule of his wages to combat the statement of American manufacturers that wages were lower in Canada. He sent the information and afterwards the deduction was drawn that wages were higher in Canada. This was evidently learned through a comparison of Mr. Booth's rates with the others.

Keen demand rules for first-class shingles, while the lath market is quiet. Middlemen show a tendency to sell pine shorts and dressing sidings at the lowest quotations, though there has not occurred what might be called a break in prices.

The output of the mills so far is a little less than for the corresponding period last year, but manufacturers assert that it would be a mistake to infer that the season's cut was not likely to come up to the average.

Eastern Business Is Dull.

St. John, N. B., May 25.—The continual lack of activity in manufacturing is the most prominent feature of the situation in lumbering circles. The only mills now running are Randolph & Baker's, Stetson Cutler & Company's and Murray & Gregory's. None of the other plants have as yet sawn a boat of lumber of any description. There seems to be on the part of the manufacturers a feeling of entire indifference as to whether they saw anything or not this season and several claim that they will boom their logs and hold them until more favorable market conditions materialize. None of last winter's cut of logs (with the exception of a few small lots of bank logs) have yet reached the city, but it is probable that their advent will not make any difference so far as volume of manufacture is concerned.

The manufacture of shingles is a dead letter so far as St. John mills are concerned. No agreement in regard to the wages difficulty has been arrived at by the employers and the men, and the result is a deadlock. There is not a shingle machine running in St. John. The result is that there is a famine of "2nd clears"—local manufacturers are daily refusing to quote on this line. The stock of shingles at St. John is very light; there would be about 800,000 "extras" and 400,000 "clears," which is practically a clean-up. Ex. No. 1's are more plentiful, the total holdings of this brand would be between four and one-half and five millions. Shipments of shingles from other parts of the province have been lighter throughout the month than is usual at this time of year, owing to the lateness of the beginning of the manufacturing season. Carloads are being marketed at prices which leave at the mill \$3.30 for dutiable "extras" and \$2.85 for dutiable "clears."

Owing to the shingle famine at St. John, North Shore manufacturers are shipping quantities of 2nd clears to dealers in this city and vicinity.

The log driving season has been so far a very favorable one, and it is generally thought that the river will be driven clear. The drives on the Tobique are practically all in safe water and on the Allegash, Green river, the Aroostook and the St. Francis, the work is being rushed with every prospect of success. One of the characteristics of the trade at present is the attitude of the large buyers and dealers; both local firms and representatives of English houses, in regard to "English" spruce deals. They seem to be entirely indifferent. Buyers refuse to load up at any price, and the consequence is that there are few transactions made which involve delivery at a later date. The result is a period of depression in lumber trade circles, such as has not been equalled for many years. This lack of business has also a directly derogatory effect upon manufacturing, and this effect is at once apparent in the small number of mills now running. A specification of "English" spruce deals would bring no more than \$12.50 to \$12.75 per thousand superficial feet, f.o.b. St. John, in a specification containing say 50 per cent. 7's and 8s, 35 per cent. 9's and 15 per cent. 11's and up, two-thirds price for 4ths and ends.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us. State number of enquiry.

615. Furniture.—A South African firm of manufacturers' agents desire to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of furniture, especially the cheap fancy class, such as tables, writing desks, whatnots, chairs, etc. Prices to be quoted f.o.b. at Canadian ports and also c.i.f. Durban, Natal, for direct shipment per steamer.

616. Veneer seats and backs.—A South African firm of general merchants desire to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of perforated veneer seats and backs for chairs.

620. Timber Specialities.—An English firm of timber importers wish to get into communication with Canadian firms exporting any specialities in the timber line with a view to possibly taking up their agency.

644. Woodenware.—A London firm importing turnery and domestic woodenware of all kinds would be pleased to hear from Canadian manufacturers seeking export trade in such goods as fork, rake, pick and sledge hammer handles; fork, spade and shovel trees; skewers; dowels, wheelbarrows; also roll-top desks and office furniture.

648. Washboards.—A Scottish company would be pleased to receive quotations from Canadian manufacturers of washboards who seek export trade.

659. Hickory Pick Handles.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of hickory pick handles all sizes from Canadian manufacturers.

664. Laths.—A Lancashire firm want to obtain prices of sawn plaster laths in 500 feet bundles, sizes 3 feet 4 inches, 4 feet and 4 feet 6 inches by 1½ inches by 3-16 inch, from Canadian manufacturers.

665. Boards.—A Manchester firm asks for samples and prices of wood pulp boards from Canadian manufacturers.

667. Pine Sidings.—A Lancashire firm now buying in United States wishes to obtain c.i.f. prices of pine sidings, sizes 1 inch, 1¼ inches, 1½ inches and 2 inches unassorted best seconds and thirds from Canadian manufacturers.

669. Skewers.—A Salford firm now buying in the United States asks for c.i.f. prices of sample skewers packed in barrels, sizes 4½ inches by 5-32 inch, 5½ inches by 7-32 inch and 6 inches by ¼ inch, from Canadian manufacturers.

670. Squares.—A Manchester firm wishes to obtain prices of maple and birch squares from Canadian manufacturers.

692. Lumber, etc.—A firm in Copenhagen, Denmark, would be pleased to hear from Canadian shippers of lumber and sawn goods seeking export trade. They also mention an opening for wooden handles and general turnery.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association have received the following trade enquiries:

1. A. Martin, Grand Via 52, Bilbao, Spain, is anxious to get quotations on timber of all kinds, and barrel staves, for delivery in Bilbao.

2. Piano Keyboards.—Messrs. DeWitt & Company, 168 Drummond street, Euston Square, London N.W., England, are buyers of best quality white basswood piano keyboards, and would be pleased to hear from Canadian manufacturers who are in a position to supply these goods. The dimensions required are: 4 feet x 15 inches, 16 inches, 17 inches and 18 inches, and not less than 5,000 boards would be ordered at one time. The firm would be glad to make contracts for regular supplies, if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

The British Columbia Tie & Timber Company, of Seal Harbor, have obtained a contract for the lumber required in the erection of a large new warehouse at Prince Rupert for Foley, Welsh & Stewart, of Winnipeg.

The British Columbia Trade

Manufacturers In a Strange Position.

Vancouver, May 25.—The big piles of lumber in the mill yards are not rapidly disappearing. There is only one mill running full time in and about Vancouver, and this mill is manufacturing for export. There were cut in April, 28,244,682 feet of logs, and at the present rate, May will be ahead of April.

The enormous booms in the water, when tight money struck the industry, are, however, being diminished rather than increased, judging from the number of swifters being shifted from the camp to the mill sides, by the busy tugs. It is also a fact that the Government sealing department have more orders ahead for sealing than they can attend to for some time.

It is true there are not so many camps going as formerly, and that logs are selling at from \$7 to \$8.50 instead of from \$10 to \$12 as they were during the busy season. It is also a fact that the situation has been very materially relieved, by the wise provision of the government permitting all cedar logs except No. 1, to be exported to the United States.

Owing to this provision a great many British Columbia logs have been purchased thus far by the Puget Sound shingle mills, at from \$8 to \$10 when they could not be sold at any price on this side of the line. It is also true that, in spite of this fact, shingles are selling very much cheaper on the Sound than here. These are the conditions as nearly as can be ascertained. The cause and affect of these conditions, however, it is harder to puzzle out. As the result of logs dropping rapidly in price, the mills are left in the position, of being able to manufacture lumber much cheaper than they could sell it for, but not being able to reduce the sale price without loss because they have a full stock on hand manufactured under different conditions, when logs were selling at \$10 and \$12 instead of an average of \$8 as at present.

Even at the present reduced list price, lumber manufactured under last season's conditions is being sold at a loss, having been reduced from \$17 to \$14. It has been frequently asserted of late that there was no money in \$8 logs, and that the fact that the price had been so reduced would stop logging for the time being. The contrary has been the case. Numerous camps have found \$8 logs pay and for this reason: In prosperous times when logs were selling at \$10, wages were higher and lumberjacks were reckless of their employers interests. They would only work periodically, and half heartedly. In this era of tight money they realize that it is a case of the survival of the fittest and for less money, at 25 per cent. salary reduction, they work harder. One experienced logging foreman claims that they get 45 per cent. more work out of the men now than formerly.

Because of the impossibility of reducing the price of lumber some very large orders have gone elsewhere. This is particularly so in the case of ties. An order for 64,000,000 feet of ties was offered here for \$11, for early delivery and could not be handled as the logs had been bought at too high a figure. The order was for Mexico and eventually was placed in Siberia.

The present condition of the log and lumber market shows how impossible it is to foretell the future. Not a mill in British Columbia figured out that the demand for lumber would suddenly cease and leave the mills with expensive logs and expensive lumber on their hands. The fact that the unexpected happens so frequently in trade, makes an otherwise rather gloomy outlook, hopeful. It is possible with big crops in the prairies, that there will be an unprecedented demand for lumber. Farmers will have money and will want the lumber at once. Dealers will not enquire why lumber is apparently so dear, and logs so cheap. They will enquire rather—"When can you rush my order through?" It must not be forgotten, however, that in any event, we will have that ubiquitous evil again with us in the rush season—"the car shortage"—and all future business should be figured out with this in view. The bigger the crop, the scarcer the cars. The cars are needed to move the crop, and we can only get what cars can be spared when sent empty to the coast. This evil will only be remedied when British Columbia can give them C. P. R. freight this way.

It is hoped that the day is not far distant when there will be large flour mills established in Vancouver for the transpacific trade. A very large business is done in the Orient in flour shipped via Puget Sound. If train loads of wheat could be sent out here from the prairies for grinding into flour for the transpacific markets, there would be then ample cars for our lumber during the busy season, and we could supply the prairie market when it most needs our lumber, without the necessity of having empty cars sent here.

Shingles are being held firm at list price in British Columbia. The fact that they are selling below cost on the Sound, does not induce

shingle mills here to throw out ballast, in the shape of good expensive stock, to prevent a downward movement of the market from over supply. The main reason for the conservative firm stand of the shingle mills here is that they have better control over the supply and can prevent a market glut by united action. Owing to the enormous capacity of the shingle mills in this province, in comparison to the market, the supply which is carefully regulated, can be increased with great rapidity, so that while the supply is kept down, there is always sufficient to satisfy the demand.

Financial Improvement.

Exchanges in the States and Canada are commencing to print articles expressing the conviction that the financial market is coming back to its natural condition. These writers, however, all state that the market cannot recover from the great shock it has received in a brief time. It will take longer than a month, and it may be six months before the people of America realize that the banks have regained confidence, and commence to "loosen up." The depression was occasioned by a lack of confidence, and it takes time to restore confidence. The panic started in New York and it is claimed that it is in New York that the better feeling has been first noted.

In British Columbia the result of the depression was not felt as much as in the east. In all lines catering to the lumbering trade the slackness of business is most noticeable. Jobbing houses and retail stores find regular business in staple lines quite as good as last year, but there is a tendency to defer purchasing, by consumers, of goods that can be done without, such as luxuries in furniture and wearing apparel, etc. In fact in British Columbia economy may still be said to be the rule of the day.

The New Barnet-McDonald Company's Mill.

The shingle mill of the new Barnet-McDonald Lumber Company Limited, at New Westminster is almost completed at the time of writing, and is expected to commence cutting operations by the first of June. This plant will be one of the largest shingle mills on the coast. The company have secured a water-front site, 1,200 feet square, on Lulu island, just across from the city of New Westminster, the property extending from the water's edge back to the main road, which runs the entire length of the island.

The shingle mill building is 42 by 80 feet, the main floor being equipped with six "Johnson-Schaake" iron frame shingle machines of the latest design, power and knee bolters, drag saws and live roll system. The mill pond has been formed by piles driven in the river. Extending from the mill to the dry kiln is a "Matthews" gravity conveyor, which automatically carries the bundles of shingles from the packers to the kiln. The dry kiln is double, being 40 feet wide by 120 feet long, and back of this again is a 60 by 80 feet storage shed.

Adjoining the shingle mill is the engine room, containing the Frost Manufacturing Company's Twin engines, 14 by 18 inch cylinder developing 300 horse power; also a 12 horse power engine, direct connected to a dynamo manufacturing electricity for lighting purposes. This electrical apparatus was supplied and installed by the Hinton Electrical Company, of Vancouver.

The boiler room, which is an iron covered building, is located 62 feet away from the mill, and contains two boilers, each 72 inch by 18 feet, running under 146 pounds pressure. One of these was supplied by the Goldie, McCulloch Company, of Galt, Ont., and the other by the Vulcan Boiler Works of New Westminster.

For fire protection purposes, the company have laid 5,000 feet of 4-inch wood pipe connected direct with the New Westminster city waterworks system, giving a pressure of 120 pounds to the square inch. This pipe was supplied by the Dominion Wood Stave & Pipe Company of New Westminster. The company have also built suitable offices and other out-buildings necessary.

The officers of the company are H. C. Barnet, Hugh McDonald, and F. L. Johnson. Mr. Barnet is a well known lumberman, and Mr. McDonald is also well known in lumber circles, having been for seventeen years superintendent of the Burnett Sawmill Company Limited, and for the past ten years as president of that company. Mr. Johnson is best known as the perfecter of the shingle machine which bears his name.

While the company are commencing with only a shingle mill at present, it is their intention, ultimately, to add a lumber mill and other industries to their plant. The limits of the company are located on Cambie Island, Howe Sound, Broughton Island and also up the Fraser river.

Agreed on Prices.

There has been considerable comment of late on the price cutting of certain mills in the interior. It is no doubt very desirable in the case of some mills which are hard up for cash, to unload at cost a lot of lumber lying idle in the yards. The trouble is, that this price cutting has a bad effect on the market at large, and a market once demoralized is hard to cure.

The result of demoralization is a wide spread and deplorable sacrifice to the lumber industry. The Coast mill men who constantly meet and discuss matters realise that for the welfare of the industry the list price must be maintained. No coercion, no bonds, or forfeits, are used.

No punishment is meted out, to the members of the association, who depart from this understanding. Each member, realises, however, that if he should cut prices, others would follow suit, and the result would be deplorable. But some of the mountain mills, far removed from the influences on the coast, have, it is said, taken advantage of the loyalty of the Coast mills, and sold at prices under those prevailing on the Coast.

As a result, a conference was held in Nelson last month between the Mountain and Coast millmen, and report has it, that the Vancouver delegates have brought back the assurance, that there will be no more price cutting by the mountain mills, and, that the scale agreed upon months ago by the mountain, and the interior mills will be adhered to. A certain mountain manufacturer, who is advertising to sell direct to consumers, will be interviewed by the Mountain Convention.

A Poacher.

A manufacturer of lumber in the interior, advertises that he will sell direct to the customer except where there are situated "independent yards." Of course this high sounding exception is beating the devil around the bush. Not to mince matters this advertiser is the first poacher on retail preserves who has deliberately announced his intentions in British Columbia.

By resorting to questionable methods in business a merchant can always gain a temporary advantage over a rival. This advantage does not last as a rule, because besides being outlawed from respectable business circles he excites business competition, and eventually brings upon himself an early collapse. This is all the more readily brought about because a merchant who will not observe business ethics and business principles, is usually a man who has no financial standing, and who is more or less reckless of consequences, having no trade or financial reputation to lose.

It is so with the lumber poacher, recklessly running into debt, refusing to pay and having his name recorded on the dead beat list he becomes indifferent to the opinion of others. His word is of no account. His bond is of little account if he can evade the issue. He resorts to unbusinesslike and unfair means to filch trade from others. There is a way of dealing with such men, and in a particular instance it can be done by his creditors compelling him to be honest, and forcing him to pay his debts. If he paid his debts he would probably not have the ability to sell lumber in another dealer's territory.

Mill Wages in the United States.

The question has often been asked, why British Columbia with her Japanese, Chinese and Hindu lumber helpers cannot manufacture lumber cheaper than it can be made in Puget Sound. The answer has been that white labor which is more profitable than yellow labor, all things being equal, can be secured much cheaper on the Sound. A trade journal has secured from a large number of mills the going rate of wages for mill hands and it would appear from this schedule that prices are about the same, the schedule depending much on the size of the mill and the nature of the work.

On the Sound, mill foremen get from \$4 to \$6; sawyers, band \$2.75 to \$6, circular \$3 to \$6.50; filer \$3 to \$9; boom man \$1 to \$3; log scaler \$1.75 to \$5; edgermen \$2 to \$3.75; liner men \$1.50 to \$2.25; cut off saws \$1.75 to \$2.75; engineers \$2 to \$4.25; (it is doubtful whether there are any \$2 engineers in British Columbia); oilers \$1.50 to \$2.50; machinists \$3 to \$4 (rather higher than in this province); millwrights \$2.50 to \$4; blacksmiths \$2.25 to \$3.50; wharf laborers \$2; wharf foremen \$90 a month; lumber yard foreman \$2.50 to \$4.50; wagon loaders \$1.75 to \$2.25; teamsters \$2.25; common laborers \$1.75 to \$2; lumber pilers \$1.75 to \$2.25 (British Columbia Oriental labor is somewhat cheaper than this, but not a great deal); chute tenders for \$2 to \$3; planing mill feeders \$1.75 to \$2.25; resaw feeder \$2 to \$4; logging camps, cooks \$40 to \$100 a month; foremen \$2.50 to \$5; fallers \$2 to \$3.50; buckers \$2 to \$3; rigging rustlers \$2.50 to \$4; chasers \$2.25 to \$3.50; donkey drivers \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Dr. Robert Bell estimates Canada's forest area at 2,600,000 square miles, or 1,657,600,000 acres, of which over half may be pulpwood.

Union Lumber Company's Operations.

Ten million dollars is the capital of the Union Lumber Company, formed at Winnipeg, which has taken over the Elk Lumber Company of Fernie, the Red Deer Lumber Company of Manitoba, the Bowman Lumber Company of West Kootenai, the Sunset Lumber Company and the Revelstoke Company properties in Canada. The Elk Lumber Company, at Fernie, B. C., north of Spokane, was the last to join the merger. It was organized in July, 1904, with a capital of \$150,000, which has since been raised to \$250,000. In 1905 the company built a large saw mill, with a daily capacity of 75,000 feet. This mill was destroyed by fire the following spring. Another much larger mill, with a capacity of 125,000 feet per day, was built and started the following season. The mill has the distinguishing feature of having concrete walls for the lower storey, the shaftings and all heavy machinery are supported on an entirely wood framework independent of the concrete block walls. The mill has a double cut band saw on one side and a circular saw on the other, with a gang saw and edger auxiliaries. Fifteen million feet of lumber is now piled up in the yards of the company at West Fernie, held over from last year's operations. A crew of men is at work at camp No. 4, above Hosmer, preparing logs for the spring run. The timber holdings consist of about 12,000 acres of lands stretching along the west branch of the Elk river from the mill site in West Fernie to a point sixteen miles above the mill. A conservative estimate places the quantity of standing timber on these limits at 500,000,000 feet, consisting of tamarack, cedar, spruce and fir.

Bulman-Allison's Salt Spring Plant.

A new lumber mill is in course of construction by the Bulman-Allison Lumber Company, Limited, on Salt Spring Island, B.C. The building is well under way and the company will install machinery of the latest pattern.

The location of the new mill is at Cushion Cove, about two miles from Beaver Point. The company have already built a permanent wharf at the cove and completed the foundations of the mills. They are now awaiting the arrival of the machinery to put the mill into working shape. It is reported that the mill will commence manufacturing in July, and will cater to both the local and export trade.

The company have acquired considerable timber on the island, and most of it in the neighborhood of Cushion Cove, where they have been engaged in logging during the past year. There is at the present time a large quantity of logs ready for manufacturing which will go through the mill as soon as it is in operation at the rate of 20,000 feet per day, which is the capacity provided for by the builders. Their holdings on the island comprise some 2,000 acres, a quantity of which has already been cut. Everything is being done on the most up-to-date and substantial plan, and no expense is being spared to make the mill a lasting feature of the Island trade. The expense entailed in the new undertaking is said to be in the neighborhood of \$30,000. Bunk houses of the solid type are erected and the site already has the appearance of a small village.

The Fraser River Company's Plans.

Manager Rogers of the Fraser River Sawmills, is reported as saying that his company will be ready to cut timber by early fall, and that the mill will be by far the largest on the entire Pacific coast, if not in the world. It will have a capacity of between 100,000,000 and 120,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The company will employ at least 300 men, of whom half at least will be white men. The pay roll at a conservative estimate is placed at twelve thousand dollars per month.

Not only are the owners of the mill building up a lumbering business, but they are building a town around their plant. The company own over 480 acres of land around the mill, and have nearly completed a number of buildings, including a large store block, office building and seventeen dwelling houses for the employees. A residence has also been erected for the manager.

A Vancouver report says that the Moresby Island Lumber Company, an American corporation which owns timber limits on Graham and Moresby Islands in the Queen Charlottes, is erecting a saw mill at the south end of Graham Island. The site is at Queen Charlotte, the new townsite at the north of Honna river, on the southern end of Graham Island.

The saw mill will have a capacity of 100,000 feet every ten hours, and will be in operation early next fall. The equipment will include a rotary saw and a re-saw, the contracts for the supply of which have been awarded. Later on the capacity will be increased, and it is intended also to erect a box factory. The company's box factory limits are located on Graham and Moresby Islands. They will cut for the domestic trade, principally for Prince Rupert. The initial investment will be about \$75,000.

HOW GRINDING WHEELS ARE MADE

The Norton Company's Alundum Products



Norton Works The Factory Behind the Wheel.

Before the invention of the electric furnace, artificial abrasives suitable for grinding wheels were unknown. Wheel manufacturers depended upon natural products—chiefly corundum and emery.

The Norton Company, in the constant aim to develop more efficient grinding wheels and materials, have during the past few years been operating an electric furnace plant at Niagara Falls, in which they have developed an abrasive known as alundum, possessing sharpness, uniformity and right temper, not to be found in any other abrasive. The introduction of alundum has been successful and rapid.

The process of making alundum consists in taking the purest amorphous oxide of aluminum found in nature, and known as the mineral blauxite, and purifying and melting it in immense electric furnaces of special design, the power for which is furnished from Niagara Falls. Upon cooling, the molten mass solidifies in ingots of alundum.



Interior Views of Alundum Plant at Niagara Falls.

Beauxite was originally found at Beaux, France, from which it derives its name, but purer forms are now obtainable on this continent. The best quality only is used in the manufacture of alundum, and in its preparation practically all impurities are removed. The high grades of Beauxite used are of rare occurrence. The Norton Company, however, owns its own mines, from which the purest grade is obtained.

Beauxite is heated in calciners to drive off the water, and is then melted. It was not practical to fuse Beauxite commercially until the invention of this process. The temperature in these furnaces probably ranges from 5,000 to 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Exact quality and uniformity, which are so important in steel manufacture, are fully as important in the manufacture of alundum. In the alundum furnace both purity and uniformity are assured. Each step in the process is under the close supervision of expert chemists, who are constantly directing and following the work by careful analyses in the Norton Company's chemical laboratory.

After the ingots of alundum have cooled they are broken up and the pieces are further reduced in size by powerful crushers. Then the material is still further reduced by being passed through smaller crushers. After passing through rolls, it is subjected to washing and drying processes to prepare it for manufacture into grinding wheels, rubbing and sharpening stones, and other articles.

Solid alundum, while resembling the purest natural corundum in

chemical composition, is considerably harder than the natural product. This is due to the perfectly fluid condition to which the mass is brought, the control of its composition, the rate and method of its cooling and solidifying by which it receives its temper, and the absence of water of combination (which almost invariably exists in natural corundum).



Testing Room.—Every Norton Wheel is Tested.

In order to insure rapid and continued cutting so far as sharpness is concerned, there must be a fracture which will give a number of sharp cutting points. This is obtained in alundum to better advantage than in any other abrasive material. The recognized standard of hardness is the diamond, which is the No. 10 in the scale of hardness. Pure crystalline corundum, represented by the best sapphire or ruby, has always been the standard for No. 9 in the scale of hardness. This is readily scratched by alundum. In fact, alundum powder is used for cutting and drilling rubies and sapphires for watch jewels, etc.

"Temper" refers to strength of grain and the character of fracture under grinding pressure. An alundum grain is remarkably tough and will stand more crushing pressure before breaking than any other abrasive grain. When it does break it shows a sharp, crisp fracture, giving a fresh, keen-cutting edge.

Purity is necessary in the bonding of the grain into wheels in order to secure accurate and uniform results. Uniformity is one of the most important requisites in an abrasive. The ability to duplicate grinding wheels is essential to obtain the best results. In grinding



An Alundum Grinding Wheel.

wheels the abrasive grain of a given size is bonded together to produce a certain grade or temper for a certain kind of work. The term grade, as applied to wheels to designate the degree of hardness, is the resistance of the particles to the pressure employed in the act of grinding. A wheel from which the particles are easily broken is called soft, while one which retains its particle longer is called hard. Different grades of wheels are obtained, according to the amount of bond employed, the wheel becoming harder as the amount of bond increases.

Grades cannot be duplicated accurately without having a known and dependable factor in the uniformity of the material composing the wheel. This requisite is found in alundum to the highest degree.

The last step in the process of manufacturing the Norton wheel is testing for safety, as shown in cut.

A record of each wheel is entered on a prepared form with the description on the wheel, the number of revolutions, order number, and

for whom the wheel is intended. This record is signed and sworn to by the tester of the wheels each day before a Justice of the Peace, and carefully filed by the Norton Company. A record is preserved of each order, so that it can be duplicated exactly as to composition, cutting quality, shape and size.

Very few people realize the many uses for which grinding wheels are employed. They are used in the machine shop for sharpening all kinds of tools, cutters, reamers, taps, dies, etc., in the foundry for grinding castings. The sawyer gums and files his saws with an alundum wheel with no danger of drawing the temper of the tool. The leather manufacturer finishes the leather for suede gloves on a grinding wheel. The manufacturing optician grinds the edges of lenses for eye glasses. In glass works, beading, fluting, edge grinding of tumblers, checkering fine stars, and fine work of every character calls for grinding wheels and abrasive stones.

The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited, are the selling agents for Norton grinding wheels, and stones, and carry large stocks in their warehouses at Montreal, Toronto, St. John, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. Catalogues and booklets describing the manufacturing of alundum into grinding wheels will be mailed to any address on application.

The Washington Conference.

The conference of United States governors opened on May 13 at Washington to consider the conservation of the resources of the country. The American Forestry Association was represented by President James Wilson, secretary of agriculture. President D. S. Cowles of New York city represented the American Pulp and Paper Association. President Roosevelt delivered an address upon the general question of conservation of natural resources.

Of chief interest among lumbermen was the paper by Robert A. Long, of Kansas City, Mo., of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, who said among other things that from an investigation he had made in 1903, he concluded that the timber in the lake states would not exceed 60,000,000,000 feet; that within ten years it would probably play no larger part in the lumber supply of the country than did poplar at that time. He saw no reason to change that statement unless the effects following the recent panic, which are very depressing on the lumber industry, should continue longer than was now expected.

As to the life of the southern yellow pine, he believed that eighteen years would find it cutting no great figure in the lumber supply. He was more convinced of the correctness of this statement now than then. Adding the white pine, yellow pine and Pacific coast products together, his estimate was that the life for all was forty-one years. He was not so sure as to the amount of timber on the Pacific coast, but did not believe the total life of all would vary to exceed five years from the date indicated.

Some thought that substitutes, such as cement, would curtail the demands for lumber. Judging from the experience of other countries they would not; even in England, where nearly all of the lumber used was imported, their lumber consumption per capita was increasing at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. In France and this country it was increasing at the rate of 10 per cent. per capita.

Speaking of methods of conservation, Mr. Long said:

"The government, owning only about 22 per cent. of the forest areas, can not alone, to any great degree, effect what we are seeking in this conference so far as forests are concerned. It might, however, accomplish the purpose in one of the following ways.

"First.—The government could, by a contractual relation with the owners of the forests where lumbering operations are now being carried on (who constitute at least 80 per cent. of the timber holders of the United States), provide that conservation and reforestation should be practiced under rules prescribed by the Forestry Department and assess the cost thereof against the timber lands proportionately.

"These rules should provide that the lumbering operations, so far as conservation and reforestation were concerned, should be conducted under governmental control; that no more timber should be cut than was necessary to supply the current demands, thus maintaining such uniformity of prices as would justify the operator to utilize every log the tree would produce; that only trees of a certain size should be cut; that seed trees, properly distributed, should be left; that the young growth should be protected from fire and other elements of destruction, and it would seem clear that the establishment of such a relationship would certainly accomplish this highly desired object.

"Second.—A plan might be worked out jointly between the owners of the timber lands and the government by which conservation and reforestation would be practiced along such lines as the government might lay down, as outlined above, and the timber owners protected in the prices of all lands cut over and handled under the conditions prescribed.

"Whatever plan is adopted must furnish an incentive, a substan-

tial inducement, to the timber owners to forego a present gain for the public good, and in this matter it can be accomplished only by governmental co-operation. And what is done should be done quickly, for the time is fast approaching when our forests will be so nearly gone, when the destruction will be so nearly completed, that it will be too late."

Mr. Robert Fullerton of Des Moines, Iowa, in the course of an address, said:

"We can conserve our forests resources and prolong their existence somewhat by cutting only the full grown, mature trees and protecting the young growth for future use; but this method of lumbering means dearer lumber for our present generation. Logging operations as now conducted require a system of railroads traversing the timber holdings, built at considerable cost, to obviate the time and expense of long hauls by oxen and horses; so that economy and competition compel the average saw mill operator to cut all his trees that will make merchantable lumber. He can see nothing but bankruptcy in holding his young trees for twenty or forty years, paying interest and taxes on the investment while waiting. His holdings may be limited to ten of fifteen years' operation, cutting his land clean, and only half this time if logging nothing but mature timber leaving his plant idle, to rot down, in the interest of posterity. Suppose the millmen should leave standing all half grown trees 12 inches and less in diameter; it would require thirty-two years' growth and protection for these 12-inch trees to reach 20 inches in diameter, allowing a quarter of an inch for the annual growth, which is a liberal and thrifty increase for an average yellow pine forest. Any schoolboy can estimate the cost of saw logs on which the interest and taxes are compounded for thirty years, counting the original value of his stumpage at the nominal price of \$2 a thousand feet. Pine lands, usually sandy barrens, afford little or no income from pasturage while waiting for their natural crops to mature. There is also some risk of loss from fire, insects and cyclonic storms to be taken into account in a twenty or thirty years' speculation.

"In this graceless year of 1908 yellow pine lumber is selling at less than cost of production, and is relatively cheaper than Iowa corn when farmers sold their surplus at 15 cents a bushel. And still the newspapers, seeing no income from lumber advertisements in their financial columns, iterate their harmless sting of 'lumber trust,' and the imagination of some politicians and public prosecutors conceives the possibility of a wicked combination embracing more than 20,000 independent saw mills scattered over nearly every state in the Union, from Maine to California! A corner on the atmosphere or God's universal sunlight would be no less absurd.

"Some of our learned professional foresters advocate planting and propagating pine and oak forest trees from seed. This method of renewing our lumber resources is altogether a hopeless proposition for the individual citizen to engage in. It would require 100 years to produce from the seed a pine or oak tree suitable for lumber, and then they would be only half grown. The fact that an acre of the finest southern pine or oak stumpage can be bought to-day for \$50, covered with a crop of trees requiring 200 years to mature, gives some idea of the returns to be expected from forest tree farming. Forestry experts, quoting the experience of European countries in tree culture, base their figures mainly on broad leaved trees of rapid growth, planted in soil that produces grass, and the profits from pasturage help pay the interest on their waiting investment. The state or the nation having an eternity of existence and the taxing power might engage in the work of reforestation, but for the individual to plant pine trees for lumbering purposes is impracticable and as visionary as the coming of the millenium or the discovery of perpetual motion.

"Our railroads could assist greatly in economizing our waning timber resources by creosoting their ties and all exposed timbers used in their roadbeds, doubling their life and their cost—justifying (?) an advance in freight rates which might not please shippers demanding reductions in transportation charges. We are using up 7,000,000,000 feet of boards annually in making packing boxes. These boxes usually make but one trip, are broken up for kindling wood or otherwise wasted. Dearer lumber would result in goods boxes being returned and used over and over again, as practiced in European countries. We can use brick, stone and cement in building our houses. The material to make brick and cement is limitless. We can substitute tile for shingles. We use some 4,000,000,000 feet of wood yearly in making paper pulp—another sacrifice of our natural resources in the ostensible interest of civilization. And just now the newspaper publishers of our country are besieging Congress to legislate for cheaper paper and add a new stimulation to the consumption of our waning forests—and enable our newspapers to devote more space to Peruna advertisements and baseball extras and increase our postal deficit by loading down the mails with their Sunday editions and colored supplements, as glaring as an Indian chief in his warpaint and just as far removed from any useful purpose or civilizing influence. Paper is too cheap now if forest economy is desirable. But no consideration for future generations will influence or prevent the American citizen from using the cheapest, most convenient material for his present needs

THE FRED S. MORSE LUMBER COMPANY

A Progressive Firm Operating in Canada and the United States



Fred S. Morse,
President Fred S. Morse Lumber Company.

The Fred S. Morse Lumber Company of Springfield, Mass., is well known to the lumber buyers, as well as the lumber operators throughout Eastern Canada, having maintained an office for several years in Montreal, with Mr. T. Frankfurdt Story as selling representative, while the head of the company, Mr. Fred S. Morse, has long been identified with lumbering enterprises along the line of the I. C. R. and was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Trois Pistoles Pulp & Lumber Company, twenty-eight miles east of Riviere de Loup. The Montreal office of the Morse Company, wholesalers, has just been moved to 116 Agnes street, St. Henry. Mr. Morse and his associates have just developed a new enterprise in Canada, a com-

pany, of which he is the treasurer and active head, having been incorporated at Bathurst, N.B., under the laws of the Dominion of Canada to take over the cedar shingle operations of the O. F. Stacy Company, Limited, who had long been identified with the business at Bathurst. The new company was formally organized on April 21st at a meeting held in Bathurst. It will be known as the Nepisquit Lumber Company, Limited, and will have a capital of \$100,000.

The following officers were chosen: President, Ralph W. Ellis, Springfield, Mass.; vice-president, Charles D. Ordway, Burlington, Vt.; treasurer, Fred S. Morse, Springfield, Mass.; secretary, A. W. MacRae, St. John, N. B. These with Walter P. Dodge, Edward O. Sutton and Samuel M. Green, Springfield and William G. White, Bathurst, N. B. will constitute the Board of Directors.

This new organization has taken over the timber limits, or at least the right to cut all the cedar, from 318,000 acres, formerly in the hands of the O. F. Stacy Company, Limited. The transfer includes the old Stacy plant comprising a shingle mill, stables, general store, office, etc. in Bathurst, a second mill at Nigadoo, and the Bear Houses and all supply camps scattered throughout the operations. The company will operate eight machines, the product being shipped by rail entirely over the Intercolonial Railway, having direct connections through to all points in New England and the Middle States. This product will be sold entirely by the Fred S. Morse Lumber Company, of Springfield, Mass., and Montreal. The mill at Bathurst has been thoroughly rebuilt and modernized in every respect, a new power plant having been added and equipped with two boilers of 150 horse power each. The product will be shipped under the special brands of the Fred S. Morse Lumber Company and will be brought up to the highest standard of grades known to the New Brunswick cedar shingle industry. The securities necessary for taking over this new operation have all been sold, largely to friends of Mr. Morse, who have full confidence in his ability and integrity.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Mr. Morse is not classed as among the oldest lumbermen in his home state. He is a native of Waldoboro, Maine, where he was born in 1866. His first commercial enterprise was the vending of newspapers on the streets of Nashua, N. H. He first became identified with the lumber industry wearing a canvas apron on one of the big lumber yards of Burlington, Vt. Before coming into the lumber business as a principal he had handled all classes of lumber in all ways from tally boy and inspector right through the list to retail yard and manager and salesman on the road. After seventeen years of service in these various fields, on February 1st, 1899, he commenced in the wholesale lumber business on his own account in Springfield. He started on that good and sound

basis of paying cash for all purchases and has held strictly to a cash basis ever since, so that to-day no wholesaler stands higher with the shippers than the Fred S. Morse Lumber Company. With his force of salesmen he has pretty thoroughly covered the New England and New York State territory and Eastern Canada, and his company now has the selling, throughout New England, of the white pine from White, Gratwick & Mitchell of Tonawanda, the maple, beech and birch flooring of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc. of Michigan, and in New York the maple and beech flooring of Mitchell Bros. His company also handles a complete line of Louisiana red cypress, long and short leaf yellow pine, hardwoods, New York State and Quebec spruce, Pacific Coast cedar shingles, and now this substantial white cedar shingle output of the Nepisquit Lumber Company.

During the past few years the Morse office has been in the Whitney Building on Main street, but on June 1st it will be removed to the sixth floor of the new and modern Phelps Building now about completed, where the company will have 1,700 feet of floor space specially arranged and equipped for the convenience of this growing business. The new building is of reinforced concrete, 100 by 300 feet on the ground and eight stories in height. The company's selling force will be made up of Geo. L. Sanford, office manager; Fred A. Holbrook, Winthrop G. Richmond and Lee G. Bloom, salesmen, who will make their headquarters at the Springfield office and T. Frankfurdt Story, the company's Canadian representative.

Mr. Story has been identified with the Fred S. Morse Lumber Company for several years, making Montreal his headquarters and covering the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. He is well known to the dealers in these sections and is classed as one of the successful salesmen in Eastern Canada. Mr. Story was born at Plantagenet, Ontario, in 1874 and left home at the age of 17 to teach school, which profession he followed for about three years, afterwards going to Ottawa to learn the lumber business. There, he started at handling and loading deals in a small retail yard, afterwards becoming its salesman. After several years' experience there in the yard and planing mill, he went with the firm of Messrs. Cameron & Company, Limited, of Ottawa, with whom he remained for over three years in the capacity of culler, shipper and buyer. After severing his connection with this firm he went with the Ottawa Lumber Company Limited, and had charge of their operations on the Rouge river. After several years' experience in sawmill and bush work and on the river, he enlisted for active service in South Africa, in December 1901, becoming a member of B. squadron of the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. After a year's active service with this regiment in Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State and the Transvaal, he returned, receiving a Queen's S. A. medal with three clasps. He then re-entered the lumber business, this time with Messrs. Davidson & Thackray of Ottawa in the capacity of sales manager remaining with them for about three years.

In the fall of 1905, Mr. Story accepted the position of Canadian representative for the Fred S. Morse Lumber Company in which he has been very successful. It is one policy of the company to have its representatives know the lumber they sell. In order to familiarize himself thoroughly with his work, Mr. Story spent several months in the leading lumber sections of the South and West, visiting the mills from which the company draw their immense supplies. With the practical first hand knowledge thus gained, he is prepared to represent his company with a high degree of intelligence. His customers, also,



T. Frankfurdt Story,
Montreal Representative Fred S. Morse Lumber Company.

knowing that their interests are carefully looked after, have grown to have a great confidence in him, and in the company he represents.

From these facts it will be seen that while the Fred S. Morse Lumber Company cannot perhaps be classed as a veteran organization yet it has the fullest equipment, both as regards stock offerings and a strong corps of selling representatives, and should continue to win the success which has thus far come to Mr. Morse in the wholesale field. Mr. Morse himself has developed all the qualities of a thorough going man of affairs, and while he launches few commercial pyrotechnics there is always in evidence about his office a degree of well applied energy and push that keeps matters moving irresistibly forward. He is a very active member of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and as a tribute to his clean cut business policy he has for the past three years served as chairman of its Trade Relations committee, which handles all questions at issue between the wholesale and retail branches of the trade.

Arrangements Between Puget Sound Mills and Railways.

The lumber manufacturers of Puget Sound are to continue shipping lumber at the old rates. The court has granted the petition of the shippers that they be allowed to file group bonds for \$200,000 additional to bonds already put up to cover the difference between the old and the new freight rates on lumber shipped in the interval, in case the Interstate Commission decides against them.

The system in filing the group bonds, has progressed according to the plans of each group of manufacturers. In one case the signatures of the members of the group was all that was necessary. In another case certified cheques were filed with the bonding companies. In Tacoma each signer became responsible for the amount he signed for only. The bonds are retroactive covering all liability under the general bond previously given of \$250,000.

Another arrangement is the reporting of each shipment by the signers, the report being accompanied by a certified cheque for the difference between the old rate and the new rate on the shipment. There seems to be every indication of the rates being disallowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In fact many southern roads are so sure of this that they are lowering their rates to certain points covered by the Puget Sound Mills, in anticipation of having to fight for the trade after the award has been made by the Commission.

The St. John River Trouble.

Lumbermen in Canada have long been acquainted with the difficulties of an international character between log drivers on the St. John river, N.B. Few, probably, are aware of the historic origin of the trouble, which dates back to the Ashburton treaty, under which it is provided that the St. John river, where it forms the international boundary, shall at all times be free and open to the people of the two countries. A few years ago the State of Maine, acting, so New Brunswick lumbermen say, contrary to treaty rights, chartered two or more companies to build mills and river works on the St. John, and under its authority dams and log booms were put in that stream near Van Buren, Me. That was only preliminary to something else.

These companies forthwith proceeded to claim the right, and have since maintained it, to hold up the logs coming down the river until they have sorted them and secured their own; and in the exercise of this royal grant of power they took over and used in one season some 10,000 sticks of timber in which they had no property right, giving as an excuse for the proceeding that, by the time their sorting work was completed, the freshet had passed and, consequently, if the logs not theirs had been let go their owners would have suffered heavy loss. This was in the first season of the trouble. In the succeeding year logs were similarly held up, with the result that their owners, it is alleged, suffered considerable pecuniary losses. These interruptions to the drives of the companies operating in New Brunswick have stirred up considerable feeling, to be sure, and there have been serious collisions between employees and others.

Involved in the suit is the question of the correct definition of the word "channel" as applied to a river. Naturally enough, in the circumstances, law suits and diplomacy have become mixed up in the issue. The attorney general of New Brunswick brought the legal proceedings, but the case was postponed on the understanding that the matter would be taken up by the International Waterways Commission. But that body did not seem to be competent under its grant of authority to settle the question and, finally realizing this fact, the Canadian Minister of Public Works had a bill introduced in the House of Commons to prevent any boom being attached to the Canadian bank, except under license of the government of Canada.

Senator Hale's bill to prevent the importation into the United States of lumber owned and cut by Americans, is regarded by the New

Brunswickers as a bit of retaliation for the measure introduced in the House of Commons; and if it should be enacted into legislation, very considerable duty-free shipments of lumber to the United States would be cut off. There are three American firms in the city of St. John alone that send between 60,000,000 and 65,000,000 feet of lumber into the United States annually. They are Andrew Cushing & Company, Stetson, Cutler & Company, and J. R. Warner & Company.

Senate Killed Lumber Company's Bill.

The Senate Railway Committee has killed the bill to incorporate the Shuswap and Thomson Rivers Boom Company. The measure had passed the Commons, shorn of some of its original provisions. Rival lumber interests were represented, either for or against the bill, and it was quite evident from the large attendance that there had been a very active lobby. The City of Kamloops filed a protest against the measure as calculated to be injurious to the town, but as the question chiefly discussed was the competency of the Dominion Parliament to pass an act of this kind, the Union of Canadian Municipalities had simply a watching brief.

At the outset of the proceedings the chairman read an opinion from Mr. Creighton, law clerk of the Senate, setting forth that as the works contemplated by the bill were entirely within the Province of British Columbia, and as the business of the proposed company was altogether local, he thought that, in the absence of an express declaration, that the proposed works were for the general advantage of Canada, the incorporation of such a company was outside the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament.

Irish Forestry Report

London reports state that the government department committee which has been inquiring into Irish forestry, reports to Parliament that the United States, is consuming its timber and destroying its forests to an alarming extent. It says that a timber famine is coming in seven-league boots.

Evidence was given before the committee that Canada's supply is also in danger, and is likely in the future to be heavily encroached on by the United States. About a third of the supply of timber coming into the United Kingdom, or nearly £7,000,000 (\$35,000,000) worth annually, comes from these countries.

In consequence of this state of things there is felt in the British market an increase in the price of foreign timber and deterioration in its quality. The prices of some varieties have gone up 30 to 40 per cent. in twenty years, and, making allowance for improved methods of manipulation and for the fact that so much of the foreign timber now comes into the market in a highly prepared state, the net increase is probably more than these figures represent.

All British and Irish witnesses who have given evidence state that the quality of foreign timber is markedly inferior to what it used to be, a fact which indicates that the chief timber producing countries are using up at home the best of their own supplies.

Timber for Western Gap, Toronto.

Gill and Fortune, lumber manufacturers and dealers, Trenton, Ont., have been successful in closing a contract for supplying about 5,000,000 feet of timber, required for the construction of the new western gap at Toronto. The contract was made with Mr. R. Weddell, who obtained from the Dominion Government the contract for carrying out the work of constructing the gap. Delivery of the timber is to be made this season, by rail. It is expected that work will start at once upon the construction of the gap and be pushed rapidly to completion.

We regret to receive word from Gordon Grant & Company, Port of Spain, Trinidad, of the death of Mr. George Francis Bushe. Mr. Bushe, who had been an active member of the firm for the past seven years, died suddenly in England, on May 1. Gordon Grant & Company also advise us that Mr. Reginald E. Harriss has retired from their service, and that the powers of procuration hitherto granted to Henry Foderingham Smith and William Hadden will be exercised by them severally. The same authority has been extended to Alexander Rae and A. S. Jardine jointly.

Mr. C. J. Burchard has resigned his position as manager of the lumber department of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company, of Minneapolis, and will operate a line of yards in the surrounding country from Saskatoon, Sask. The company will be known as the Burchard Lumber Company, Limited. Mr. Burchard has had twenty-one years' experience in the lumber business. He is well-known in Minneapolis and has a host of friends who wish him every success in his new business.

THE WOODWORKER

Conditions Improving.

There is not much doubt that the indications to-day are for improvement in business. An exchange speaking of the package trade says: While there is little change reported in business conditions, it is certain that there are no more discouraging features. But in viewing the situation with reference to the coming months, there is considerable encouragement to be seen for the package manufacture. It is reported from New York that conditions are not nearly as strained in financial affairs as they were a few months ago. In many instances, borrowing on a large scale by the various railroad systems has been resumed and the various departments have been ordered to go on with their construction work. This means the large purchase of supplies, as well as the putting to work of thousands of men who have been idle for a considerable time. These men will accordingly have their purchasing power increased, and it is believed that trade in general will soon be upon a more normal basis although it may not reach the large proportions of 1907. All of this is good news to the package trade.

The cooperage trade has suffered perhaps as much as any part of the package industries, as the cooper has had not only the financial trouble to contend with, but his operations have been, to some extent, curtailed through the temperance agitation that has been strong in some sections of the country.

To the slack cooper, at least, now comes the good news that the fruit outlook is very promising in all parts of the country, which will, a little later in the season, give him some relief from the dull trade that has characterized his business for the past few months. From all over the country come such reports as "enormous yield," "bumper crop," etc., while little is said of frost damage and other discouraging features. Taking it all around the package manufacturer has occasion to feel that the outlook for trade in his line is much better than it has been at any time this year.

Cooperage Mills Busy.

Jas. Innes, of the Sutherland-Innes Cooperage Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont., reports that the mills have started jointing this year's cut and filling urgent orders. Those mills that have kilns are busy running the kilns to their full capacity, as the demand for this season of the year is very much better than usual for staves; very few of the consumers have any stock on hand, and of course the mills are absolutely cleaned out of the old stock. While this is the presidential year, the outlook is exceptionally good for the cooperage industry.

The government reports are, that the apple trees have come through the winter in first class shape, and if nothing untoward happens during the flowering season, the prospects are good for an excellent crop of apples.

The general business throughout the country is regaining confidence and the demand for the general consumption is above the average of recent years. The mills report, on an average, very light stocks of timber, partly caused by the very heavy snows which impeded logging and partly by the difficulty of obtaining money to stock up the mills. The present indications point to a considerable advance in the price of cooperage stock, more especially staves, before long. Staves have remained steady throughout the whole financial depression. Heading has been a little too high for the ideas of the consumers, while hoops at the present time are lower than they have been for months.

The hoop manufacturers seem anxious to realize on their hoops so as to get money to carry on their operations, and this no doubt has a great deal to do with the present low price of hoops, which are down below the \$9 basis for 6-foot hoops, and when they get below this, the danger mark to the manufacturer has been reached. With the new staves coming in, however, there will be greater demand for hoops, and we look for a considerable advance in the near future. The demand for tight barrel stock is also looking up.

On the whole, the prospects for the cooperage industry are very good for this year, and we look forward to a very busy season.

It's not the greatest quantity of glue you can get on a piece of work that makes the best glue joint. What is wanted is close contact, with the glue spread evenly and thin. Of course, the quality of the glue has a lot to do with it, too.

Hewed ties, which are peeled when cut, season much more rapidly during the first four months than unpeeled ties. At the end of a year's seasoning, however, the weights of both peeled and unpeeled ties are approximately uniform.

Glue for Veneers.

For veneering purposes or inlaying, procure a light brown article, one free from streaks and semi-transparent. This should be dissolved in water in the usual way. To a quart of it add a gill of pure strong cider vinegar and an ounce of so-called isinglass, says A. A. Kelly, in Woodcraft.

The addition of tannic acid renders ordinary glue waterproof.

Glue may be made to dry so hard as to defy even hot water, by adding bichromate of potash. A very small quantity is enough, say one-fifteenth as much as the glue. After the article has been glued, it should be placed in the light. The light causes it to become insoluble. There are other formulas for this purpose, but the bichromate method is as good as can be devised.

Glue deteriorates from frequent heating so that for particular jobs it is best to use fresh glue. The hotter the glue the better the joint will hold. This is especially true of large and long joints, to which the glue should be applied quite hot and fresh.

Glue dissolved in skim milk makes a very strong cement, and the addition of dry powdered lime increases its strength. A pound of glue is added to three pints of milk.

The strength of a glued joint is as follows:

	Pounds per square inch.	
	Across the grain End to end	With the grain Side strain
Beech	2,133	1,095
Elm	1,436	1,124
Oak	1,735	568
Whitewood	1,493	341
Maple	1,422	896

It is usual to estimate the actual resistance which joints glued together can stand in continued use by employing only one-sixth to one-tenth of these values.

Hitches That Cause Damage.

We all know that hitches in the planer feed cause the lumber to stick and fail to move through for a moment or two, says The Woodworker, and frequently causes the planer knives to make a little hollow mark, and sometimes they scorch the wood a little, and if one tries to do a neat job of finishing it leaves ugly marks on the face that seriously damage its appearance. This is not so serious, however, as when the feed of a drum sander hitches in the same way, because the drum of a sanding machine will scorch a place across the face of stock almost as quick as a wink, and these scorched places are, at times, very difficult to remove. In some classes of work it may not amount to anything serious, but on many of the finer jobs being done these days, these hitches and scorched places resulting are a source of serious damage, and it frequently tries the metal of a man operating the machine to keep the rolls and bed low enough to prevent rough work and at the same time carry the stock freely enough to insure it against these little hitches or stops in the feed that do so much damage. For one thing it calls for a man having his rolls very carefully in line, and not high on one end and low on the other, so the only way to feel really safe about it is to carefully test the rolls and the bed every once in a while, with a good straightedge. Then keep both the beds and the rolls in excellent order, so that there may be the least possible amount of friction. It is close attention to these things that insures good work. Any neglect that begets hitches, causes damage and makes it difficult for the institution to maintain its reputation for good work. To-day it is not the quantity you get through so much as the shape in which it comes through, that counts. Of course, every man wants to do a fair amount of work, but he should always keep in mind that the first essential is to have the work well done.

Wine and Wood.

Dr. Hermann von Schrenk, St. Louis, at a recent meeting of the National Coopers' Association told of some experiments made with barrels of various woods. A pure grape wine was packed in each for a period of one month. The wine from the white oak barrel was apparently the same as when first placed in the package. The cypress barrel had little effect upon it but the cedar barrel had given the wine a pungent odor and a marked resinous taste, and the redwood barrel turned the wine to a sassafras color and the taste had undergone a pronounced alteration.

Box Factory Ideas.

Box manufacturers will be interested in the following observations by a correspondent of Packages.

One of the curiosities of the box factory and the stave mill is the number of engines one finds that are running "under," as it is called. It may be that when purchasing the engine for some, or all of those I have seen, the engine may have been running that way and it was just continued in that shape. It always looked to me like a woman throwing a stone at a chicken to see an engine running like this. In many of the cases noted the slack side of the belt was on the under side; a position in which it is usually hard to rig a satisfactory tightener. An engine running "over" with the slack of the belt on top is an easier one to set up and a more serviceable one to maintain. Some engineers have made the assertion that running an engine "under" is the proper way, but this is a mistake from my point of view. The pressure on the slides from the crossheads is downward on an engine running "over," and upward on the engine running "under." The frame of an engine is made to carry this strain and it is not a good idea to put it on the upper part of the slides, even if the slides are heavy. Many engines are designed with the idea of this strain being put on the bed, and are not expected to be run in any other way.

An operator of the band resaw in one of the large box factories has an idea, that if he had a guide on the slack side of the saw blade, it would go a long way towards preventing the blade from breaking as often as it does. There are two good reasons for their being no guide on the slack side. One of them is as good as the lawyer's who failed to produce his client for trial on the day set. In answer to the curt inquiry of the judge as to why he failed to produce the prisoner, he said he had three good reasons. One of them was that his client was dead. The judge did not ask for the other two. So it is about the saw guide—it is a "dead" one. In operation, the strained part of the blade is that portion between the board being sawed and the point of contact of the saw with the lower wheel. Owing to the varying strain on the blade, the strain on the slack side is not uniform, and this vibration takes care of all unevenness, to the benefit rather than to the detriment of the blade. It is my opinion, based upon observation of the saw blades at work and on the filing room bench, that all his troubles in the breaking line were due to the need of a filer more than to any defect in the construction of the machine.

A friend of mine was shown a letter from a concern that claimed to be making two pieces of 15/32, surfaced one side, out of one-inch box boards. I like a man to work lumber pretty close, but I should like to see the mill saws that are making such smooth lumber that we factory men can dress it on even one side on as small an allowance as 1/32 of an inch. As an example of what that means, take a board dressed on both sides, say to 7/8, set the machine again to take off 1/32 more, stop the feed, remove the board and see if this amount will go below the saw marks on a rough board. It will not do so on any of the band or sawed lumber I have ever seen and I doubt very much its ever having been done.

The smoothest sawing is that usually done on a circular siding saw, as the blade is small and stiff and allows of the finest fitting. I do not think that so small amount of stock would be sufficient to dress on even behind a saw of this kind. Taking a piece of inch lumber as 34/32, which is as thick as is usually found in mill run stock, and if the band saw quoted takes a kerf of 1/16, there are left two pieces of 16/32 allowing on each board the 1/32 for dressing, as above quoted. To a man who has handled the run of rough lumber from a saw mill it is asking too much of him to believe it can be done and have the boards dressed. If the stock is only to be sized so that none of it is over 15/32, it might do, but it will not do to try and put a finish dressing on lumber on so scant an allowance, as 1/32 of an inch.

We read and heed—sometimes. If machine operators who read the trade journals would make a mental note of the little paragraphs they find in their columns, they would sometimes be saved much trouble and not a small bit of annoyance and chagrin. Here is one worth repeating, and as it covered my case, it shows that it is the little things that count: "When your engine 'pounds' and you cannot locate the cause of it, be sure the key in your flywheel is not loose." Not long ago our engine developed a "pound" that could not be located, and it was the cause of a good deal of worry. I took advantage of a half day shut down on Saturday to go over the engine thoroughly, but still the "pound" was with us. On Sunday I was looking over some old copies of trade papers, and that sentence gave me a hint in the right direction. I went to the mill at once, and there was the trouble. Having fastened the nuts with a bag wrench, it did not seem as if they could become loose but they did, and tightening them stopped the knock.

A Vancouver report states that negotiations are in progress between a Mr. Sherwood, an American, and Dr. Proctor, of Vancouver, for the purchase of 16,000 acres of timber on Vancouver Island.

Millions of Miniature Wooden Barrels Used Yearly.

It is interesting to know that among the all but endless variety of things of wood produced in factories are little wooden barrels, of which millions are turned out and sold all over the world. They are turned out of white birch, and come in many sizes, from tiny affairs 1½ inches high up to barrels 10 inches high.

The biggest of them are turned with a hand manipulated tool, but those ranging from 6 inches downward are turned each with a cutting tool, having an edge so formed that it turns the barrel all at once. They set a block of wood in the lathe and adjust the cutting tool, and it turns the barrel into shape complete as quickly as a man turning with a hand tool could have turned one of the hoops on it; and on the smallest barrels one man can run three or four machines.

The barrels are sold in aggregate in great numbers, millions of them yearly. A single tack manufacturing concern buys them in car-load lots, 2000 gross or 288,000 barrels at a time. Great numbers are used by confectioners, who fill them with candy, and they are used to contain a bottle of perfumery.

Many are sold to be given away at fairs or in other ways, being filled with a sample of a staple product of the region, perhaps of flour, or it might be of sugar. Many of them are made with a slot in one end or head, through which coins can be dropped, the little barrels in this form being used for savings banks, or given away by Sunday school teachers to their pupils to make collections in for some specific purpose. Individual purchasers buy the little barrels to use for button boxes, and great numbers of them are sold for toys.

So in America there are used millions of them annually, and for all the various uses to which the little barrels are put, they are exported in large numbers to countries all over the world.

A Quebec report says that buyers are still holding back. In all lines there is a tendency to reduce stocks. Quebec is a large shoe manufacturing centre; owing to the slump, we notice a falling off in the demand for cases. Lumber keeps very firm with a short supply in sight, owing to the severity of the winter. There has not been any change in the prices of boxes. Skilled laborers are scarce; others are plentiful. There has been no change in wages. We have all the raw material we need.

The National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association of the United States, will hold its semi-annual meeting at Detroit, Mich., on June 9, with headquarters at Hotel Ponchartrain. Apropos of this, Packages, says: At present the veneer trade, while getting its full share of business that is going on, is nevertheless feeling the effects of trade conditions. Just a year ago the veneer trade, as well as all other lines of business, was enjoying a high tide of prosperity scarcely ever before known. We do not mean, however, that there is any cause for alarm in present conditions, as far as the veneer man is concerned, for there is an actual improvement in the veneer trade as reported from some of the important veneer centres.

One manufacturer says his business increases every year and that it will continue to grow as fast as timber becomes scarcer. There is a big word of truth in this. As the scarcity of timber becomes more of a fact, greater demands are going to be made on the veneer manufacturer and he must be prepared to meet these conditions.

Nepisiguit Lumber Company's Plans.

The Nepisiguit Lumber Company, Limited, recently organized to cut and manufacture shingles at Bathurst, N.B., have sent us the following information regarding themselves in order to correct inaccuracies which occurred in an article published in our last issue. The company has been organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada. The officers are: President, Ralph W. Ellis; vice-president, Charles D. Ordway; treasurer, Fred. S. Morse; secretary, Alexander W. MacRae; assistant secretary, Edward A. Appleton; directors, Ralph W. Ellis, Fred. S. Morse, Samuel M. Green, Edward O. Sutton, Walter P. Dodge, Charles D. Ordway and Wm. G. White. Mr. White will be resident manager for the company. It has bought the cedar rights on about five hundred thousand square miles along the Nepisiguit and Nigadoo rivers, and has already about two million feet of cedar which is being floated down to the mill. The mill is in place and eight shingle machines are already installed to convert the cedar logs into shingles. There will not be a board of management in addition to the board of directors, as was stated in the previous report.

Further reports regarding the operations of the Scanlon-Brooks Company are to the effect that they will erect two mills in British Columbia, one at Vancouver and the other at Harrison river. A deal for the purchase of forty-one additional timber berths is pending, cruising now going on.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

A Leaf from the Diary of H. Percival Peters, Peregrinator.

April 29.—The push sent me into town this morning with a message. At first I felt considerably complimented, until he apologetically explained that he was sending me because I could be more easily spared than anybody else.

Anyhow I had a good opportunity to inspect the company store. This is a mercantile establishment conducted for the convenience of the families of the men in the company's employ and the fellows not in anybody's employ. The company store may not carry as much stock as Marshall Field & Company do in their store on State street, but it is just as diversified. I found that a man could buy anything there from a two-for-a-nickel cigar to a headache powder. It is a splendid idea on the part of the company to carry both articles. The one promotes the sale of the other.

I don't know but that the company store carries some things the big department store does not. There is snus, for instance. No well regulated northern store goes without snus if it expects to keep its Scandinavian friends on the job. Some of them would be as unhappy without snus as a ladies' aid society without tea. They would rather enjoy a good social sneeze together than drink champagne in company. Perhaps I should explain that "snus" is snuff.

I tackled some of it once, as I considered such a rash act necessary to my education. It brought tears to my eyes, for it reminded me of those dear old days when I had the grip and had to lie in a darkened room. (It is not difficult to lie in a darkened room).

What makes snus so popular is the fact that it tickles a spot you can't scratch. This makes you forget other spots that you can.

Every company store carries in stock a supply of carbolic acid, cascara and quinine. With these three drugs you can cure any disease known to man and most of those that afflict the dog and the horse. These three—but the greatest of these is quinine. Quinine will cure a cold, cool a fever, put the brakes on an ague or make hair grow on bald spots. Many men believe whisky and quinine one of the greatest remedies ever invented. Their faith in this prescription is so great they often take quinine and whisky even when the quinine is not to be had.

While I was in the store a woman came in and bought a pair of pants for her small boy. The pants interested me. They were like these reversible rugs. They looked the same on both sides. I should think it would bother her when she sees the boy on the street to know whether he is going to school or coming home. I learned from these pants the reason for the large acreage of differently colored cloth sometimes sewed on the front side. It is put on so mother can tell whether Willie is leaving or just getting back.

Before I started for camp I inveigled in some two-for-fives. A couple of the unemployed (but undisturbed) saw me buy them and they looked so envious that I felt impelled to give them each a smoke. I checked this good impulse, as we had never been introduced. Later I decided that their interest was one of curiosity rather than envy. On the way back I left the cigars by the hay road. I hope some of the timber wolves find them and eat them. I hate anything that howls nights.—American Lumberman.

Churches Neglecting the Camps.

Mr. W. I. Paterson, Vice-President of the Paterson Timber Company, of Vancouver, criticized the church in regard to its neglect of the wayward logger, at the Presbyterian Theological Conference recently. Mr. Paterson said that if the relations between employer and employe were to continue to be satisfactory, there must be a sense of mutual responsibility between them. The dissatisfaction of working men was largely caused by drink. He knew that ninety per cent. of the men employed in the camps never invested a penny of their savings, and the church did not recognize her responsibility towards these men. As a consequence the men, with the exception of a few Roman Catholics, had no use for the church.

Mr. Paterson's remarks are perhaps true regarding some churches, but not altogether true when applied to the church collectively, as for several years, the Episcopal church of Vancouver has maintained a mission boat among the loggers. Besides preaching to them on Sundays, it does red cross service over a great area of country.

Mr. Paterson declared further that the men said "no one cared for them in the camp and town." He thought their homes should be made more homelike for them. Perhaps if all churches did their share as the Episcopal and Catholic church appeared to, much could be done towards making the lumberjack of British Columbia a better citizen and a God fearing man.

Then and Now in the Camps.

An unusual interest has attached to the logging camp of the north from their inception, says The American Lumberman. Much of the interest doubtless is due to the facts that the camps are difficult of access and that few have either time, inclination or the hardihood to beard the logger in his lair. In point of attractiveness, however, work in the north is surpassed by the woods operation of no other section of the country. To perhaps a majority of people, and among them many lumbermen, reference to northern logging brings up a picture of camps and camp life which exists only in imagination.

The primary object of the camp is to put in a maximum quantity of logs for each man employed. That the work is carried on under picturesque conditions and the men are housed in camps which possess much in value from an artistic standpoint does not detract from their utility. The loggers accept as a matter of course the beauty of the country and the comfort and convenience of the camps. It requires a week or more, however, to convince the uninitiated visitor of the existence of comfort in the ordinary logging camp, save at the table, where he expresses emphatic approval of the skill and ability of the cook. The contemplation of a night or two alone in the forest serves to educate doubters.

When it is possible to corner one of the old timers and induce him to become comfortably seated with his inseparable pipe going full blast it is interesting and instructive to draw out his experiences of the camps that have been, and to get his views on the present system, which he considers to have sadly deteriorated from the old standards. Summed up briefly they amount to something about like this:

"How do the present camps compare with those of the old times? Well, we have more men and more luxuries and get less work done. One of the oldtime loggers would do as much work as six of these imported fellows. When I went into the camp we cooked, ate and slept in the same room. Up in Canada, in Quebec and New Brunswick, where the camps are small—four to a dozen men at one point—the old conditions largely are extant. There is too much sweet stuff served the loggers now and they eat too much of it. I remember when a man would come in from his work, take his tin plate and cup and go up to the fireplace, where the boss would dish out his rations—bread, beans, a little salt pork and tea. After he had received his supper he would go over and sit down on the 'deacon seat' and eat it. There was no mess of sweets to burn out a man's stomach, and he worked harder and had better health than those fellows. Once a week potatoes were served in those days to keep out the scurvy."

Death of Larry Loughrin.

A North Bay, Ont., despatch says: Larry Loughrin, brother of John Loughrin, Liberal candidate for Nipissing, was accidentally killed at Lumber Camp, twelve miles north of Cartier, yesterday. Loughrin was taking a rifle out of a box, with the muzzle towards him, when the trigger caught and the weapon was discharged. The bullet entered the unfortunate man's body, causing almost instant death. The body was taken to Cartier Station, on the C. P. R., and sent to the victim's home in Mattawa.

Deceased was known far and wide by reason of having been chief fire ranger at Temagami for many years, and was a jovial, big-hearted Irishman, whose fund of good stories enlivened many a summer's night by tourist camp fires on Temagami. At the time of the accident he was in the employ of Booth & Ostrum. He was sixty-five years of age, and unmarried.

The British Columbia Bush Fire Act states that every person operating a logging engine in a fire district between the first day of May and the first day of October, shall clear a reasonable space around the engine to prevent fire from spreading from the engine to adjoining land or forest, and shall at all times keep near the engine, ready for immediate use, a reasonable quantity of water for extinguishing any incipient fire.

The season for forest conflagrations has arrived. Hundreds of square miles of timber were destroyed seventy miles west of Edmonton recently. A good deal of wise talk has been heard of late about the appointment of fire wardens and the adoption of measures to preserve what is left of Canada's magnificent heritage of standing timber, but wide areas are still swept by the flames, and the realization of the scheme for protection promised by the Dominion Government seems still to be a very long way off.

The Pulp and Paper Inquiry.

At a recent session of the special committee of the House of Representatives to inquire into the wood pulp and print paper question, a telegram was placed in evidence from J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, Canada, showing that the company pays some of its skilled labor higher wages than are paid in the United States. Publishers say that this information goes far to bear out their claim that the statement of the wood pulp men that an increase in the price of paper was owing chiefly to concessions to labor is not in accordance with the facts.

Mr. David S. Cowles, president of the American Paper and Pulp Association and various other companies, gave evidence when asked what would be the effect of taking the tariff off news print paper, he said it would open the door to foreign competition outside of Canada.

"If the Canadian Government would levy an export duty on pulpwood and wood pulp, what would be left of the paper industry in the United States in a few years from now?" was another question.

"Little or nothing," replied the witness. "I suppose it would be equally disastrous to news publishers."

At a later session the International Paper Company and other manufacturers of paper denied the charges made by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association that an agreement exists between them either to raise the price of paper or to restrict the output. The claim also was made that Canadian mills, which are selling paper at 65 cents a hundred pounds less than American mills, were doing so at a loss, and that if normal conditions were resumed in England and Canada these prices would be raised. It was contended that the present price of paper is the lowest it can be manufactured for.

Lumber's Strong Competitors.

The standpoint of the lumber manufacturer in regard to competition between lumber and other building materials is dealt with by Mr. G. H. Emerson, in *The Timberman*, of Portland, Ore. Mr. Emerson says in part:

"Lumbermen are now reaching a point where they begin to speculate on future values and future supply and the subject is an all absorbing one. The limit of price will always be the point where other or better material can be substituted and the brain of man is active toward meeting lumber prices, and the farther we go to our market the more the cost of our lumber and the less the cost of the substitute.

"Shingles will first reach their limit, and that limit is in plain

sight to-day. Iron, paper, tin, slate, are all close competitors, meeting shingles in many buildings outside the city fire limits, here in the home of the shingle. As we go east the competing materials lessen in cost.

"As with shingles, so with lumber. It has its limits, and they are not so far off. Yet many a timber owner will say a few years hence, as he sees his mill idle, 'if I had only kept my timber until now.'

"Just where the limit in the price of lumber comes it is hard to say, but it costs only a little more here to construct in large part with other materials. It is almost as much because of the habits of our people, as it is because of the economy in cost that wood enters as largely as it does into the construction of buildings and that shingles are used as extensively as they are, for roofs and sides of houses. People change their habits more rapidly than formerly. They more often apply to architects for plans and specifications than did our fathers, and some day we shall find they have made large substitutions both for our shingles and our lumber. There is therefore a limit, and that not far off in the price that can be realized for our stumpage.

"The question of reforestation is only a little ahead of us. It is a long-time investment, but if there are any among us with a surplus to leave to their children, and reforestation can be shown to pay good interest, it would come under our line of business. It is time some figures were made on this subject. Some to be analyzed and criticized. They must at first be crude and can only be proven by experiment and final results only by scores of years. I am not yet prepared to submit figures for criticism, but I estimate preparing the land to guard against fire, setting out young firs, one to each square rod, charging interest and taxes and something for care, at the end of thirty years an investment would all be returned, and at the end of fifty years, all trees cut having been replaced, the forest would be making returns of about \$50 per acre per year, and continue to do so."

J. and D. Harquail's lumber factory at Campbellton, N. B. has been totally destroyed by fire along with the dry houses filled with lumber and large piles of sawn lumber. Mr. J. D. Harquail's residence, and a few other residences were also destroyed. For some time the whole town was threatened. One hundred men are thrown out of employment. The total loss on the lumber factory and other buildings, amounted to \$73,000. The insurance carried is \$34,400.

Valencia Raisins

We offer Monton's Select Valencias at

$4\frac{3}{4}^c$

Prunes

French 100/110 packed in 56-lb. cases at

$4\frac{3}{4}^c$

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

Corner Front and Scott Streets, TORONTO

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

FOR SALE—HALF MILLION 4/4 AND 8/4 Hemlock. Water shipment only. Box 603, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A FEW CARS OF cedar posts and shingles, pine lath, clear face and better red pine and a good quantity of white pine and spruce lumber. JOHN HARRISON & SONS Co., Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound, Ont. tf

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order. Write us. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near Cartier.) tf

For Sale

200 M. PINE BALSAM AND BALM LUM-ber, cut last season. Also this season's cut, one million feet Pine and Balsam, can be sawed to order and shipped rail or boat. J. H. McNALLY, Desbarats, Algoma. 14

FOR SALE

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, ABOUT TWO million feet of Red & White Pine to be sawed to order, also one million and a half Red & White Pine last season's, cut, shipping order. Address tf Box 52, Chapleau, Ont.

FOR SALE

30 M. 2" PLUMP AND 3 M. 1" ROCK ELM, Grade 1sts and 2nds, National H. L. Ass., inspection, 1907 cut. Average ft. in plank, 20; 95 per cent. cut 12ft., balance 14ft. long. 40M. Soft Elm, 2 1/2-2 3/4" balance 1 1/2" No 1 C. & B., ry. Address box 606 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

FOR SALE

200M. No. 1 Hemlock Lath
200M. No. 1 Spruce Lath
100M. No. 1 White Pine Lath for prompt shipment.
Reply to Box 604, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

FOR SALE

10 cars Cedar Posts, 8 ft., 4 1/2" and up.
1 car " " " 3 to 4 in.
3 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles Clear Whites.
12 cars No. 1 Spruce Lath 1 1/2 x 4 ft.
10 cars Pine Squares 6 x 6 to 10 x 10.
5 cars 1" B. Ash C. and B.
Geo. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. c

Pine Timber Limit and Saw Mill For Sale Cheap

LIMIT ESTIMATED EIGHT MILLION feet and large quantity convenient to mill, could be secured cheap, situated on the Great Northern Railroad, British Columbia, Timber easy to log, short haul to mill, first class new mill, piling ground and shipping facilities, an A1 opening for a small investor. For full particulars write G. KENNEY, Haliburton.

LOGS

TO BE CUT TO ORDER

90 M. ft. Hard Maple Logs
100 M. " " Soft Maple Logs
40 M. " " Beech Logs
14 M. " " Ash Logs
25 M. " " Oak Logs

Above will be cut into dimensions required. Correspondence requested.

THE TILLSON COMPANY, LTD.,
Tillsonburg, Ontario.

FOR SALE

Three Hundred Thousand Feet of
HEMLOCK

Forty Thousand Feet of
BASSWOOD

At Bannockburn, on Central Ontario Railway
Apply to
C. M. WALLBRIDGE, Madoc 12

FOR SALE

WHITE ASH DRILL POLES, 18 FT LONG x 2 1/4" diameter. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont., Can.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED

LARGE QUANTITY OF 18" TO 24" MAPLE logs. MORGAN & LLOYD, Minden, Ont.

WANTED

200,000 feet of dry 4/4 Beech for early shipment. Apply box 605, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

WANTED

SIX CARS OF 4/4 DRY BLACK ASH, common and better. Apply, box 607 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 13

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto. tf

LUMBER WANTED

SOFT ELM. I AM OPEN TO BUY 5/10 carloads 2 inches for delivery during next six months. Write with particulars to "ELM," CANADA LUMBERMAN, B34, Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal 11

WANTED—THOUSAND TONS SLABS soft wood; also 300 Standards Laths, 1/2" x 1/2" (square), any length, but must be multiple of 5". C.I.F. Liverpool. PATENT FUSE FIRELIGHTER CO., Liverpool, England. 12

Basswood and Poplar Wanted

ADVERTISER WANTS SEVERAL CAR-loads of Basswood Plank. Also 500,000 lineal feet (all or any part of it) of Basswood or Poplar Poles or Rolls from 2" to 4 1/2" (or even 3") diameter, and from 4' to 16' long. Box 614 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

MANUFACTURER WANTS

Basswood 1", 1 1/4" Black Ash 1", 2"
Chestnut 1" Soft Maple 1", 2"
Soft Elm 1", 1 1/2" Birch 1", 2"
Pine, or Basswood Mill Culls 1"
Give amount you have and price f.o.b. cars Mill Run. Box 601 CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto. 12

WANTED

BASSWOOD 5 Cars 1sts and 2nds, 1" x 6" and up, 10 to 16 ft.
1 Car each do., 1" x 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" 10 to 16 ft.

SOFT ELM 5 Cars 1sts and 2nds, 1" x 12" and up 13, 14 and 16 ft. a proportion of 7 and 8 ft. allowed.

CARTER STEVENS LUMBER CO., LIMITED
103 Bay St. Toronto. 12

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

POSITION WANTED

FIRST-CLASS ASSISTANT FILER WANTS position for coming season, any kind of saws. W. L. MAGUIRE, Delhi, Ont. 12

POSITION WANTED

AS BANDSAW FILER AND HAMMERER, eighteen years' experience, can furnish best of references in United States and Canada. Apply E.S. CHALUT, Portage de la Nation, Que. tf

POSITION WANTED

AS BAND SAW FILER AND HAMMER-er, twelve years' experience, can furnish best of references. Box 608, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER BY A CAP-able young man with three years experience in lumber office. Best of references. Apply Book-keeper, Box 329, Lindsay, Ontario. 13

WANTED

POSITION AS WOODS SUPERINTENDENT by a Practical Experienced Lumberman. Strictly temperate. First class references. Apply Box 611, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

POSITION WANTED

AS SHIPPER, YARD-FOREMAN, SUPER-intendent or Road Sale-man, 14 years' experience, A-1 references, also A-1 Inspector, now open for engagement. Box 570, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Position Wanted

EXPERIENCED LUMBERMAN, CAPABLE of entire management of large lumber business, from stump to consumer, wishes position June 1st. Address Box 609 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 12

POSITION WANTED BY PARTY EXPERI-enced in wood operations, preferably with large concern to put in pulpwood or logs on a long haul, say four to twenty miles. Well recommended, of good habits and thoroughly trustworthy. Can take full charge of any department. Apply JOHN R. STEWART, Blackduck, Minn. 20

POSITION WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO take charge of manufacturing, planing and dressing of Hardwood and Hardwood Flooring. Permanent employment to thoroughly competent man. Apply to P.O. Box 466, Montreal, stating salary and experience. 12

FOREMAN AND ENGINEER

AN EXPERIENCED PLANING MILL man who understands filing and hammering band saws to take charge of new planing mill at Drummondville P.Q., also an experienced engineer. Apply CAMPBELL, MacLAURIN LUMBER CO., Limited, Board Trade Bldg., Montreal. 12

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE

A GOOD SAW MILL AND THREE Thousand Acres of Timber Lands must be sold. A bargain for quick turn over. Address, Box D, Thessalon.

FOR SALE

COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE CIRCULAR SAW-mill, capacity 15 M. per day, and good piling ground, situated in good timbered section; also stock of logs. H. J. THOMPSON, McKellar P.O., Ont. 11

A CANADIAN FIRM HAVING EXTENSIVE hardwood limits wishes to make trade connections with English or Canadian manufacturers handling hardwood and using broom handles, dowels and stock of such kind. Box 615 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Canada. 11

STANDING TIMBER FOR SALE

ONE MILLION FEET STANDING HARD-wood Timber for sale, with 10 M. capacity Mill Planer, Matcher, Shingle Machinery (double saws), in first-class running order. Also one-half million Lumber and Logs. Will have to be disposed of on account of illness of owner. Market for everything. Two competing railways. Good home market. Also 350 acres of land. Grand chance for right man. J. C. Schleibauf, Box 873, West Lorne, Ontario. 16

MILL FOR SALE

A STEAM SAW MILL EQUIPED WITH A Watrous Pony Band Mill, capacity 35 000 feet per day, situated in one of the best locations, and a well timbered section of the Province of Quebec. will be sold at a bargain together with 1200 acres of well timbered land, free of the Government charges, with very best facilities for shipments to United States. Can be seen at any time, but this is the best time to have an idea of the value of the location. Reason of selling death of junior party of the firm. Apply Box 600 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING, CHEAP. One lot of Second-Hand Belting 8" 10" 12" 14" x 16". THE MODERN MACHINE SHOP, 16 Pearl Street, Toronto. 11

FOR SALE CHEAP

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS. SUIT-able for double piling lumber. Standard gauge. Apply the CAVENDISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED Lakefield, Ontario. 14

FOR SALE

50 HORSE POWER KILLEY-BUKITT automatic Engine, at present running in our factory, also a feed water heater. For particulars apply to D. AITCHISON & Co., Hamilton. 11

FOR SALE

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 nearly new American L.H. three block sawmill
1 nearly new No. 2 Lane R.H. three block sawmill
2 refitted R.H. three block sawmills complete
1 nearly new L.H. three block carriage for No 1 mill
1 new double edger, 2-16" saws
2 nearly new edgers, 2-16" saws
1 refitted gang edger, 3-18" saws
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
2 new upright swing shingle machines 40" saw
1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine, 38" saw
1 nearly new Canada Favorite shingle machine 35" saw

1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine
1 refitted Sewry automatic shingle machine
1 new shingle jointer 40" saw
1 refitted shingle jointer 42" wheel
2 new shingle packers
1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter
2 new No. 2 lath machines and bolters
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
1 nearly new self feed lath machine, 4-13" saws
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw.

HOISTING ENGINES

1 refitted 10"x12" double cylinder, single drum hoisting engine
1 new 7"x12" double cylinder, double drum steam hoister with boiler
6 new 7"x10" double cylinder, double drum steam hoisters with boilers
1 refitted 7"x8" single cylinder, single drum hoisting engine
1 new 6 1/2"x8" double cylinder, single drum hoisting engine
1 refitted 6"x10" double cylinder, double drum hoisting engine
1 refitted 5"x7" double cylinder, single drum hoisting engine

STEAM PUMPS

2 new 8"x5"x12" duplex steam pumps, 122-224 gals.
2 new 7 1/2"x4 1/2"x10" duplex steam pumps, 103-172 gals.
1 new 7 1/2"x4 1/2"x8" duplex steam pump, 82 gals.
7 new 6"x4"x7" duplex steam pumps, 76-114 gals.
3 refitted 5 1/2"x3 1/2"x5" duplex steam pumps, 50-100 gals.
1 new 4 1/2"x2 1/2"x6" duplex steam pump, 730-60 gals.
3 refitted 4 1/2"x2 1/2"x4" duplex steam pumps, 20-40 gals.
3 new 3"x2"x3" duplex steam pumps, 8-20 gals.

Our supply department carries a full stock of engineer's and millmen's supplies.
A copy of our supply catalogue or monthly stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver c

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED

HEADING TURNER AND JOINTER. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

TIMBER NOTICE

WE CONTROL LARGE TRACTS OF B.C. Timber. Maps and descriptions furnished to interested parties. Brokers of good standing wanted to handle our timber. PRETTY'S TIMBER EXCHANGE, Vancouver, B.C. 12

NOTICE

W. J. McBRIDE, EXPERIENCED INSPECTOR and shipper of Hardwood and Hemlock, car or cargo lots. Thessalon, Ont.

ONTARIO LIMITS FOR SALE.

ADVERTISER HAS FOUR HUNDRED acres mixed timber in Haliburton County. D. J. HARTLE, Minden, Ontario.

WANTED

Party with small Circular Mill.

TO CONTRACT FOR AT LEAST FIVE years' sawing near French river—Hardwood, Pine and Hemlock—About two and a half millions per season. Address BOX 595, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

SAWING CONTRACT

WE ARE OPEN TO CONTRACT FOR CUTTING of lumber by the thousand in any quantity from one million to one hundred million feet.

SOUTH RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Limited
South River, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER

I OWN AND CONTROL ABOUT FORTY square miles of timber under lease from the British Columbia government. Will sell on reasonable terms. Splendid asset for a stock company. Willing to retain an interest in such a company. Address BOX 610 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto

B. C. TIMBER AND TIMBER LANDS.

I HAVE FOR SALE, SOME OF THE FINEST tracts of Timber in British Columbia, principally Spruce, Fir and Cedar, ranging from 2,000 to 140,000 acres, mostly on tide water, and easily logged. Prices from \$1.00 to \$9.00 per acre. State your wants: I will supply them. W. H. LEMBEKE, P.O. BOX 972, Vancouver, B.C.

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS,
SAW MILL,

Plant, Supplies, Mining Lots, Logs, &c.

— OF —

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER
COMPANY, LIMITED.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Russell House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, A.D. 1908, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., by THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, the following Timber Limits, Real Estates, Saw Mill, Mining Lots, Plants, Supplies and Logs in transit, namely:—

Parcel Number 1. "Coulouge Limits," comprising 156 square miles of Timber Limits on the Coulouge River in the Province of Quebec, covered by Licenses Numbers 149, 150, 151 and 152 of Season 1873-74 and known as Berths W, X, Y and Z, together with certain Limit Plant, Supplies and Live Stock to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 2. "Hibou Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 20 square miles of Timber Limit on Hibou and Ignace Creeks covered by part of License No. 550 of Season 1873-74, together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 3. "Wakefield Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 8 square miles of Timber Limit in the Township of Wakefield covered by License No. 58 of Season 1873-74.

Parcel Number 4. Several Freehold Timber Lots in the Township of Wakefield.

Parcel Number 5. "Black and Dumoine Rivers Limit," comprising 26½ square miles of Timber Limit on the Black and Dumoine Rivers covered by part of Licenses Number 362 and 369 of Season 1873-74 together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies therewith.

Parcel Number 6. Real Estate, Saw Mill, Lumber Yard and Wharf at East Templeton. This parcel consists of about 208 acres more or less of Freehold and 5 acres of Leasehold land at East Templeton, P.Q. (about 8 miles below Ottawa on the Ottawa River), together with a fully equipped Saw Mill and Machinery erected thereon having a capacity of 150,000 feet per day, with Lumber yard, Wharf, Railway siding, Cars and other plant and machinery therewith.

Parcel Number 7. Mining Lots. This parcel consists of several mining lots and mining rights in the Townships of Wakefield, Buckingham, Portland East, Portland West and Derry.

Parcel Number 8. A large quantity of logs, timber, telegraph poles and ties now lying in and about the Ottawa, Coulouge and Gatineau Rivers at and in transit to the above mentioned Saw Mill.

The first seven parcels above mentioned will first be offered for sale en bloc, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors. If the reserved bid is not reached, then each parcel will be immediately offered for sale, separately, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors.

Full particulars and complete descriptions of the respective parcels and the terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale and may be seen on application to the Vendors at East Templeton, P.Q., or to their Solicitors, Messrs. Gormully, Orde & Powell, No. 33 Sparks Street, Ottawa

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, Vendors

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1908.

British Columbia Timber

TWENTY SQUARE MILES OF FINE Timber, held under twenty-one year licenses, are offered at moderate figures. About 60 per cent. cedar, balance white pine, fir and tamarac. Lot of cedar poles and railway ties. Terms, address Box 366, Rossland, B.C.

BUY GOVERNMENT TIMBER,

Cheapest, Best.

WELL LOCATED, AVERAGING 20 M. TO 60 M. per acre, in quantities to suit, only \$5.00 per acre up, favorable terms for Manufacture, Investment or Heritage. Values advancing rapidly. Write—C. R. McLAUGHLIN Mfgs. Empire Building, Vancouver, B.C. Can.

Conditions at St. John.

One of the prominent St. John exporters of sawn timber discussing at length the lumber situation recently stated that the market was still in a bad shape, but there were indications of an improvement. The estimate cut in Nova Scotia this year would not be quite as heavy as last year. The cut in New Brunswick would be fairly heavy on the North Shore, but a large portion of this would be shipped as pulp. The quantity going forward from the Bay of Fundy sections of New Brunswick would be less than last year. The total quantity which went forward during the year ending April, 1908 was 41,680,885 superficial feet as compared with 47,439,191 superficial feet during the previous year.

The quantity which would go forward from St. John during the next two or three months would be very much less than during the same period last year. It was very difficult to sell at the present time in either the United States, River Plate or English markets. There was, and would probably be for some little time, a feeling of uncertainty regarding the future. There was no question, however, but that the present low scale of prices would have to improve. But just how long it would be before we had any improvement would depend greatly on the general trade conditions all over the world.

A favorable factor for the lumber mills which cut for the English market was the very low rates of freight now prevailing. The last charter reported was at thirty shillings for an ordinary sized boat. Notwithstanding the low rates of freight prevailing very little forward chartering was being done, as merchants could not afford to risk having to send forward their stock unless there was an improvement in prices.

Recent reports from the River Plate district told of a serious failure there of one of the large firms dealing in lumber. This failure would more or less upset trade in that market for some little time. The election in the United States was also looked upon as a dangerous sign by a great many American buyers. They usually look forward to election year as being an off year for general trade.

If we did not see an improvement in prices all round in the next six months the quantity of logs cut the coming winter would

no doubt be materially reduced, and instead of the operators going in for a new cut of logs they would in preference hold the sawn lumber they had on hand.

British Consumption Low.

Smith & Tyrer, reporting on the British trade, say there has been more animation and buyers have shown a disposition to cover their requirements, but for stock, or on speculation, business has been lifeless. There is a salutary spirit of caution prevailing which may prove best for all parties in the end. There has been more enquiry for pitch pine, although for comparatively small lines, and offers have met with more interest, but values are somewhat weaker owing to the keen competition to sell. Sawn timber has varied in price according to the shipping facilities and rates, but in the shipbuilding centres there is a complete absence of the usual demand. Prime lumber is drooping, the continental enquiry being very limited and only a moderate demand in this country. There has been some buying of spruce deals, although far from the usual volume, and a basis price seems to have been established. Buyers cannot have covered their requirements yet, and there should be more activity during the month. In spite of reasonable stocks, there is a downward tendency in birch prices. Statistically the position is sound, but importers are finding the consumption very slow. Ottawa pines are offering more freely. There is still a good demand for lower port productions. Hemlock is not wanted; there is no enquiry.

High Water on the Saskatchewan.

The lumber mills along the Saskatchewan, near the city, were threatened with loss of logs, owing to the rapid rise of the river. Quite a large number of logs from the booms of the Edmonton Lumber Company and D. R. Fraser & Company went down the river.

After the heavy rains the water rose between seven and eight feet, reaching the highest point of this year. Many logs were carried away by the rush of the current. Mills are all in operation in the city, and a force of a hundred men are engaged in bringing drive logs down the river. The cut of logs is considerably larger than last year.

Lumbermen Drowned.

While working for the Shives Lumber Company at Campbellton, N.B., recently, four men lost their lives by drowning. They were Fred. Clarke, Joseph Rousse, Bernard Maltais and Simon Taumer. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the men, along with Henry Savi-

dant, were out in a small boat working to repair the haul-up chain in the Shives lumber mill slip. They were about 120 yards from the shore. They put out an anchor to keep the boat in a fixed position while they worked, but the anchor slipped and knocked a plank out of the side of the boat, which almost immediately sank.

Savidant alone could swim, and he struck out for the shore, which he reached in safety. The other four sought to save their lives by clinging to the sinking boat, but it went down with them. The men were all residents of Campbellton, were married and leave families.

Port Arthur Cut Heavy.

Port Arthur, Ontario, lumbering interests have had a good winter and a heavy cut has been taken out. The Pigeon River Lumber Company will have three times as many logs to tow from the Pigeon river this summer as last, there being 300,000 logs and 175,000 ties, which were taken out by Contractor Mooring, to bring to Port Arthur from that stream. These are on the Arrow river ready for the drive. At Pine Bay 75,000 ties have been taken out by Contractor Tharle and on the Kaministiquia is a drive of 150,000 logs which were bought from the farmers in the Whitefish district by the Pigeon River Lumber Company. Besides this it is estimated that there will be more than 3,000 cords of pulpwood to tow.

Corbet Foundry & Machine Co.

Owen Sound, Ont.

Make a Specialty of

Boiler Work, Stacks, Smoke Boxes, Tanks, Flumes, &c.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

GOOD MATERIAL at
MODERATE COST

3" Tamarac, 1907 Sawing, about 8½" average width.
Lengths 10/20' say 35% 10/16'.
" 65% 17/20'.

Also 1" Tamarac.

For Quick Shipment

25' & 30' 6" Top Cedar Poles.

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Limited

OTTAWA, ONT.

MAPLE LEAF
STITCHED COTTON DUCK
BELTING
DOMINION BELTING CO. LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Georgian Bay points report that the lumber manufactured this season will be about 25 per cent. less than last season. This is a result of the weak demand at present prevailing. It was thought for a short time that the limited demand would result in some of the mills failing to do any cutting this year at all, and further, that operations in the camps next year would be materially reduced. There is sufficient business offering at present, however, to do away with the fear of greatly reduced operations in the woods. But in all probability unless a very material improvement occurs manufacturers will have to carry over a lot of stock for next year and will therefore be inclined not to cut quite so much in the camps. Business in one sense is picking up. There is an increased amount of enquiry, but the manufacturers are unable to obtain list prices.

Price cutting has come into effect recently, being introduced by those who have long stocks of particular lines. The result is a fairly general cut all over the list. This does not mean that a revised list has been issued. Manufacturers are still quoting their old prices, and hope soon to be able to obtain them. Just at present they are not letting business go by if they can obtain it at a small sacrifice. The opening of the lake traffic is making things livelier at Georgian Bay points.

Western Canada.

Vancouver reports show that the demand for lumber is pretty dull. One mill running at full time is all that can be reported in Vancouver. The recent action of the Government in permitting all cedar logs except No. 1 to be exported to the United States has relieved matters considerably. There are fewer camps operating than formerly, but logs are still selling at \$7 to \$8.50 instead of \$10 to \$12. With prices reduced as they are at present lumber which was manufactured last season can only be sold at a loss. Even though lumber can be manufactured today from cheap logs and sold at prices prevailing, manufacturers are loath to fill orders from their old high priced stock and quite a number of orders have therefore gone elsewhere. Manufacturers are still counting on the effect of a good crop, hoping that it will result in an increased demand for lumber. Shingle manufacturers are keeping their prices firm in spite of the low prices prevailing on the Sound.

Eastern Canada.

Maritime Province advices report a period of depression in the lumber trade, the like of which has not been experienced for many years past. The effect is felt throughout the entire trade, but more particularly in the manufacturing, which is shown by the small number of mills now running. The only lively thing in the whole lumber business of Eastern Canada is the drive. So far there has been a decidedly favorable season for driving. There has been plenty of water and seldom too much, so that it is expected that the rivers will be driven pretty clean. It is not thought, however, that when last winter's logs reach the mills they will have much effect upon the manufacturing end of the trade. Manufacturers appear to care little whether they saw anything this season or not, and as the days go by it becomes more and more probable that several of them will tie up their logs in booms until the markets begin to improve.

United States.

Chicago reports say that conditions in the Chicago market have shown little change during the fortnight. Some improvement has been

noted in demand for lower grades in pine and hardwoods, while on the other hand trade in the better grades of these classes of lumber has not been up to the average of previous weeks. Price conditions lend a better tone to the market and in some items an appreciable advance has been made over prices of the last month. The falling off in the demand for the better grades of some of the hardwoods is believed to be the result of short buying by manufacturing concerns which, although they have large inquiries out have sent in comparatively few orders. It seems to be the tendency with almost all manufacturing concerns to buy in small quantities and only when the lumber is needed for immediate use. The railroads and car building companies have not yet come into the market to any large extent, although inquiries received from them indicate that they are preparing to buy in good volume in the near future.

At Buffalo it is reported that white pine sells in streaks yet, much as other woods do and the seller who knows his business and his stock best is the one who gets the best of it. There has been some buying in the west of late for Buffalo yards, but it is not common to lay in anything more than what is needed to make up a scant grade. The lake trade is opening very slowly, with no promise of improvement right away. Shippers say they are able to make about their own rates whenever they need any tonnage. The Tonawondas report the arrival of three cargoes.

Great Britain.

The deliveries from the docks for April continue to show a downward tendency, and are less than in the corresponding month of last year by some 2,300 Standards. There is not much reduction in the quantity delivered overseas, but the net result of four months' consumption shows a diminution of about 4,000 P.S.H. compared with the small deliveries of a year ago. Business during the month, as far as London is concerned, shows no sign of improvement, as the figures show, but buyers all over the country have been tempted by lower prices and easier rates of freight to acquire considerable lines of Russian and Swedish stocks, and larger quantities have been disposed of, especially in whitewood, which has been quite firm at a trifle above the lowest figures touched this season. A want of confidence in the general industrial outlook of the country, the fear of increased taxation, and the political situation generally, is undoubtedly having the effect of checking enterprise and individual expenditure, which must have an adverse effect on the consumption of wood. The widespread strike in the shipyards in the north of England will further diminish the demand in districts hitherto prosperous.

Spruce has come forward very sparingly from the lower ports, and a very small improvement in price is noticeable. The stock is low, and consumption has been on a reduced scale. The demand for pine deals keeps very poor, and, although a few sales have been made at auction, prices bear no comparison to the cost of fresh supplies. A little more enquiry for birch planks is showing itself, but shippers are at present unwilling to agree to buyers' prices. Oak, elm and ash are unchanged, and there is no demand for yellow pine timber.

From the pitch pine ports the importations this year are: Deals, etc., 140,000 pieces against 156,000 pieces in 1907. Timber, 10,000 pieces against 7,500 pieces in 1907.

A light importation of sawn timber and a fair demand reduces the stock to some extent, but not enough to have any effect on values. Prices for forward delivery, helped by lower freight rates, are, perhaps, a shade easier; there is an enormous difference between the price of first class wood and that of inferior quality, of which too much has been sent here unsold, and the prices for which tend to obscure the true value of superior shipments.

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N. B. Cedar Shingles

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Complete Assortment

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The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

THE PRICE THE QUALITY THE SERVICE

These are the things that interest you in buying lumber. We are equipped to give perfect service with superior grades, and our prices are always right. We manufacture practically everything in White Pine and Norway.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY

of heavy construction timbers for railroad work, or the erection of buildings, bridge timber, ship timber and ship decking. Write us about requirements.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company

Sarnia

Limited

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Ontario

Special bills cut to order on short notice in White Pine and Norway, and length from 10 feet to 60 feet. We make a specialty of Tank Stock and Silo Material, any thickness, width or length.

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Every Belt is passed through a specially devised stretching apparatus, so that all undue stretch is taken out, and the total result is a sound, reliable and high grade Belt.

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INSURANCE

We maintain a staff of competent inspectors who are at your service.

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IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to get our advice and figures.

Why don't you give us an opportunity to quote you.

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Just A Word to Sawmillmen

Our business is handling lumber (Hardwood and Softwood) of all kinds, lath and shingles, in car load lots.

We personally interview manufacturers of various kinds in Western Ontario who buy only car load lots our aim being to sell them WHAT they want WHEN they want it.

The market is wide and wants various.

Will you send us a list of what you want to dispose of no matter what it is and we will place it before the manufacturers most likely to use such as it is.

Our personal connection with these consumers may serve to effect a sale which otherwise might be missed.

Business may result to your profit.

There is some one wanting or soon will be wanting just what you have to sell and may not know where to get it.

At Present We Want

1 car or more of 5/4" Winter Sawn Basswood.

6/4", 2" Black Ash.

2" Soft Maple.

1" Basswood.

The R. E. Kinsman Lumber Co.
HAMILTON LIMITED

EDGINGS

The Holton Lumber Company, Belleville, Ont., have obtained a charter.

The Louis A. Fisher Company, Dryden, Ont., will erect a large saw mill.

It is stated that J. McLaren, of Headingly, Man., will establish a mill at Borden, Sask.

The Great West Lumber Company, Theodore, Sask., have been succeeded by Thomas & Rees.

Taylor & Jamieson, of Scotstown, Que., will rebuild their saw mill, recently destroyed by fire.

The Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, of St. Louis, Mo., have opened a branch in Vancouver, B.C.

Arthur Sewell is erecting a saw mill at Gibson, N.B., on what is known as the C. P. R. wharf.

The False Creek Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C., purpose extending their mill in the near future.

The O. C. King Lumber Company, Quill Lake, Sask., have sold out to the Dutton Wall Lumber Company.

Lavoie & Prevost, lumber manufacturers, St. David de l'Aube Riviere, Que., have dissolved partnership.

The International Lumber & Development Company have opened a branch lumber yard at Webb, Sask.

J. Beck, of Penetanguishene, Ont., has applied for a site at Ashbridge's Bay, Toronto, for the erection of a saw mill.

The Graves & Bigwood Company, at Byng Inlet, Ont., will manufacture approximately 50,000,000 feet of lumber this year.

A saw mill will be erected at Oromocto, N.B. It is understood that Samuel G. Fitzpatrick, of St. John, N.B., is interested.

The St. Lawrence Lumber Company, Three Rivers, Ont., will erect a new mill at Dalhousie, N.B., at a cost of about \$150,000.

The winding-up order of the W. B. Bartram Lumber Company, Limited, Ottawa has been granted. P. C. S. Shannon is provincial liquidator.

Mr. Emil Hallman, manager of the Vancouver branch of H. W. Petrie, Limited, recently made a business trip throughout British Columbia.

The new Nester saw mill, built last season at McBeth Bay, near Thessalon, Ont., has a capacity of 30,000,000 feet, and will be operated this season.

Alderman J. C. Gibson, of Winnipeg, in conjunction with Richard Hall, an eastern capitalist, has bought the Eburne Shingle & Lumber Company, just south of Vancouver.

Alderman J. C. Gibson, of Winnipeg, in conjunction with Mr. Richard Hall, an eastern financier, has purchased the Eburne Shingle & Lumber Company in South Vancouver.

E. G. Blackwell, manufacturer's agent, Vancouver, has been appointed Western agent for H. K. Porter & Company, Pittsburg, Pa., for contracting, logging and mining purposes.

The Dominion Shingle & Lumber Company, a concern operating a small shingle mill at South Westminster, resumed cutting operations last month. This plant is operated by C. W. Tait.

The Scott Cove Timber Company, Vancouver, have moved their office from the Imperial Building to Room 14, Merchants Bank Building, corner of Carrall and Hastings streets, Vancouver.

A. Jones has completed his new lumber mill at St. John, N.B. The mill is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect, and derives its power from electric motors placed in different parts of the building.

The Fraser River Saw Mills are applying to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of British Columbia for an order-in-council changing their name to "The Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited."

George Lux and D. McIntosh, of Revelstoke, are making preparations for the establishment of a tie-making industry in the vicinity of the Black Pines. They will employ fifty men and from thirty to forty horses.

Lyons & Thompson, Lloydminster, Sask., have sold their lumber business to the Burchard Lumber Company. Scott Bros., Limited, lumber dealers, same town, have also disposed of their interests to the Burchard Lumber Company.

J. D. Sinclair has disposed of his saw mill plant and timber limits, including water rights, etc., at Roy, B. C., to a firm known as Davidson, Ward and Company. The senior member of the new concern is J. M. Davidson, of the Alaska Building, Seattle.

The North Carolina Pine Association, controlling all the leading lumber mills in Eastern Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, at the annual session at Norfolk, Va., decided upon considerable curtailment of the output for the summer.

The Jacquet River Boom Company, Jacquet River, N.B., are seeking approval of the Public Works Department of plans of certain piers, dams and other works to be constructed. Similar application is also being made by W. R. McMillan, of the same town.

The Scanlon Brooks Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, contemplate the erection of two large mills in British Columbia, one at Vancouver, and the other at Harrison River. Both members of the firm have been on the coast for some time in connection with the matter.

It is stated that an American firm, E. R. and A. Burkholder, of Canada Kansas, have purchased nineteen sections of timber lands in British Columbia near the Alberni canal and thirty-seven sections at Nookta Island, and that they will erect large plants at both places.

The Lost Lake Timber Company has been formed at Vancouver recently, the registered office being located at Room 14, Merchants Bank Building. This company has several large timber holdings in the vicinity of Lost Lake, about two hundred miles north of Vancouver City.

A new departure in the pulp making industry has taken place with the putting on the market by the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, Que., covers for lard, spice, tobacco, candle, etc. The company are also making plugs for large rolls of newspaper and wrapping for compressed pulp.

An order-in-council has been passed approving of the tariff of tolls of the French River Boom Company for the present season. Any surplus of earnings over expenses and a fair dividend, not to exceed ten per cent., is to be returned to the timber owners who have paid the tolls.

John B. Pike, a well known lumberman and dredging contractor, died at Windsor, Ont. recently. He took a prominent part in several important drainage schemes and was instrumental in reclaiming large sections of land in Kent county, also on the Fraser river, in British Columbia.

An important event in Ottawa lumber circles is the sale, by J. R. Booth, of all his three-inch deals of 1908 cut to Cox & Burstall, who will export them to the British market. It is understood that a slight reduction in price was made on the higher grades, but in the lower grades there was an advance.

The J. B. Snowball Company, of Bathurst, N.B., have recently ordered one 72 inch by 20 foot return tubular boiler from the Robb Engineering Company of Amherst, N.S. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, have ordered two 67 inch by 18 foot return tubular boilers from the same company.

The Imperial Timber & Trading Company has been formed with head office in Vancouver. The company will deal chiefly in export lumber and standing timber. The officers are E. L. Kingman, president; R. G. Ross, secretary-treasurer; P. C. McGillivray, manager. The address is 312 Hastings street west.

Fire caused damage to the amount of \$16,000 to the Danville Lumber Company's yards recently. The plant was insured in the following companies: Phoenix Insurance Company, \$1,500, \$1,250; North American, \$1,250, \$1,500; London & Lancashire, \$2,000; Western, \$2,500; Liverpool & London & Globe, \$2,000.

The Schaake Machine Works Company, of New Westminster, B.C., have been awarded the contract for the building of all the machinery required for the Moresby Island Lumber Company's new mill at Queen Charlotte, on the south end of Graham Island. The contract is said to be in the neighborhood of \$70,000.

Henri Bouchard, of Hull, Que., while engaged in helping to construct a small bridge over the flume at J. R. Booth's saw mill recently missed his footing and dropped into the swiftly flowing waters of the chute. He was swept away and drowned. Bouchard was a married man, aged 34, and leaves a widow and small family.

Devastating bush fires are reported to have swept through the district 70 miles west of Edmonton on the C. P. R. Hundreds of square miles of timber were destroyed, and a construction camp was only saved by the strenuous work of the men engaged on the grade, who worked all night, when the wind suddenly veered and the camp was saved.

H. W. Petrie, Limited, through their Vancouver office, recently sold a complete portable saw mill outfit to H. Mortelette. The machinery is to be taken into the Peace River country north of Edmonton, where Mr. Mortelette proposes to erect a large saw mill, the lumber cut by the portable mill being used in the construction of the larger plant.

The proposition to lower freight rates from Pacific coast ports to the Orient was recently voted down at the conference of steamship owners' and traffic men in Seattle. Nevertheless, it is almost a foregone conclusion that the rate on lumber to the Orient will be reduced from \$10 to \$8 per thousand. The ports affected are Yokohama, Kobe, Moji and Hongkong.

The Dunlop Tire & Rubber Company, Limited, of Toronto, have established an office and warehouses in Vancouver, the address being 359 Water street. There they are carrying a full stock of belting, hose, packing and general mechanical rubber goods. This is under the management of Mr. G. W. Seymour, who will have charge of the entire British Columbia territory.

The Rogers Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, have decided to make Moose Jaw their Western Canada headquarters. The company own one hundred and forty lumber yards on the other side of the line, and the manager, A. W. Jones, announces that in a comparatively short time over seventy-five yards will be opened in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. This will be a welcome addition to the business interests of the West.

Tenders will be received by A. Malcomson, secretary-treasurer, Carman, Man., up to June 1st for immediate shipment of lumber as follows: 9,000 feet pine or spruce, 6 feet or 12 feet long, and at least 8 inches in width; 5,000 feet 2 x 6 x 16 spruce, or pine; 7,000 feet 3 x 16, tamarac or fir; 7,000 feet, 3 x 10 x 20, tamarac or fir; 2,000 feet 4 x 10 x 18, tamarac or fir; 4,000 feet 4 x 6 x 14, tamarac; 12,000 feet 1 x 8, 1 x 10 x 12, tamarac or spruce; 500 cedar posts, 8 feet long, 5 inches to 7 inches top. Tenders to be per M. feet f.o.b. Carman.

A despatch from Grand Forks, B.C., says that after securing permission from the city of Grand Forks to destroy the north pier, at the old First street bridge, the Yale Columbia Lumber Company put men to work, and when the job was finished it was ascertained that they had destroyed the wrong pier, being the south pier, and not the one intended to have been removed. The workman who removed the wrong pier says that he received orders from some of the aldermen to do the work. By the removal of the wrong pier, damage to the extent of \$35,000 was done.

The Hartley Bay Lumber, Trading & Fishing Company, Limited, of Hartley Bay, B.C., have established a general office in Vancouver, the street address being No. 6, Court House Building, corner of Robson and Howe streets. This office is in charge of J. J. Martin, who is the secretary-treasurer and general business agent for the company and who will look after the selling interests. Cutting operations were resumed at the mill during the month of May after the winter close down, the daily capacity being about 20,000 feet, most of which is yellow cedar with a certain amount of spruce and hemlock.

The A. J. Burton Saw Company have started their plant for tempering cross-cut saws, drag saws and gang saws. The machine is said to be a perfect success, the plates coming out of the furnace almost perfectly flat, very little smithing—if any—being required to get them ready for grinding. Their new electrical test process has proven such a success, that they have put electrical pyrometers, with attachments, on each of the three furnaces. Complaints of hard and soft spots in saws are now entirely a thing of the past. The company have recently laid in a stock of Gorham Rubber Company's "Tyee" and "Amazon" belting, and are looking forward to a good year's business.

The British-Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, of Vancouver, have just filed a water record of 20,000 inches on Clowhom Falls, Jervis Inlet, about 70 miles from Vancouver. These immense water rights have been secured for the purpose of installing mechanical grinders for the manufacture of ground wood which the company will use to supplement chemical wood pulp in the manufacture of news and wrapping paper. The plan of the company is to manufacture all of their chemical wood pulp and paper at Port Mellon, Howe Sound, where they are now erecting their pulp and paper mill, and use the large water power at Clowhom Falls exclusively for the manufacture of ground wood.

DRY STOCK READY FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

2 cars 1 x 18 to 23" panel and No. 1 Poplar.	20 cars 1 x 8 to 12" box boards Cottonwood.
6 " 1" 1st and 2nds Poplar.	19 " 1 x 13 to 17 1st and 2nds "
6 " 1" No. 1 common Poplar.	21 " 1 x 13 to 17 No. 1 common "
6 " 1" No. 2 " "	20 " 1 x 6 to 12" 1st and 2nds "
8 " 1" mill cull Poplar.	15 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 1 common Cottonwood
2 " 1 x 18 and wider panel and No. 1 Cottonwood.	20 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 2 " "
15 " 5/4 No. 1 common Cottonwood.	15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red or white Oak.
5 " 1 x 13 to 17" box boards Cottonwood.	24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red or white Oak.

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Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

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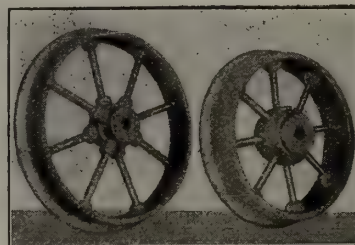
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Our special

Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

MIDLAND ENGINE WORKS CO.
MIDLAND, ONT.

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Manufacturers of

Larrigans
Lumberman's and
Prospector's Boots
Sporting Boots

Lumberman's Aprons

and Tanners of the Celebrated
English Oak Harness Leather



Open Tank Wood Preserving.

The latest plan for the preservation of timber is possibly that known as the "open tank" process, which the United States Government is advocating and which gives promise of obtaining good results. The method as outlined by George H. Erich in the Electric Traction Weekly however, has not been in use long enough to determine its value. The treatment is by immersion and consists in leaving the timber in the hot oil for an hour or so, and then immediately transferring it to cold oil. This will require about 50 per cent. more oil than a single bath in hot oil of ten or fifteen minutes immersion. The theory of the process is that the wood expands in the hot oil and contracts in the cold. A vacuum is created thereby in the pores of the wood and the oil penetrates deeper. Carbolineum if complying with the specifications given below, should cover 50 square feet to the gallon. In a single bath it would cover double this surface. Carbolineum when applied to timber, will on account of its specific gravity force itself into the pores of the wood without any mechanical application. It resists the water, but leaves the pores of the wood open, arresting all germs as they are carried into the timber with moisture, and thereby preventing rot.

In buying wood preservatives an important factor is, the analysis. The following analysis is one which has been found to conform with rigid specifications on wood preservatives. Analysis—Specific gravity at 20 degrees C., 1.120; Flashing point, 149 degrees C.; Burning point, 175 degrees C.; Distillate below 235 degrees C., .40 per cent; Loss, .00 per cent; Distillate between 235 degrees C. and 300 degrees C., 10.00 per cent; Residue above 300 degrees C., 89.60 per cent; Solids, no separation from distillate, 0 degrees to 5 degrees C.; Tar acids, 1.3 per cent; Ash, .15 per cent.

Cypress Instead of White Oak.

The award, by the Irrigation Congress of California, of the magnificent trophy offered by the California Wine Growers' Association for the best substitute for white oak as a wood for wine barrels and kegs, is made to the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, which entered red cypress as a suitable substitute and which furnished a lot of Kentucky-made barrels for this unique test.

Hardwood Lumber and Maple Flooring.

The hardwood lumber situation in Winnipeg is in rather an unsettled condition at the present time. Hardwoods are more plentiful and prices better than during the past two years, although dry stocks are scarce on some lines. The manufacturers refuse to quote prices for future delivery, expecting that the market will improve, in sympathy with any improvement in the financial situation.

Maple flooring is fast taking the place of all soft grades for the reason that it costs very little more, lays with less waste, is more sanitary and easier to clean. It will wear ten times as long and can be laid on top of old floors, as it is all end matched and hollow backed.

A Putty for Filling Lumber Cracks.

Whenever a wide crack is filled up with common putty, the latter is apt to shrink and either fall out or leave an opening. Of course, the best way to fill up such a crack is to fit a strip of wood into it and fasten it in by means of glue or some other adhesive cement. When it

Curled and warped shingles on the roofs of suburban and country litharge, fine white sand and plaster of paris, made into a stiff paste is thought desirable to use putty, an article composed of equal parts of with boiled linseed oil, will be found excellent. It adheres strongly, does not shrink and becomes very hard.

The oldest yew tree not only in Scotland, but in Europe, grows at Fortingall, in Perthshire. According to a scientific calculation of its age by the late Sir R. Christison, it is at least well over 3,000 years. If Sir Robert's estimate is correct, the Fortingall yew must have been of "goodly size" at the time when King Solomon reigned over Israel.—The "ly size" at the time when King Solomon reigned over Israel. Some of the cypress trees about the Bay of Monterey, California, are believed to be even older. What is really surprising is the smallness of the district in which these trees grow.

Mr. J. A. Sayward, of Victoria, B.C., is practically rebuilding his saw mill, adding new equipment, which includes an Allis-Chalmers-Bullock band saw mill and carriage.

THE E. R. BURNS

FACTORY AND WORKS

MANUFACTURERS

INSERTED TOOTH }
SOLID TOOTH } CIRCULAR
CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
AND OTHER SAWS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
IT PAYS US TO SUPPLY IT

FULLY GUARANTEED

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

One writes: "We put the small circular on the mandrel on the 7th inst. and have used it since until yesterday. It started off like a top, and is in excellent condition. We put on your new 60-inch saw yesterday and it started up the best of any saw we ever put on. We are cutting large logs to-day and it cuts to perfection and must thank you for the sending of these saws in such grand condition."

We have hundreds of letters such as this.

SAW CO., LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

REPAIRS

OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Blowers and Dust Collecting Systems

for all purposes

A. MAHONY

505 KING STREET WEST, - TORONTO
Phone Main 4095

Saw Mill at Rainy Lake, Ont. Yards and Planing Mill at Hamilton, Ont.

THE
M. BRENNEN & SONS
MFG. CO. LTD.
HAMILTON, CANADA

FOR SALE

43 Steel Flat cars in perfect condition suitable for Lumber or Dry Kilns Standard Gauge. Capacity 5 to 7 tons. Will sell cheap to a quick buyer.

Also New and Re-laying rails from 12 to 60 lbs. with Fastenings.

For further particulars apply—

SESSENWEIN BROS.
Montreal

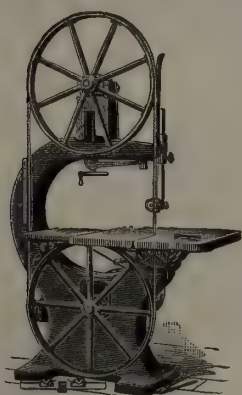
Wood Working Machinery

FOR ALL PURPOSES

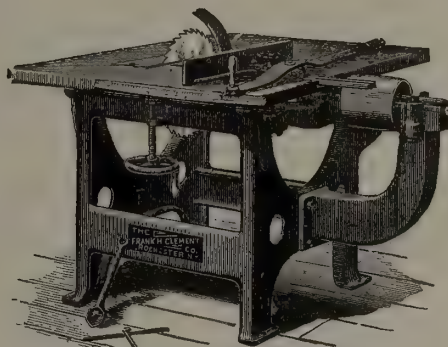
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BAND SAWS

In All Sizes For Every Requirement



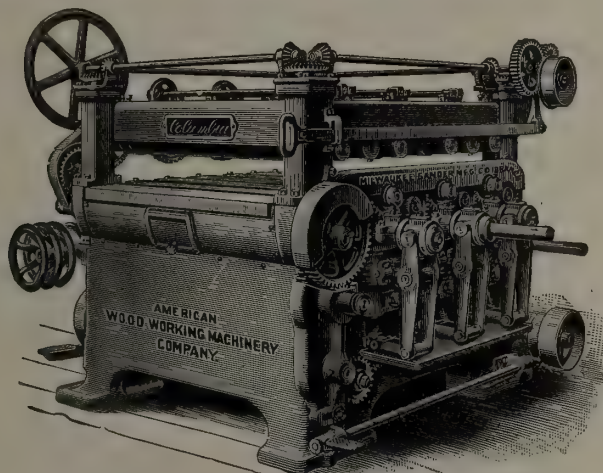
38-inch BAND SAW
Light Easy-Running



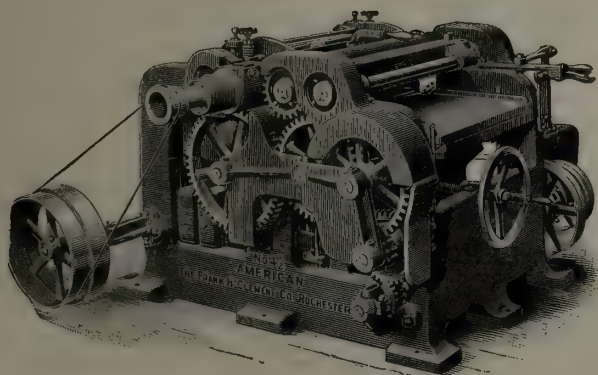
IRON FRAME RIP SAW
Rips to 5 inches thick and 25 inches wide.

RIP AND CUT-OFF SAWS

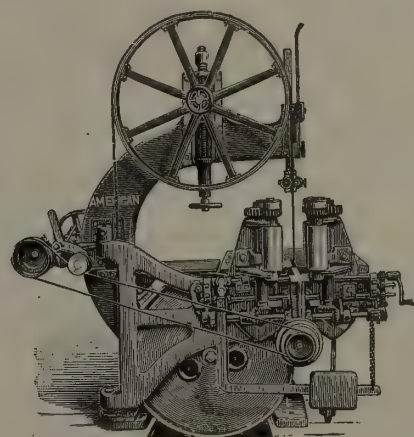
For Heavy or Light Work.



THREE DRUM EIGHT ROLL SANDER
Built in sizes to work from 30 to 84 inches wide.
Strong Feed. Easy Control. Rigid.



SINGLE SURFACE PLANER
Built in sizes to work from 24 to 36 inches wide by 7 inches thick.
Double Belted Cutter Head. Quick Adjustments.
Easy Control.



COMBINED SCROLL AND RESAW
A handy machine for general work.
Feed Works Quickly Removable.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LTD.

MONTREAL

Toronto

St. John

Winnipeg

Calgary

Vancouver

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

1 inch No. 1 Pine cuts & better...	\$44 00	46 00	2x4 to 8in., 10 to 16ft.	20 00	21 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts & better...	52 00	54 00	2x4 to 10 inch 18ft.	22 00	24 00
2 No. 1 Cuts and Better...	54 00	56 00	Clear inch B.C. cedar, kiln dried		54 00
1 1/2 in. No. 2 Pine cuts & better...	40 00	45 00	Clear in. B.C. cedar air dried boat lumber...		57 00
2 No. 2 Pine Cuts and Better...	44 00	47 00	Douglas fir dimension timber up to 30 ft.		37 00
1 1/2 inch No. 3 Cuts and Better...	35 00	40 00	Fir flooring, edge grain...		44 00
2 No. 3 Cuts and Better...	40 00	45 00	1 1/2 No. 1 4 ft. Pine Lath...		4 00
1 in. Pine Dressing and better shorts	28 00	30 00	1 1/2 No. 2 4 ft. lath		3 50
1x4, 6 and 8 common	27 00	28 00	1 1/2 No. 3 2 1/2 pine		2 00
1 x 10 common...	28 00	30 00	1 1/2 No. 1 4 ft. hemlock lath...		3 50
1 x 12 common...	30 00	32 00	XX XX Pine		3 90
2 x 10 common...	26 00	28 00	XX Pine Shingles	2 60	2 75
2 and 3x 12 common	30 00	32 00	X Pine Shingles...		90
1 x 10 inch box and common...	25 00	27 00	XX B.C. Cedar		2 75
" mill run sidings	25 00	28 00	Shingles...		3 60
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls...	21 00	22 00	XXXX 6 butts to 2 1/2		3 82
1 in. mill cull sidings	19 00	20 00	XXXXX 5 to 2 1/2		4 15
1" dead cull sidings	14 00	15 00	XX No. 2, 6 to 2 1/2		2 75
1 1/2 inch flooring	32 00	34 00	XX " 6 to 23-16"		
Spruce mill run...	20 00	21 00	Red pine, clear and clear face...	28 00	30 00
Spruce mill culls...	16 00	17 00	Red Pine, common	23 00	25 00
Hemlock 1x4 to 8in.	18 00	19 00			

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash White 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 2'...	\$50 00	60 00	Soft Elm, common, and better 1 1/2	28 00	30 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds 1 to 2'...	34 00	38 00	Soft Elm, mill run	22 00	23 00
Ash, black common and better...	28 00	32 00	Rock Elm, common and better 1'	26 00	28 00
Birch, common and better 1'	24 00	25 00	Rock Elm, common	28 00	30 00
Birch, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2'	26 00	27 00	Soft maple, common and better 1'	21 00	22 00
Birch, 3 to 4'	30 00	32 00	Maple common and better 1 1/2 to 3'	25 00	30 00
Basswood, common and better, 1'	26 00	27 00	Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds...	50 00	55 00
Basswood, common and better 1 1/2 to 2'	28 00	30 00	Oak, white, plain, 1st and 2nds...	50 00	55 00
Basswood mill run	22 00	23 00	Oak, quartered, 1st and 2nds...	78 00	82 00
Soft Elm, common and better 1'	25 00	26 00	Hickory 1sts and 2nds...	5 00	75 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings: 1 in. x 7 in and up	40 00	44 00	1 x 8 & 9 No. 2 "	20 00	22 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2" x 8" and up	50 00	56 00	Pine Shorts 6' to 11'	20 00	21 00
2" x 7" and up	52 00	56 00	10' "	20 00	21 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up	34 00	36 00	Pine mill culls...	18 00	20 00
Pine good strips: 1" and 1 1/2"	35 00	38 00	Pine O. culls...	12 00	14 00
2" and 1 1/2"	36 00	40 00	Spruce, 1" x 4" & up	18 00	20 00
2 1/2" and 1 1/2"	40 00	45 00	Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10'	19 00	21 00
Pine good shorts: 1" x 7" and up	37 00	40 00	Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)	24 00	26 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"	28 00	30 00	Hemlock...	14 00	16 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"	40 00	43 00	Basswood...	18 00	22 00
2" to 9" A Sidings	25 00	27 00	Birch...	18 00	20 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings...	32 00	36 00	Lath per M:		
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips...	26 00	31 00	No. 1 white pine 1 3/8"	4 00	4 25
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts...	20 00	25 00	No. 2 white pine 3"	3 00	3 25
Pine, 10 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	24 00	30 00	Spruce, mill run	2 75	3 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 12' to 16'	23 00	26 00	Red pine mill run	2 75	3 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings...	25 00	28 00	No. 1 white pine 1" & 1 1/2"	3 25	3
Pine, s. c. strips...	23 00	26 00	No. 2 white pine 1" & 1 1/2"	2 50	2 75
Pine, s. c. shorts...	17 00	19 00	Spruce mill run 1" & 1 1/2"	2 50	2 50
Pine, box boards...	20 00	23 00	Red Pine mill run 1" & 1 1/2"	2 25	2 50
1 x 10 No. 1 barn...	29 00	32 00	Pine Shingles		
1 x 10 No. 2 "	23 00	25 00	xxxx, 18"	4 00	
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn	23 00	26 00	Clear Butt 18"	2 75	3 25
			xx, 18"	1 70	2 00
			White Cedar Shingles:		
			xxxx, 18"	4 25	4 5
			Clear Butt, 18"	3 25	3 70
			x, x 18"	1 85	2 05

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average...	48	55
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal...	70	75

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality...	none	
Shipping order " " " "	making	

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality...	65	70
--	----	----

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet...	65	70
" " " " " " 30 to 35 feet...	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality...	25	30
Average 16 inch...	35	40

BIRCH.

14 inch...	16	20
16 " "	28	30
17 " "	30	32
18 " "	34	36

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	45 00
1 in., 8" and up wide...	53 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2"	55 00
2"	56 00

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 50
No. 1, 48" pine	4 00

CUTS AND BETTER.

6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 better...	52 00
8/4 " " " "	54 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 "	44 00
8/4 " " " "	46 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 "	40 00
8/4 " " " "	42 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide...	39 00
1 1/4 in. " "	48 00
1 1/2 in. " "	48 00
2 in. " "	50 00
2 1/2 and 3' "	70 00
4 in. " "	75 00

NO. 2 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide...	24 00
1 1/4 " " "	37 00
1 1/2 " " "	37 00
2 " " "	40 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4 " "	55 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide...	21 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 " "	26 00
2 " " "	26 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4 " "	38 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4	17 50	20 50	21 00	21 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8	20 00	20 50	21 00	21 00
2 x 10	20 50	21 00	22 50	22 50
2 x 12	21 00	22 00	23 50	23 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	Flooring
2 x 4-12	4 or 6 inch No. 1
2 x 4-14-16	" " " 2
2 x 4-18-20	" " " 3
2 x 6	
2 x 8	
2 x 10	
2 x 12	
8 to 16	
Common Boards	
4 inch	Shiplap—Finished
6 "	8 inch
8 "	6 inch No. 1
10 "	" No. 2
12 "	" No. 3

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce	4 75
No. 2 "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8	22 50	22 50
3 x 10	25 00	24 00
3 x 12	26 00	25 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8	23 50	23 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10	25 50	24 50
8 x 8	23 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft.		30 80

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS, S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.	\$22 50
" " " " 18 to 32 ft.	24 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.	23 00
18, 20, 22 ft.	25 00
24, 26, 28, 30, 32	27 00
2 x 14 up to 32 ft.	27 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.	24 50
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.	26 50
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.	24 50
3 x 14, 4 x 14	27 50

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16, up to 32	\$27 30
10 x 20	29 30
8 x 20	30 80

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No. 2 Red Pine, 4 in.	40 00
B. C. Fir	40 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce	24 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.	23 50
B. C. Fir 16 ft., 12 in.	22 50
B. C. Fir 16 ft., 6 in.	21 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch	\$27 00
" " " "	24 00
" " " "	22 00
" " " " mixed w dths	21 00
" " " "	18 00

SHINGLES.

XXX B. C. a Cedar	\$3.20
X X B. C. Cedar	2.35
X X X Dimension	2.65

LATH.

No. 1 White Pine	\$4.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir	4.50

HARDWOODS, CAR LOTS, F. O. B. WINNIPEG.

THE PREVAILING PRICES, PER 1M FEET, FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER ARE:	
1" C/nds plain Oak	\$60 00
2" " " "	65 00
3" " " "	74 00
4" " " "	79 00
1" " Ash	63 00
2" " " "	70 00
3" " " "	78 00
1" " Birch	45 00
2" " " "	49 00
3" " " "	53 00
1" " Maple	43 00
2" " " "	47 00
3" " " "	50 00
4" " " "	55 00
Flooring Canadian Clear	52 50
" American	55 50

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Wholesale selling price.)

Uppers 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, and 2	40 00	1 1/2 in.	40 00
1 in.	\$82 00	2 in.	42 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	90 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in and up, in	45 00
4 in.	95 00	No. 1 Mold strips 1 to 2 in.	54 00
Selects 1 in.	73 00	No. 2 Moulding Strips, 1 to 2 in.	42 00
1 1/2 to 2 in.	72 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.	37 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	85 00	6 8 and 10 in.	32 00
4 in.	90 00	No. 2, 10 in.	32 00
Fine common, 1 in.	57 00	No. 2, 12 in.	33 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in.	59 00	No. 3, 10 in.	27 00
2 in.	61 00	No. 3, 12 in.	28 00
3 in.	80 00	Box, 1 x 4	21 00
4 in.	85 00	1 x 6 & up	24 00
Cut g up, No. 1, 1 in.	45 00	1 x 10	24 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in.	54 00	1 x 12	25 00
2" No. 1 Cuts	58 00	1 x 13 and up	26 00
No. 2, 1 in.	28 00	1 1/2 and 1 1/2 & 2 in.	25 00
No. 2, 1 1/2, & 1 1/2 in.	43 00	Mill Culls, 1	20 00
No. 3, 1 1/2, & 1 1/2 in.	32 00	1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	20 00
Dressing 1 1/2 in.	42 00		
1 1/2 x 10 and 12	45 00		

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber's buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch	40 00	42 00	Strips	22 00	24 00
1 1/2 to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Com. and culls	14 00	22 00
2 1/2 to 4 inch	48 00	54 00			

BLACK AND BROWN ASH.

1st & 2nd 6 inch up, 40 00	42 00	Com. good culls	14 00	20 00
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BIRCH.

1st & 2nd 6 inch & up, red.	40 00	42 00	1st & 2nd, white, 6 inch and up	30 00	32 00
			Common and good culls	16 00	18 00

ELM.

1st and 2nd, rock, 6 inch and up. . . .	32 00	35 00	1st and 2nd, soft, 6 inch and up. . . .	26 00	28 00
Common and culls.	15 00	17 00	Common and culls.	10 00	17 00

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Getting Business

When it comes to Getting Business the world at large thinks as a unit.

We all want business, profitable business, increasing business, and a clean agreeable business. We want to conduct it in such a way that it will reflect credit on us and gain us friends and customers who will stay friends and customers because they always get a square deal.

If you are a Contractor and Builder it's to your interest to use the best of materials and do your work well—the result will be a life-long advertisement (and it pays to advertise).

If you are a Retail Lumberman the stock you carry and send out does your advertising,—if it's good it brings business,—if it's poor it brings the other fellow business. Is your advertising benefiting you or the other fellow?

"Quality Pays"

Quality stock on your yard will hold old trade and bring new. It will mean satisfaction to you and your customers. Our "Quality Policy" has proved a tremendous success. Try it.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Sayabec, P. Q.

SAW & SHINGLE MILLS:
SAYABEC, P. Q. ST. MOISE, P. Q.
SALMON LAKE, P. Q. RED RIVER P. Q.

SALES OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
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OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding,
Bevel Siding, Mouldings, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY SPRUCE IN CANADA

There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

POINTS OF MERIT

MATERIAL
HARDENING
AND
TEMPERING

FINEST
CRUCIBLE STEEL

DISSTON
METHOD

GRINDING

DISSTON
METHOD

TENSIONING

DISSTON
METHOD

UNIFORMITY.
TOUGHNESS.
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.

Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws, whether tapered or of even thickness, are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

WE HAVE BEEN MAKING SAWS FOR OVER 68 YEARS

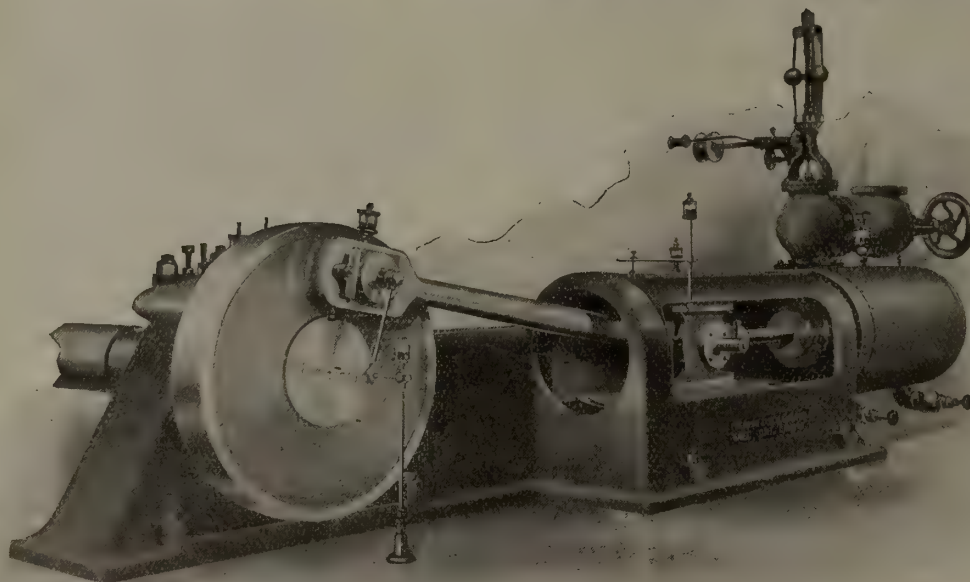
Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.



Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines



These Engines are of the Heavy Duty, Tangye Frame, Piston Valve type and are specially designed for use in Saw Mills.

We also Make :

Heavy Duty Goldie Corliss Engines
Goldie Corliss Girder Frame Engines
Wheelock Slow Speed Engines
Ideal High Speed Engines
A Complete and High Grade
Line of Wood Working Machinery

We shall be pleased to forward Catalogues and Estimates on your requirements

The Goldie & McCulloch Co., Limited

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VITRIFIED - ELASTIC

Canadian Hart } Silicate

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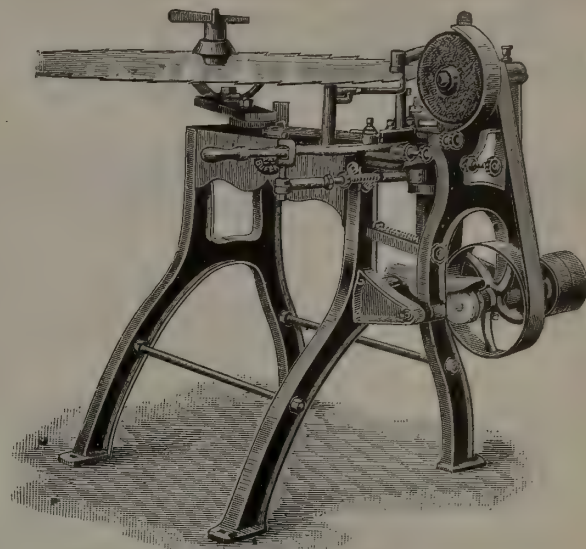
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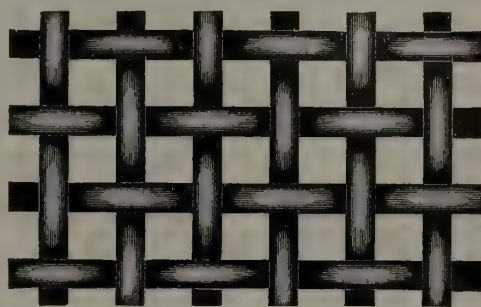


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FOR **Woodworking Machines**

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WIRE CLOTH



Special heavy Steel
Cloth for Refuse
Burners

Smoke Stack Webs
and

Wire Cloth of every
description

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HAMILTON, ONT.

Limited

MONTREAL, QUE.

IMITATED BUT NEVER EQUALLED

50,000
Running in
every Kind
of Timber



Perfect
in Material
Workmanship
and Temper

GET THE GENUINE HOE CHISEL-TOOTH SAW

MADE ONLY BY

R. HOE & CO., 504 to 520 Grand Street, NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS CROSS CUT



are in active demand wherever the finest saws are appreciated. They're just as perfect as money and brains can make them.

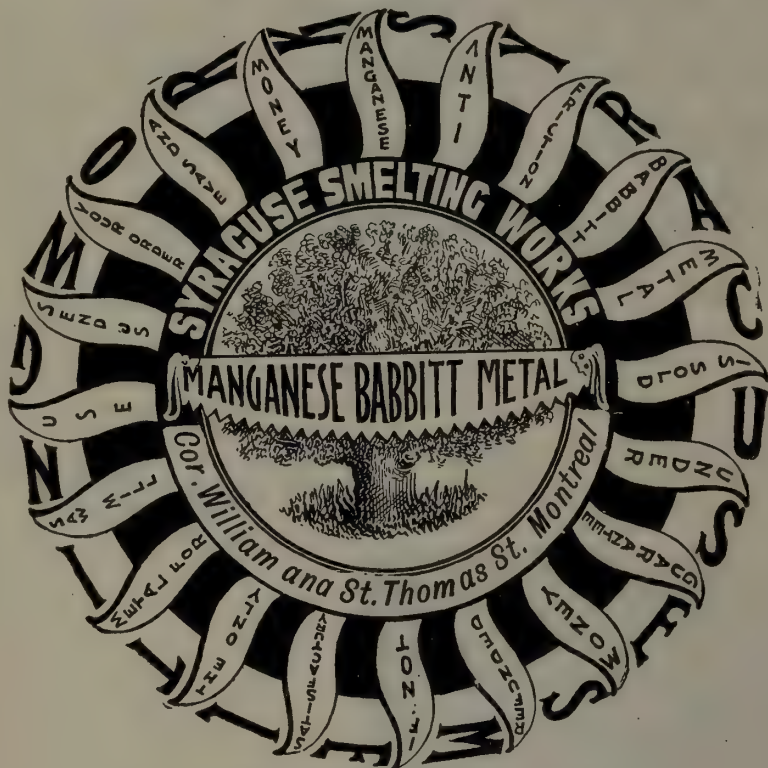
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A PERFECT SAW FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., INC.

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CANADIAN WORKS — HAMILTON, ONT.

MANGANESE ANTI-FRICTION BABBITT METAL IS SOLD UNDER GUARANTEE.



THE ONLY METAL FOR SAW MILLS

Money refunded if not satisfactory
Send us your order and save money

SYRACUSE SMELTING WORKS - - MONTREAL

BUILDERS' ALSIP SUPPLIES Brick, Tile and Lumber Co.

Representatives in Manitoba and N.W.T. for the
Twin City Pressed Brick Company

DEALERS IN

Red Pressed, White Pressed
Enameled Pressed, Variegated
Pressed
White Sand Mold, Red Sand Mold
Red Wire Cut, White Wire Cut
Porous Hollow
Porous Partition Blocks
Fire Brick, Fire Clay

DEALERS IN

Paving Brick
Drain, Sewer, Chimney, Partition
Floor, Encaustic, Enamel, Roofing
Terra Cotta, Mortar Colors
Metal Wall Ties
Prepared Roofing
Wall Plaster, Portland Cement

Four Brick Yards

Office : 232 Portage Ave. - WINNIPEG
PHONE 1711

Cranbrook Sash and Door Co.

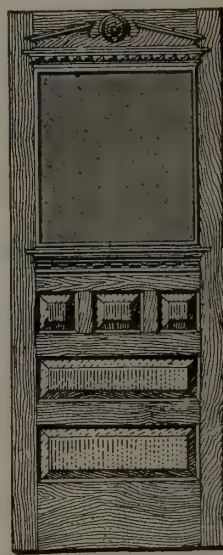
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOWELL DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH
WINDOWS, TURNINGS, BRACKETS

DETAIL WORK A SPECIALTY

Lumber Shingles Lath

Shipments in Straight or Mixed
Carloads.

Address Cranbrook, B.C.



THE DEWEY DOOR

TO MILLMEN— SOMETHING NEW

You will find that by using

FREEZE'S PATENT BELT LACING TOOLS

you will save more than half the time usually lost in lacing belts. Consider—

How much do you lose every yearly reason of machinery standing idle while belts are being laced.

You can stop over half of that leak by using the above named tools for running leather laces into belts. They will be sent to any address in Canada by mail on receipt of price with order, and with ordinary care they will last a life-time. **Price 50 Cents Each.**

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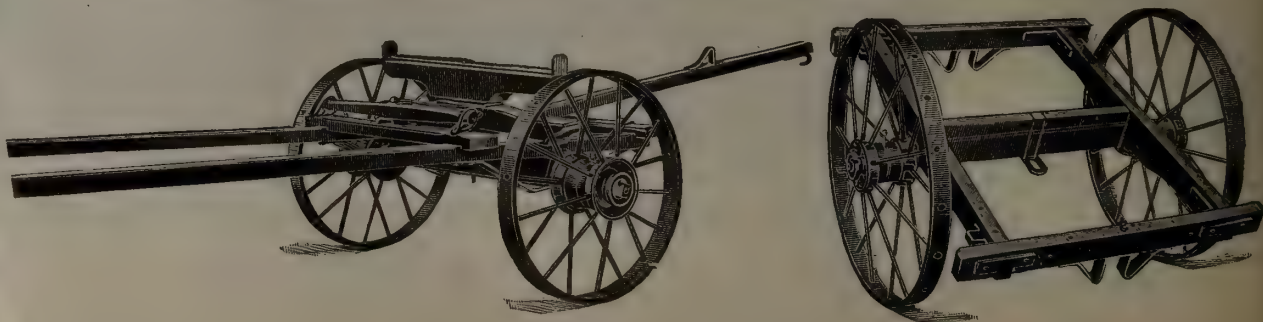
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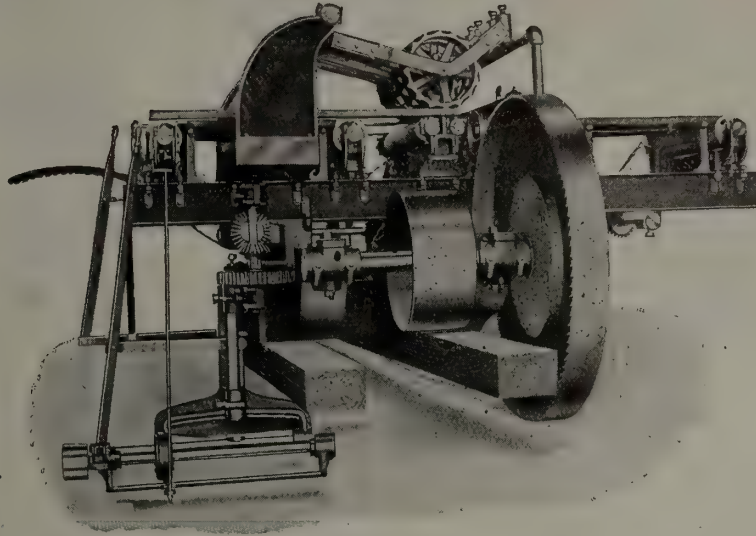


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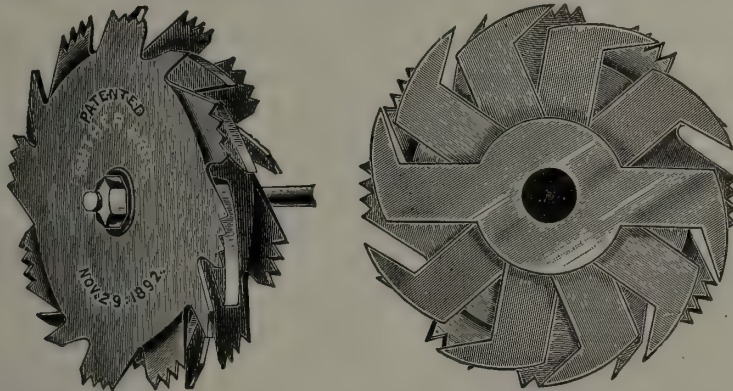
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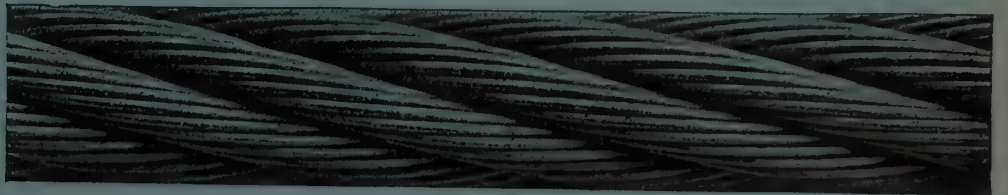
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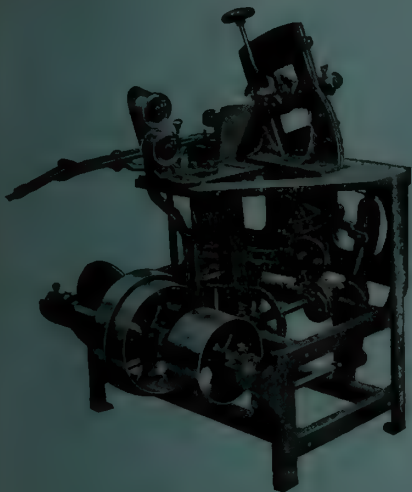
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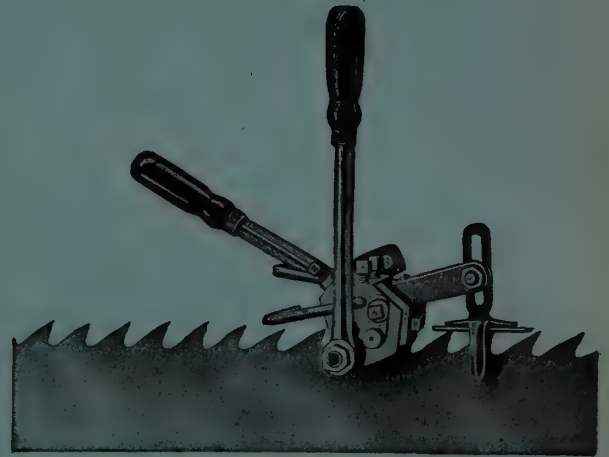
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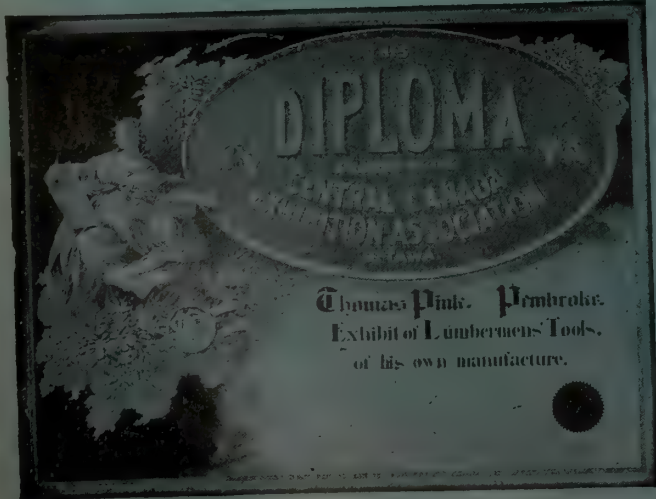
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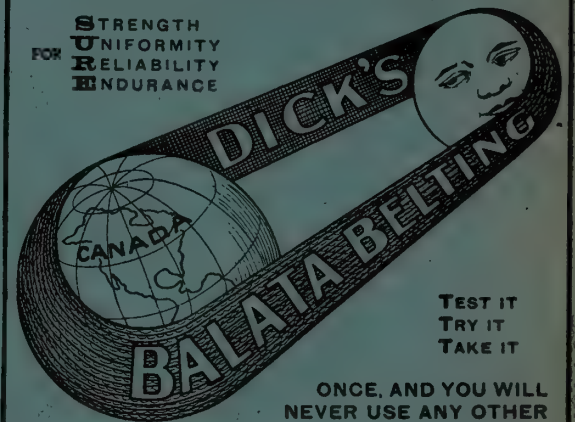
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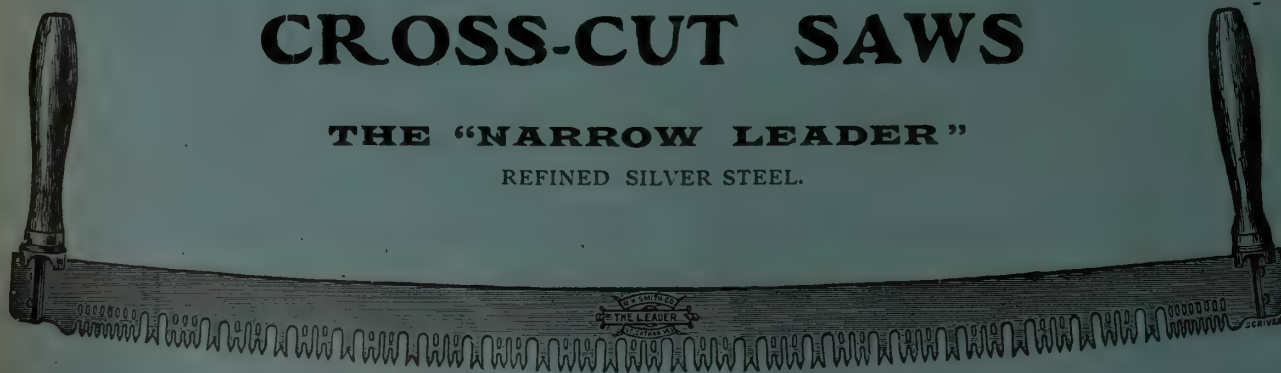
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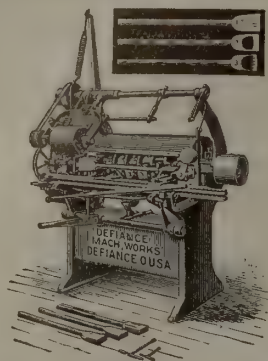
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The Twin Screws are arranged with flexible
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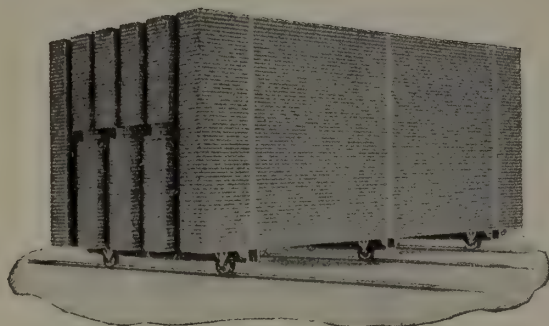
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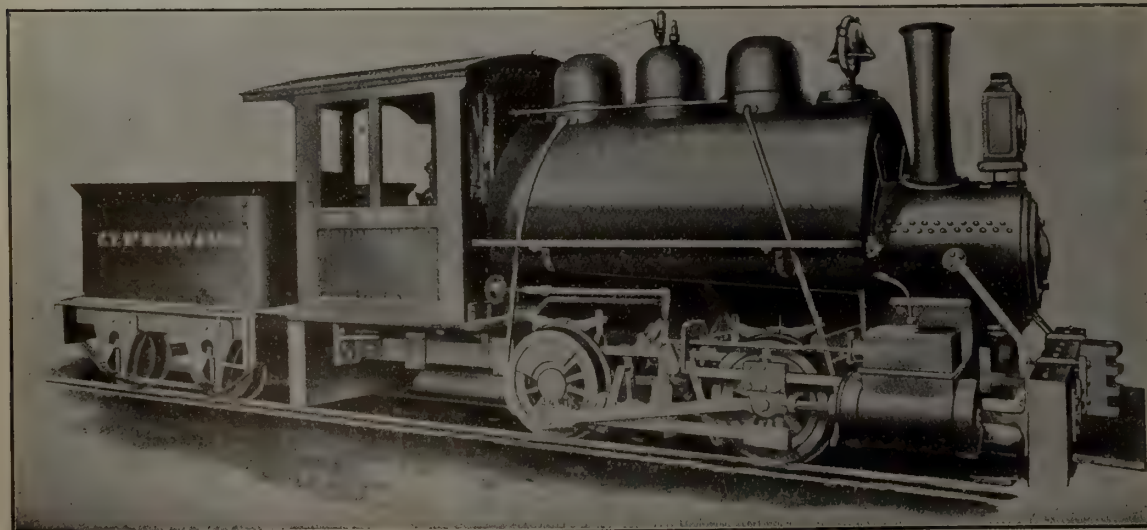
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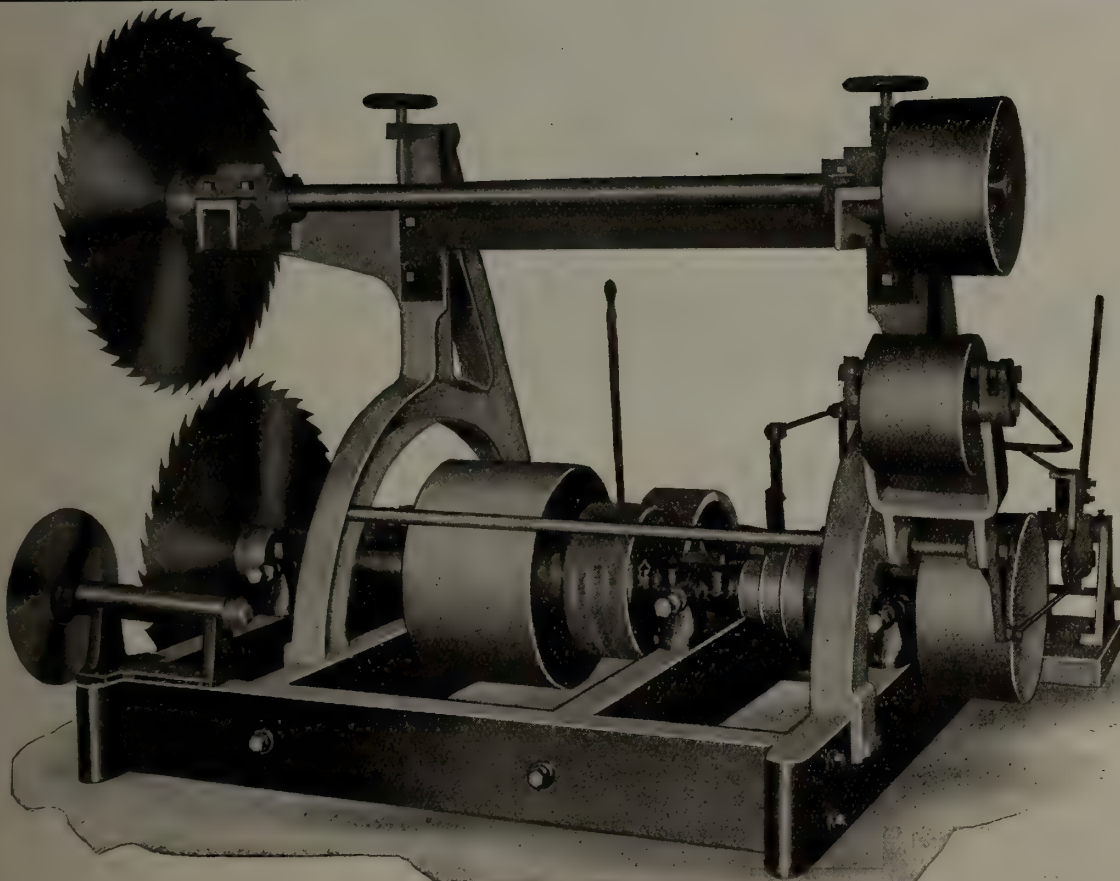
Our reasoning is this, then: To get a fit-out of horses, sleds, &c., that will do work equal to that done by the Logging Engine, it will cost nearly \$2,000 more, while the cost of the operation comparatively is as \$45 is to \$112 per 24 hours. See the immense saving here. In one operation for one season it would amount to nearly the value of an Engine, viz., \$6,000; but this is not all. Bear in mind that when you cease to operate the engine the expense also practically ceases, but not so with the team question—horses must be cared for and men paid whether in full active work or not. The reader will quickly see the result. Supposing you have sixteen men more than you would require with Engine these would cost, including board, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, and the horses' feed say \$15.00 per day, all of which amounts to about \$60.00 per day, so you are here making a large saving every idle day.

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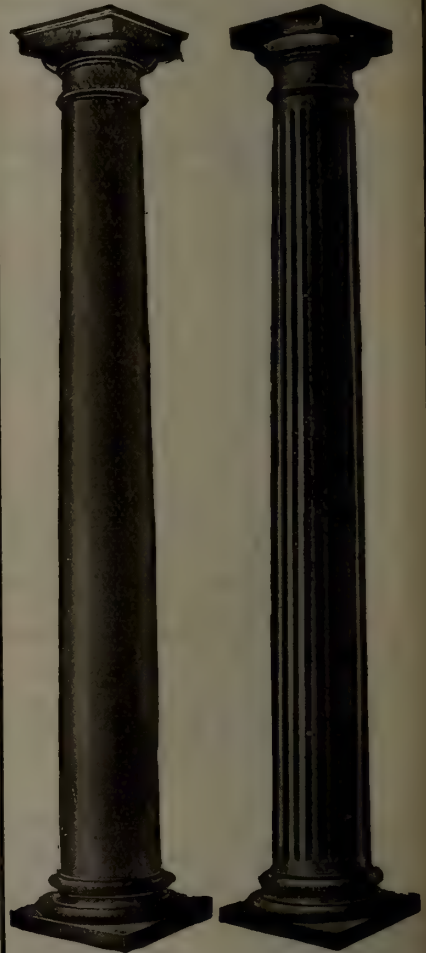
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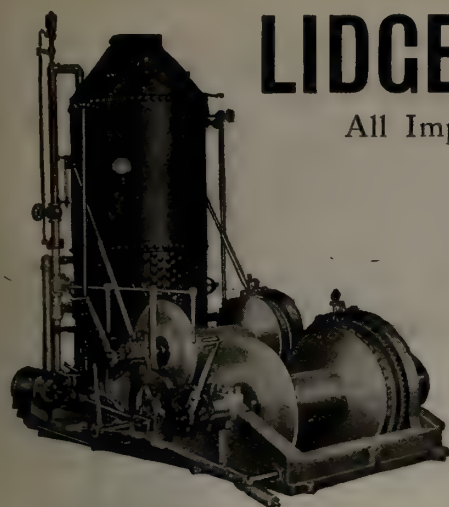
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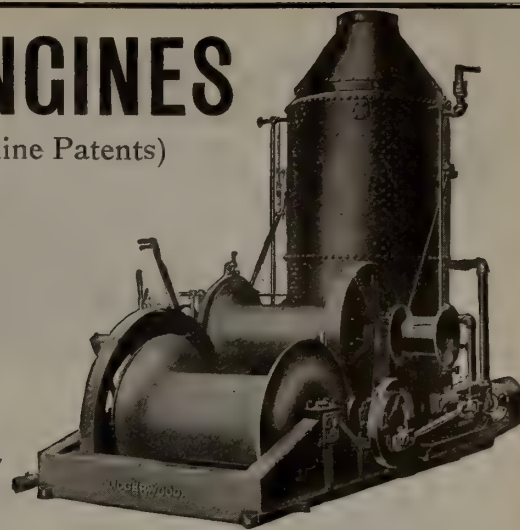
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers. Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canadian Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 28

Toronto, June 15, 1908

No. 12

When the sun is on the homestead
And the wheat is in the sod
And the good crops is a growin'
On our prairies rich and broad,
Who kin keep from smilin'
With the joy in every eye
And the summer glory dawnin'
On the good times bye-and-bye.

Lumbermen should have a National Association.

Canadian lumbermen have long felt the need of something in the form of a National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association like that which exists in the United States. Small provincial associations have existed for some time, but have enjoyed only a listless sort of popularity among the trade. They have been more or less of the social class of association, with their members holding honorary positions as officers. There have been no paid officials who could devote all their time to the great variety of interests connected with the Canadian lumber trade. Officials have been able to give only their spare time to the associations, and it is remarkable under such conditions that so many useful reforms have been brought about. Recently the tendency has been for the officials to find their own business encroaching more and more upon their time, making it difficult to attend to association business. The activities of the associations have in some cases therefore dwindled down more or less to the holding of an annual banquet.

The example set by the United States association, which has rendered itself invaluable to its members, should impress Canadian lumbermen favorably with any proposal for the formation of such an association in this country. A circular has recently been sent out by the secretary of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association, asking many prominent lumbermen whether they would be willing to join a Canadian national association for wholesalers and manufacturers, if such were formed. A great many favorable replies have been received, and apparently there is nothing to hinder the formation of a most useful association in the near future.

As suggested above, this would involve the appointment of a set of paid officials, who would be continually at the service of the members. Any lumberman can see for himself what a wide range of activities the officials could have. Just at present, for instance, the lumbermen of Ontario are greatly disturbed by the increase in freight rates which has been put into force by the C. P. R. and G. T. R. They have had to call a meeting of unorganized lumbermen to deal with the matter. If they had been possessed of an association it would already

have been in touch with all the questions involved, and probably could have presented the case of the lumbermen to the railways, or to the Railway Commission, in a much more effective manner than could the unorganized lumbermen.

A bureau of information could be formed by a national association, which would be one of its best features. In the United States Association the bureau of information has gained ground rapidly and is able to provide its members with careful and accurate reports upon any subject of interest to the trade. One of its most useful works is the compilation of commercial reports upon dealers, and it also devotes a good deal of its attention to watching crooks. Fortunately this latter feature of the business has not developed to any great extent in Canada, but in the preparation of commercial reports relating to dealers the association would be able to prove itself of great value to the trade.

A transportation department could handle such matters as freight rates, and a great many other matters at the same time. The much discussed question of car staking might some day be solved if handled vigorously by such a body. An arbitration department could dispose of a great number of cases in dispute among members, to their mutual satisfaction, and incidentally would save a fine round sum in law costs. This department alone might fully justify the formation of such an association. No more useful service in fact could be performed for the trade than the arbitration of their disputes before their fellow-members who, being lumbermen, would understand the ethics and conditions involved, and would be better qualified to pass upon the questions in dispute, than a court jury. A forestry department could handle in a definite manner the primary questions relating to the scientific conservation of the timber supply.

In the United States the fire insurance department of the National Association has done excellent work. It has greatly improved the position of lumbermen in the matter of insurance. Trade fire insurance has developed so successfully as to require neither apology nor explanation for its existence. Lumbermen were formerly at the mercy of the old line companies, who bled them for all they were worth. The situation has been wonderfully changed in this regard, and to-day old line companies are doing their best to get business from the lumbermen at rates reduced to meet those of the trade companies. Lumbermen, however, have probably enough common sense to know when they are well off and to appreciate the work done in this regard by their association. An inspection committee would deal with all the difficult problems relating to the quality of lumber and to its grading. It would supply information upon which could be based a series of uniform grading rules. The legislation committee would have a great many duties to attend to, among them being that of assisting in the work of all the other committees whenever subjects came up which involved matters of legislation. Such a question as that of reciprocal demurrage could be dealt with successfully by a special committee of a national association.

There seems, in fact, to be no limit to the utility of such an association if it can be formed. There are, of course, many conflicting interests between lumbermen in different parts of Canada, but there are also so many interests held in common that there is ample justification for the formation of such an association.

The headquarters of a Canadian Lumbermen's Association would probably be at Ottawa. This place suggests itself naturally. It is central and is one of the largest lumbering districts in Canada. Men from all over Canada could meet at Ottawa when occasion demanded, and the officials of the association, if located there, would probably be able to deal with the problems arising more effectively than if they were in any other Canadian city.

All the questions involved in the formation of such an association would have to be discussed extensively before any definite steps were taken. The present time is probably as favorable as any for such a discussion. It is a good sign that so many of those who have been circularized are in favor of the proposed plan. The whole trade will be greatly benefited if anything definite comes of the movement.

Now that the wheat crop has had a good start all over Canada, and will probably be a record one, matters are beginning to look up in the lumber business. It is natural that the improvement should commence upon the prairies, whence the bulk of the wheat crop will come. Lumber dealers on the prairies have the advantage of being able to see the crops with their own eyes. It is reassuring to learn that they are wasting little time in translating their faith into deeds. A well-posted lumberman who returned recently from the prairies brought with him a number of orders which persuaded him, at least, that before the fall arrived the financial stringency would be a matter of history. If the prairie dealers continue to loosen up as they have during the past fortnight it will mean everything to the manufacturers on the coast.

Conditions in Eastern Canada are dependent upon those in Central and Western Canada almost as much as are the conditions upon

the western coast. But there are conditions in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces which will assist in bringing about the return of good times. If the crops from the prairies are supplemented by good crops in Eastern Canada the return of good times will be all the more certain. Reports show that Eastern Canada crops will be splendid ones, not only in grains, but in fruits, and it looks as if the Canadian farmer, no matter where he lives, is going to have one of the best years he ever enjoyed. This being the case, lumbermen will find that if they are able to worry along during the present summer things will improve greatly, early in the fall. They will not have to wait for the arrival of winter or for the commencement of next season's trade before commencing to recuperate after the dullness which inaugurated the present season.

The pass-word for lumbermen as well as for Canadians of all classes to-day is "prosperity," and by using it as often as they have the opportunity, they will do much to bring it about.

What Makes the Difference?

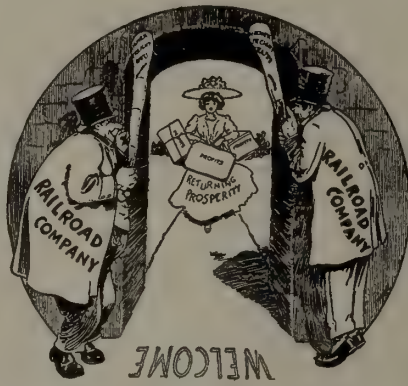
It is instructive to note the attitude taken by the railways in the United States on the matter of increased freight rates. Although in several instances freight rates on lumber have been increased, the railways recognize that they have no right to increase freight rates in general at present.

A Washington despatch says: No general increase in freight rates is likely to be made by the railways of the country in the near future, if it be made at all. Certainly nothing will be done before next autumn, and it is unlikely now that anything approximating a general increase will be attempted then.

At a recent meeting of presidents and operating officials of important railroads held in New York, it was the consensus of opinion that it would be undesirable, if not absolutely impracticable, to put into effect at this time an increase of freight rates. Opinion at the meeting was divided, but the majority inclined to the view that it would be bad policy and bad business at this juncture to attempt an increase of rates.



Helping Business?



The Reception Committee.

The Railways and their Big Stick.

A table is published below showing the changes in the recent railway freight tariff on lumber and forest products in Ontario, and illustrating the incidence of the tariff on the cities of Ontario. The railroads claim that they did not plan to increase their revenue by this new tariff and point out that there are many reductions as well as advances. It is very evident, however, to even a casual observer, that the reductions apply to a very few of the smaller cities with an aggregate population of 50,000. The rates on this comparison are those applying from the lumber producing centre of Northern Ontario for purposes of condensed analysis. A comparison is made of the rates from these points to all the cities of Ontario with the exception of Fort William, Port Arthur and Peterboro which do not show on the Grand Trunk Railway tariff.

To anyone who gives further study to the tariff it is very evident that the reductions apply from points where there is little or no lumber produced and to points where the consumption of lumber is very small. In other words whatever the railroads may argue to the contrary it is clearly evident on the face of the tariff that its result will be to largely increase the burden of freight which is to be borne by the lumber interest. The railroads have chosen the most inopportune time to endeavor to make any increase to this end, when the trade is suffering from the general business depression. The lumber interests

demand an unqualified restoration of the tariff formerly in effect, until such time as business conditons have recovered or until the railroads are able to prove that lumber does not already bear a sufficiently high rate in proportion to other commodities.

Table showing changes in freight rates on lumber effective May 1st, 1908, from the lumber producing centres of Northern Ontario, (Midland, Victoria Harbor, Waubauskene, Penetang, Collingwood, Longford, Severn, Gravenhurst, etc.) to all the cities of Ontario, (with the exception of Fort Wiliam, Port Arthur and Peterboro which are not shown in Grand Trunk Railway tariff);—with population of each city shown in index to Grand Trunk Railway time table of May 23rd, 1908:

	Popu- lation	Old rate	New rate	Change
Reductions in rate				
to Brantford....	19,763	9½	9	—½
to Guelph ..	14,000	9½	8½	—½
to Niagara Falls ..	10,000	10	9½	—½
to St. Catharines ..	11,181	10	9½	—½
to Stratford	14,000	9½	9	—½
	68,944			
No changes in rate				
to Chatham...	10,024	11	11	—0
to Woodstock ..	11,000	9½	9½	—0
to Kingston ..	20,000	11	10	—0
	41,024			
Advances in rate				
to Toronto...	262,749	7½	8	+½
to Hamilton	65,000	7½	8½	+1
to London ..	50,000	9½	10	+½
to St. Thomas ..	13,360	9½	10½	+1
to Windsor ..	15,000	11	12	+1
to Belleville	11,000	8½	9	+½
to Ottawa ..	83,370	11	12	+1
	500,479			

It is interesting to note in connection with the above figures that the Dominion Government has given cash subsidies to the railroads amounting to \$129,000,000; the provinces have contributed over \$42,000,000 and municipalities \$17,346,000. This represents a total of more than \$188,000,000, if the value of the land grants are included it would bring the aggregate to upwards of \$348,000,000. Lumber manufacturers therefore feel that they are getting the heavy end of stick from the railroads which they have helped so materially to subsidize.

Winnipeg's Lumber Contracts.

The method adopted by the city of Winnipeg in its lumber contracts is arousing much condemnation. Not only, it appears, is the citizen paying 1906 prices, but an injustice is being done to the other lumber companies, as well as to the taxpayer who has to foot the bills. Tenders should have been called in January, instead of which lumber has been ordered from the 1907 contractors at figures put in by them in December, 1906, when lumber prices were high. The salesmen, wholesalers and lumber dealers in the West are up in arms. The Winnipeg Tribune voices the situation in part as follows:

In civic circles practically the whole topic of discussion is the board of control's action in not calling for tenders for the supply of lumber for the city. It was expected in view of the fact that the city was losing daily a considerable sum of money, owing to the old Sprague contract still being used, that the board of control would have considered the question of calling for tenders and thus cut down the loss. But no action was taken.

Ald. Eggerston has for the last month endeavored to have the board of control call for tenders for the supply of lumber, but has so far succeeded in getting promises of consideration, while no action is taken.

In view of the dilatoriness of the controllers in calling for tenders, or the desire not to call for tenders, a resolution will be offered before the city council, which, if carried, will force the board of control to call for tenders at once.

Enquiries at the city hall show that the Mayor has endeavored to have tenders called for, but so far he has been overruled.

In the board of control several reasons have been given why tenders were not called for. One reason was that Mr. Sprague, the present contractor, was the only lumberman in the city who owned a mill in the city, and in consequence should be given greater consideration than any other lumberman in the city. One alderman made this statement but was asked if four or five dollars a thousand feet was not a little high preference, and admitted that the preference did seem a little stiff.

Market Correspondence

Spruce Depressed at Ottawa.

Ottawa, June 10.—The quiet air of the lumber trade in the Ottawa valley has a tendency to depress prices in all lines, but most notably in spruce. While a year ago manufacturers easily got \$20 per thousand and in car load lots, sales are now made at \$18. There is still a large quantity of last year's cut in the yards, and the prospects are that prices will weaken further. When the freight rates are taken into account the quotation on outside markets gives no assurance to manufacturers that spruce prices will become firmer in the near future. Small as the demand is in the Old Country, Ottawa valley manufacturers are unable to get any of the trade, as mills nearer to the ports of shipment can sell to better advantage.

Red pine is holding its own as well as any other products of the mill. The log run, mill culls out, brings from \$19 to \$20 per thousand. These figures are about as firm as last year. A large quantity is being sawn into 3 inch deals in widths of 7, 9 and 11 inches for the British market. The high grades of white pine show no tendency to drop in price, owing chiefly to the faith the large manufacturers have in the market when money conditions improve. There have been many sales, however, of middle class white pine shorts, strips and sidings at cut rates.

A large dealer told the "Canada Lumberman" that at the present time he would rather handle basswood than any other brand of lumber manufactured in the Ottawa valley mills. The price for the ordinary run of the log with mill culls out is remarkably steady, around \$20 per thousand, and with the mill culls out considerable is sold at \$24 per thousand. The price compares well with last year from the manufacturer's standpoint. It is expected that six or seven million feet will be shipped from the Ottawa district to Montreal, where the demand is no less active than it was a year ago. The stock of basswood is low in all the local yards, and the quantity available on the Lievre, Gatineau and other limits is not enough to supply the heavy drain upon it for Ottawa export.

The demand for birch is moderate and prices show a tendency to weaken. The shipments to England in this line, as in most others, show a decline.

Some of the Ottawa valley mills are not likely to produce more than half their output for last year. Allowing for one or two cases where manufacturers are going out of business, the disturbance caused by high water and the smaller quantity of logs taken out last winter, which in some cases affect the mill output, the quantity of lumber which will be manufactured in the Ottawa valley this summer is likely to be reduced by 25 per cent.

None of this year's cut will be dry enough for shipment for six weeks yet. Much of last year's cut has been covered with water in the yard, and if it were an active shipping season trade would suffer as a result. As it is, there is enough lumber fit for the market to meet all requirements. Only small orders are coming in from outside, and local building operations are no more than normal in extent.

One Ottawa manufacturer is putting a large quantity of 32 inch lath on the market. Much of the by-product of saw mills which formerly sold as wood is handled in this way at considerable profit. The short lath is two-thirds the length of the 4 foot lath, but it brings a shade less than two-thirds of the price owing to the extra quantity of labor and nails required in using it.

Reports from Temiskaming show that the lake has risen five inches since the north waters began to move. There is likely to be still more trouble for all the manufacturers depending on water power. The W. C. Edwards Company at Rockland and the James MacLaren Company at Buckingham are suffering serious inconvenience from the high water. The MacLaren mill resumed operations recently after being closed for some time, and now the water on the Lievre threatens the company with further interference. The logs which broke away from their boom have been estimated at about 20,000. It is not likely they will be sold, but will be sawed either by the East Templeton mill or at Rockland.

Success of the New Brunswick Drives.

St. John, N. B. June 10.—Since last writing there has been little activity in the buying and selling end of the lumber trade of this section. The feature of the season so far has been the unqualified success which has attended stream driving operations in all directions. While reports have not been received from some of the crews on the smaller out-lying streams, the principal sections of the big drives are practically all in safe water. The freshet has remained at a high level for

an unusually long space of time, and has risen considerably during the last few days. New logs from the Allegash, the St. Francis and other up-river points are running into the booms at Fredericton daily.

The shingle workers are still out, and, as at last writing, there is not a shingle machine running in St. John or vicinity. The dealers in St. John are depending entirely upon North Shore manufacturers for supplies for their customers. No overtures in regard to a settlement of the difficulty have as yet been made either by the men or by the mill owners, but both sides assert that they will stand out. The mill owners have as yet made no attempt to obtain sawyers and bunchers from outside the city. The dispute arose some weeks ago, because of the attempt of the manufacturers to reduce the wages of the sawyers and bunchers by 10 per cent., a similar reduction having been accepted by the employes of such spruce mills as are now working.

In local manufacturing circles the season has so far been an unusually quiet one. A number of the larger plants are still in idleness and there seems to be little anxiety on the part of their owners to begin operations. John E. Moore's mill at Pleasant Point began operations this morning.

At the session of the local legislature which came to an end last week, an Act entitled the Employee's Compensation Act, was passed. This act is considered as being of great advantage to the employes of manufacturing plants throughout the province, but will bear particularly upon mill owners and their help. One of the most radical features of the Act is the clause which provides that should an employe be injured through the carelessness of another employe, the employer is liable. The Act fixes the amount of liability of an employer, in a case in which an employe has died of injuries sustained while at his work, at \$1,500.

Shipments from St. John to American ports have been remarkably light all through the season. With no shingles to go forward and with none being manufactured, one of the principal lines for shipment in that direction, is a dead letter. Spruce lath are scarce owing to the late starting of the mills and only a few small shipments have been made; not more than 25 per cent. of the usual volume has gone forward to date. Dutiable lath are worth at St. John from \$2.40 to \$2.50 per thousand.

One inch, undressed spruce boards are much scarcer than usual at this time of the year. Few sales are being made, as any enquiries which have come to hand are not of a flattering nature. Such cargoes as have gone forward, which were practically all dutiable, have been put upon the market through commission houses and under such circumstances have left from \$11.00 to \$11.25 per thousand superficial feet at St. John.

There is so little doing in "American" spruce deals that to name a correct market value would be difficult. There is very little in this line offering.

The prospects for the manufacture of non-dutiable long lumber for the New York and Boston markets would lead to the conclusion that the volume will be lighter than for many years. The quantity of logs cut, during the past winter, on the American side to be sawn at local mills was greatly curtailed. Various estimates place the quantity at from fifteen millions to seventeen millions of feet, which is about one third the usual quantity. Among the mills which are now inactive are two of those which are owned and operated by Americans.

Freight rates by schooner to American ports are as follows: Boston, long lumber, \$2.50; shingles, \$.25. New York and Sound ports, long lumber, \$2.75; lath, \$.55.

B. C. Shingle Dealers Compelled to Meet Rate Cutting.

A Vancouver despatch says: Strife between the associated shingle mills and the few independents who are operating in this locality is reported to be having a limited effect on the market in certain restricted areas where the free lance mills have been in the habit of selling their product. It is declared that the independent mills have been cutting slightly under the association prices, and in order to prevent possible demoralization of the market the associated mills are, in certain instances, meeting the cut and even going a little better in order to shut out the independent product, which is comparatively small. The general market is reported to be unaffected.

A press despatch states that the British Columbia shingle dealers are vieing with each other to secure orders before the prices fall any lower. Association prices which have been ruling during the past year have been smashed right and left. The trouble culminated several days ago when a large shipment was sold in the east at \$2.10 per thousand at a time when quotations were supposed to be \$2.40. Since then large sales have been made at prices varying from \$1.80 to \$1.90.

There is no question that British Columbia shingles have fallen off greatly in price and it looks as though the Association members will at least have to grin and bear it for a time.

The British Columbia Trade

Uncertainty Prevails in B. C.

Vancouver, June 8.—Outside of an occasional sale here and there, matters are very quiet in standing timber. Agents are constantly on the look out to pick up cheap small sections which are always saleable. It has been estimated that ninety per cent. of the money being invested in timber, or which has been invested in timber in the past five years comes from the United States.

Many large holders say that they propose to let well enough alone and not load up any more. Brokers who have sold large tracts of timber state that they had numerous letters from the States in answer to enquiries regarding timber, and the money market. These letters are all pretty much along the same lines. In regard to money word comes from New York that all eyes are on the crops and the elections. The Republicans claim that should Taft be elected, the country will steady up, and if there are good crops and fair prices these two factors, political rest, and an accession to the money market, will gradually bring about better times, but even under these favorable conditions the improvement will be slow.

Should there be political unrest, however, and bad crops—in the words of one writer—"The Lord help the United States and Canada." In this period of waiting and expectancy the general tendency is to curtail, only doing what business is absolutely necessary. The over supply of lumber in Canada as well as in the Pacific States is about 40 per cent. No section of Canada or the United States foresaw the present depression, or if they did, acted upon it. In the yellow pine districts on the other side of the line prices are demoralized, and the only reason that the demoralization has not thus far extended to Canada is because these districts are too far away.

Over 35,000,000 logs were put into the water in May along the British Columbia Coast, so that while there are not as many going in, as at this time last year the surplus stock is being added to in an alarming manner. While there is little or no sale for timber many of the mills are cutting up their logs to get ahead of the toredo. They prefer to have the lumber safe in the yards, rather than to have the logs eaten by the worms. Even though they cannot sell the lumber, loggers say that while there is very little in logs at \$7 and \$7.50, they would sooner be working than remaining idle.

The lumber market shows no improvement. There are some orders being received but the volume of business is increasing very slowly. The mills are waiting as patiently as they can for the crop news from the prairies. They are now marking time. Prices are unsettled, and nothing definite can be said at present. Local builders are obtaining lumber much cheaper than formerly.

The volume of shingle business is very small. There is a little being done in the States, in extra clears at a low price. The prices of shingles have been somewhat unsettled by independent mills, but these are expected to settle down before the end of the month.

The Workman's Compensation Act.

"A man with capital is a fool to invest it where a workman's compensation Act, such as that in force in British Columbia, so imperils that capital." This statement was made by a lumberman who is one of the longest in business on the Canadian Pacific coast. Such remarks have been made repeatedly by manufacturers in this province, as well as builders, who have perhaps suffered more than any others.

The Employers' Association, organized for the purpose of protecting the interests of the employer against the unjust acts of the labor unions, has long recognized that the Workman's Compensation Act, conceived by labor unions and passed by a legislature too timid to refuse the demands of the labor unions, and kept on the statute books by the present legislature, was grossly unjust to the employer.

It was customary formerly for employes to pay out of their wages half of the insurance premium on each employe, as an insurance against loss by accident. On the passage of the Compensation Act, however, the unions notified the workmen to refuse to pay any portion of this insurance, and since that time manufacturers have been in constant peril of being put out of business, as the damages so graciously awarded to injured employes by sympathetic juries, together with the law costs, far exceed the maximum amount allowed by the insurance companies on each man employed.

Mr. Haslam, the present supervisor of scalers, who was engaged in the lumber business for a great number of years in British Columbia, saw the possibility of great injustice being done to employers of men in the woods and around the mills and brought it before the legislature some time ago. Although no action was taken, his impressions

were favorably commented upon by members of the Government. Mr. Haslam's appeal to the Government was as follows:

"I do not think that any good citizen can deny the justice of compensation for injuries sustained, but I do not think the present method of providing that compensation is good, or in the best interests of the community. There is only one road to the development of the natural resources of the country, and that is by the successful prosecution of industries, that will manufacture or change into marketable form our natural products.

"The whole of the prosperity of this province depends on the industries that are successfully carried on in it. The prosperity cannot be exclusively participated in by the employer and employe of the industry. The whole of the people will reap the benefit, and in many instances an indirect beneficiary will reap greater benefits than the direct beneficiary. This is undeniable.

"When industries are numerous and successful, the farmer, laborer, professional man, artisan, storekeeper, and every individual in the community, participates in the profits directly or indirectly from the industries. When the whole people profit by the operation of industries, is there any good reason why the whole of the people should not share the responsibility of operating them? The public do that now, to a greater extent than they think, inasmuch as the Compensation Act levies such a heavy tax on the operator that he must provide some means of meeting the obligation. This provision can only be made by an increase in prices which the consumer must pay. The amount necessary is problematical. It may be so much, or it may be a great deal more. The operator is incautious if he does not provide for the larger emergency. If it does not come along, it is to his profit. The public has paid and the operator has reaped the benefit. This is not fair and has handicapped the lumber industry in competition with lumber industries in other countries where the law does not exist.

"If our country is to prosper, we must remove the handicap from the industries. I do not mean to do away with compensation for injuries sustained, but we must provide for it in a way that is fair and just and equitable. Every man in the country should be made to pay an annual tax for the purpose. The money so paid would go into a fund under the control of the Government. Have three commissioners in each district, one appointed by the Government, one appointed by the municipal authorities, and one elected by the people. These commissioners would receive all applications for compensation, and after due investigation make the award.

"This method would remove the penalty of operating industries from the shoulders of the few, and place it on the whole of the people, as it should be placed. It would also prevent unscrupulous lawyers from profiting by the misfortunes of industrial operators and their employes. It would prevent insurance companies from receiving moneys for carrying risks that they never intended to pay, and it would give the injured compensation in as short a time as possible without having to go through the ordeal of an appeal to some other court."

Vancouver's Busy Building Season.

The building statistics of Vancouver, indicate a marvellous city growth since the first of the year, and a record percentage of increase over last year, which according to Bradstreet, is not equalled on the American continent. In January, 1908, the number of permits was 140, and the value of the buildings for which these permits were issued, was \$335,685. In January, 1907, the permits were 70 in number and their value, \$158,420. In February, 1908, the permits were 190 in number and their value \$368,225, and during the same period last year the permits numbered only 21, their value being \$49,605. In March, 1908, the number of permits was 192. An average of over seven new houses a day were started during the entire month. The total value was \$485,555. In April, the total number of permits was 164 and the value, \$1,371,260, the record month of the history of Vancouver. For twenty days of the present month 90 permits have been issued valued at over \$800,000, so that there is a chance of the record again being broken.

During May the buildings have been mostly dwellings put up hurriedly for the purpose of housing the increased population, constantly demanding homes, in spite of the innumerable rooming houses in all parts of the city. The cause of the steadiness of real estate, under tight money conditions is that, although business property is quiet, holders realize that with the enormous growth of the city, values must be maintained and go higher. It is also an opportune time to build, as wages are rather lower than formerly and lumber is somewhat cheaper, conditions which will surely change for the worse in the future, from a building standpoint.

Messrs. McGoldrick and Lammars in B. C.

J. P. McGoldrick and George A. Lammars, of Stillwater, Minn., who secured limits near Nelson five years ago and announced their intention of erecting a large mill there, are reported to be about to commence operations in British Columbia. Some disagreement arose on the former occasion with the Nelson City Council relative to a site, with the result that they withdrew, and a little later bought the interests of the Fox Lumber Company in Spokane, Wash. They did not dispose of their timber holdings in British Columbia, however, and a year or so later secured fifty-five square miles of timber on the Queen Charlotte Islands. Now they are the principals in the Adams River Lumber Company, which is constructing a large mill at Shuswap, in the interior. The foundations have already been completed for a structure 190 x 90 feet and carpenters are at work on the superstructure. The plant will cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000, the first equipment to consist of two double-cutting band saws. Next year a gang saw and resaw will be installed, and the plant will be the biggest in the interior. A townsite named Chase will be laid out, several tugs will be constructed, in short, a large industrial enterprise will be established. J. P. McGoldrick is president; Mr. Lammars, vice-president; J. A. Magee, managing director, and F. H. Crombie, treasurer. Other shareholders are John Twohey and Porter Bros., Spokane, Wash.; J. M. Deeks, St. Paul, Minn.; Grant Smith & Company, Portland, Ore., and Walter F. Lammars. The same interests also control the Adams River Improvement Company, organized to make improvements on the lake, Adams river and its tributaries, to facilitate operations. G. A. Lammars is president; F. H. Sine, Revelstoke, secretary; Otto Lachmund, Arrowhead, treasurer, and Mr. Magee, managing director. Mr. Lachmund is also secretary-treasurer and manager of the Lamb-Watson interests, with mills at Arrowhead and Kamloops.

British Columbia Lumber Should Capture Chinese Market.

W. T. R. Preston, Canadian Trade Commissioner in China, in a recent report upon the drawbacks attendant upon the introduction of Canadian lumber to the East, says in part:

Reductions to \$9 per thousand have been made in the freight rates by the Canadian Pacific Railway; but at the same time, a still lower rate has been offered by the lines sailing from the ports of Washington and Oregon, so that relatively a somewhat similar discrimination against the Canadian port prevails under this lower quotation, as when the higher rates were in vogue. Unless a standard quotation can be secured from the Canadian lines equal at all times to that which may be given by the lines sailing from the United States, or unless some other arrangements can be effected to secure favorable competitive quotations, all personal and official efforts to secure a fair share of the eastern demand for lumber for the Dominion of Canada may be regarded as a waste of time and energy.

The importance of taking this step may be more readily appreciated by the knowledge that two railways are now being constructed from Canton. One is to Hankow, a distance of 1,500 miles, and the other to Kowloon (opposite Hong Kong), about 150 miles. The former is expected to take ten years in building, but the latter will be completed within three years. Many million feet of lumber will be required in the construction equipment of these railways. There is, therefore, not a prospective, but an immediate demand for lumber—such a demand as should have a material effect upon the output of the lumber mills in British Columbia.

I have no question about the great bulk of this business going direct to Canada, if the problems surrounding the transportation rates are satisfactorily solved. And I have no doubt also, but that efforts will be made to do this outside of the usual lines of communication, if it is found to be necessary, in order to secure the business. If any other country was in the same geographical relationship to Asia that Canada occupies, there would be but little doubt about it securing the complete possession of this eastern lumber trade.

Mr. Preston concludes by urging the importance of having special representatives of Canadian lumber manufacturers resident in China, to provide direct connection with the sources of supply.

In his latest report Mr. Preston says:

Correspondence and personal interviews with the chief engineers of the railways under construction from Canton to the interior of China and also to the seaports, have not been without satisfactory results. Orders aggregating more than 2,000,000 feet, as a preliminary to greater possibilities, have already been cabled to British Columbia. The assurance has been given that if the consignments prove satisfactory this will simply be the beginning of a business that will necessarily expand to hundreds of millions of feet of all kinds of lumber within the next ten years, as well as the creation of a permanent and constantly increasing market for many decades.

It was possible to secure this order, on account of possible freight transportation outside of the ordinary channels. To have tried to

sell British Columbia lumber upon the basis of the regular freight rates would have been quite out of the question. But an option being available elsewhere, the alternative was given to the Canadian Pacific steamship service to accept the consignments and deliver the lumber at Canton at the competitive rate, or see the business go into other new channels. Wise counsels prevailed, and the Canadian line signed a contract to deliver the lumber at Canton for the same figure that was offered elsewhere.

This is about two-thirds of the rate upon which the company had previously insisted.

Trade with Orient Needs Nursing.

A Vancouver despatch to the American Lumberman says: "W. T. R. Preston, Dominion Government agent in the Orient, has made a report regarding the lumber trade, principally to Hong-Kong, which is occasioning considerable comment. The report has not yet been made public, but a friend of Mr. Preston going through Vancouver showed a copy of the report, and inquiry among the lumbermen has elicited the information that while the statements were made in good faith they were not made with a full understanding of the situation, Mr. Preston being a new man in that field. The substance of the report is that transportation lines from British Columbia, which is solely the Canadian Pacific, hinder the lumber trade between this province and the Orient by high freight charges. He quotes rates here \$1 to \$4 higher a thousand, with many instances of \$12 from Vancouver and \$9 from Portland. As a result the Oregon mills practically have the trade. Mr. Preston has not pointed out (possibly he does not know) that the large dealers in lumber in Hong-Kong are also interested in a line of boats running between Portland and the Orient, with the result that they naturally give the cargoes to their own interests. Further, it is stated that the lumber here is a little better with a little higher price, and the two combined, a trifle cheaper cost and lower freights, take the business to the American Pacific coast mills. Another point might be brought out in this connection. During the last year or two, while this business has been developing in the Orient, the lumber trade in the Canadian West has been in a flourishing condition, and the mills here have had all they could do to attend to local and domestic trade. Now, however, since there is no demand from the northwest and there is little doing, the Oriental market is occupying the attention of the mill managers, with the result that some good orders have been secured. It is expected that this business will grow, as transportation companies are increasing and further business will be needed."

Mountain Mills Experience No Improvement.

The conditions prevailing among the British Columbia mountain manufacturers are dealt with by Mr. W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in a letter to the "Canadian Lumberman." Mr. Anstie says:

"This season, mountain mills have been from two to three months later than usual in resuming sawing operations. I have recently visited in the interior and found that less than half of our aggregate sawing capacity was producing lumber. Probably, early in June, most of the mills will be running but there is every indication that the sawing season this year will be over much earlier than usual.

"Although crop conditions are most favorable and considerable immigration is coming into the country, we have not experienced yet any appreciable improvement in the demand for lumber, and I estimate that for the first five months of 1908 mountain mills have shipped less than one-third of the quantity that they sold in the same period of 1907. The last prices on the different grades of mountain lumber are about \$3.00 per thousand less than last year's quotations, and in spite of the fact that lumber has been offered away off list, a comparatively small amount of business has resulted.

"The trade in the North-West is recovering very slowly from a set back it received last year, and we look for very little improvement until a good harvest is practically a sure fact, which cannot be for at least two months yet. Most of the retail business now being done, is practically on a cash basis which has a restraining influence on trade as the farmer generally was heavily in debt last fall and has had no opportunity of bettering his financial position since. In the aggregate, mills are carrying the retailer for an immense amount of money, and it will take a good harvest to clear up old obligations and put dealers in the position of starting in with a clean sheet."

British Columbia trade with Australia is coming to the fore. A week or two ago mention was made of the report of Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian government agent at Sydney, in which he stated that particularly in New Zealand large quantities of timber would be imported, and that there was a chance for British Columbia mills to secure something. W. G. Sharpe, of Melbourne, is now in Vancouver, and his object is to buy large supplies of lumber to be shipped to Australia.

No Time for Freight Increases.

Apropos of freight rate advances, the American Lumberman says: Notwithstanding the attitude of certain eastern business men who, rightly or wrongly, are felt by others to be influenced by their intimate relations with railroad people, the commercial interests of the country are practically unanimous in opposition to the proposed general advances of rates by the railroads. We have before spoken of the action of the Chicago Association of Commerce, one of the leading commercial organizations of the country, organized primarily to promote the interests of the city which it represents. It has expanded its sphere of action until it represents not mere Chicago in a selfish way but stands for every worthy public movement, and is looking after as best it may, and with the best of intent is endeavoring to promote, the real interests of the entire country.

We may give the resolutions recently adopted by the association. They were as follows:

Whereas, The railroads are proposing an advance in freights rates upon the plea that the disturbed commercial conditions of the country have reacted upon their business to such an extent as to warrant the proposed advance; and

Whereas, Practically all business throughout the country is suffering from depression as great as, if not greater, than that experienced by the railroads; and

Whereas, It is impossible for manufacturers and dealers in merchandise to attempt, under existing conditions, to advance prices, but on the contrary they are compelled to accept material reduction in price on almost every article they make or sell, with a corresponding reduction in net profits; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Chicago Association of Commerce, that we are opposed to any advance, direct or indirect, in the rates of transportation.

American Investments in Canadian Pulpwood.

Announcement has been made in the daily press, says the American Lumberman, of the purchase of a tract of 550 square miles of forest lands in New Brunswick by the International Paper Company, thus adding to the already large holdings in that province by American pulp and paper manufacturers. This particular tract lies along the Restigouche river on the northern border of the province, all, or most of it, being in the Dalhousie district. It contains 352,000 acres of what are said to be very heavily wooded spruce lands. The title is held under a government permit or license, secured by the company from the Canadian Government on a lease for a term of years.

The International Paper Company invested heavily in spruce lands during 1907. The motive underlying these purchases is to provide against the rapid depletion of the forest lands in the United States, which evidently is expected to become so serious within a few years that the American companies will be forced to depend almost entirely on Canadian forests for their supply of raw material. The company also wishes to secure control of a supply which will permit it to make contracts at the prevailing high prices so that the unprofitable contracts on which it has been and is working may be offset. It is alleged that while the price of paper has almost trebled in the last ten years some of the International Paper Company's contracts have been held for almost that length of time and are now being fulfilled at a great loss when compared with the paper market. The president of the company, A. N. Burbank, announced that the entire output of the company's mills for 1908 has been contracted for, but that most of the contracts are at the low prices which prevailed some years ago and that the company has been unable thus far to obtain any material advantage from the present high price of its product.

The International Paper Company's mills are in Maine, New Hampshire, and, we believe, in New York. Their resources in timber on the American side of the line are extensive, but are not capable of much expansion. Maine has a very large product of spruce pulpwood but its output is believed to be at about the maximum. Conservative timber cutting policies have been adopted in Maine, so it is likely to maintain its present output for many years and, perhaps, forever, but it is not capable of the expansion which will be required to meet the constantly growing demand for wood pulp; hence the interest of the pulp and paper mills in securing reliable supplies conveniently located in Canada.

Thus far purchases of pulp limits have been confined to the more readily accessible districts of Canada. New Brunswick and Quebec are the chief sources of supply for pulp spruce at present and the purchases have been very largely in those two provinces. In Quebec holdings of spruce suitable for pulp are scattered along the St. Lawrence river and gulf all the way from Montreal to the straits of Belle Isle. Newfoundland has been invaded and it is said that no extensive bodies are now on the market there, and there is talk about exploiting the Labrador coast. In the southern portion back of the barren coast line is said to be fine spruce timber, forming a part of that continuous belt which reaches from the Labrador coast to Hudson Bay.

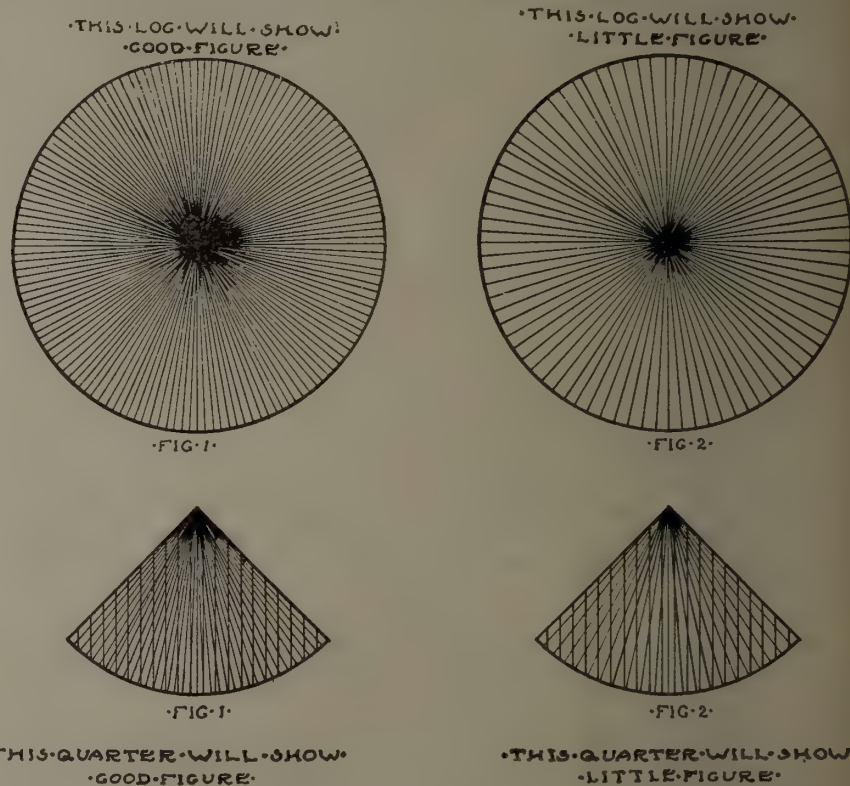
The Canadians, in the meantime, are watching this development and showing more and more disposition to put such restriction upon the export of pulpwood that pulp manufactured from its forests will be produced in Canada. There is talk in certain sections of prohibiting the exportation of pulp or of putting such a duty upon it that next in order will be the establishment of paper mills in the provinces.

Matters of this sort move rather slowly, but it looks as though the time would come within not many years when, compelled to make their pulp and perhaps their paper in Canada, the paper people would be impelled to ask for a removal of the duty on both. They are very well satisfied at present with the paper duty, which a great many people claim protects them in the making of prices not warranted by the cost of the raw material and of production. So far the paper men have been able to keep the duties intact, and it will be interesting to see whether when the time comes they will be able to have their own way in the removal of them.

The introduction of pulpwood or wood pulp or paper from Canada is not, however, the only solution. Spruce is the preferred pulp material but is not the only wood from which paper can be made. Experiment is demonstrating that almost any wood of not too hard texture can be made into a serviceable pulp. It is now being made from hemlock, cottonwood, yellow pine and a number of other woods besides spruce. Given an incentive it may be found that the supply of pulp that can be made from American woods, largely from refuse, will go far toward meeting the demand. The whole pulp and paper situation is an extremely interesting one and just now is perhaps attracting more public attention than any other involving the tariff.

Radial Lines in Quarter Sawing.

The question of quarter sawing of oak is always interesting to hardwood lumbermen. In these times when quartered stock is in demand the manufacturer naturally wants to use his biggest and best oaks in its manufacture. The result is often very disappointing. A log



of large diameter promising wide lumber and a good figure is disappointing when the work is through. Covering this point, Mr. Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, has issued a brief but interesting description of when an oak log, quarter sawed, will show good figure. Mr. Doster says:

"Questions in the past have arisen as to what angle with the grain logs should be quarter sawn so as to show a good figure and why some logs make very good figure, while others of the same diameter show very little, and some none. Note figure 1, the lines running from the heart to the sap, called 'grain lines,' are very close together. This kind of log will show good figure in almost every board.

"In figure 2, the same lines are double the distance apart, and this kind of log will show very poor figure at any angle it may be sawn. Some logs contain so few of these lines that they will show no figure even when the boards are sawn straight from sap to heart, and which occurs only where the lines are so far apart as to allow the saw to pass between and not across them. This is important to territories where timber grows rapidly, and the sawyer should become acquainted with these facts so as to enable him to pick his logs for developing the highest class quarter sawed."

United States Duty on Pulp Will Still Stay in Force.

The special committee of six members of the United States House of Representatives, appointed upon complaint of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, to investigate the wood pulp and print paper situation in relation to tariff, and with regard to an alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade, have submitted a majority and a minority report.

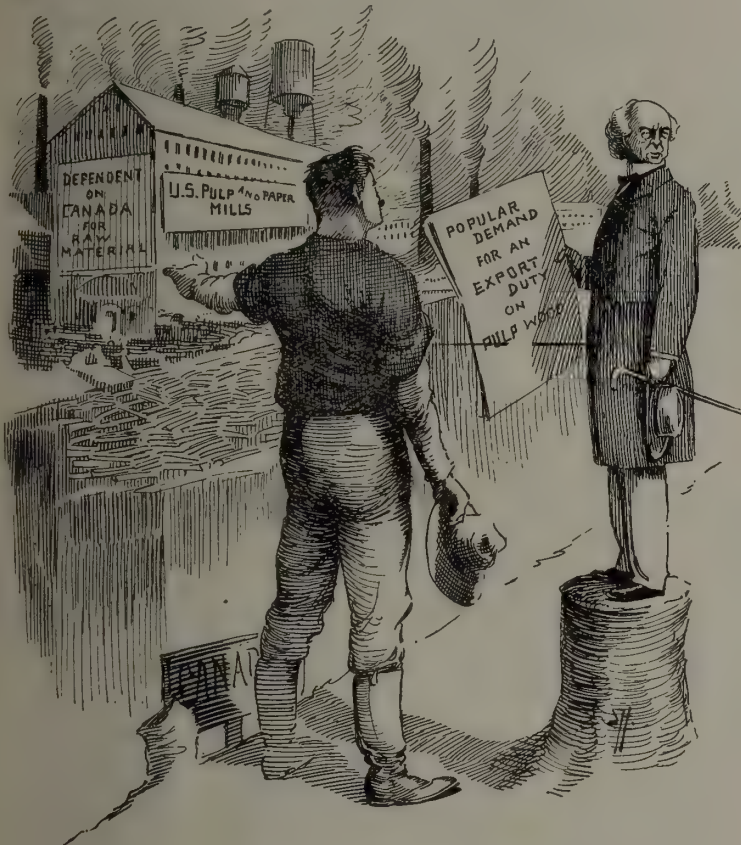
The majority report, which is signed by Representatives Mann, of Illinois; Miller, of Kansas; Stafford, of Wisconsin, and Bannon, of Ohio, is a preliminary report, and recommends that no legislation affecting wood pulp and print paper be enacted until the committee has further investigated and reported.

The minority report, which is signed by Representatives Sims, of Tennessee, and Ryan, of New York, recommends the passage of the Stevens bill, to place wood pulp and print paper on the free list.

The majority report is summed up in the following words:

"As the present price of paper would not, to any considerable degree, be immediately affected by the repeal of tariff, and as the passage of the Stevens bill in its present form might spell 'ruin' to the paper industry, and ruinously high prices for paper in the near future, your committee believes it the part of wisdom before making recommendations for positive legislation to await until its investigation has been completed and thoroughly digested.

"While there appears to have been complaint on the part of the



His Duty Is Plain.

paper manufacturers that the selling price of paper for 1906 was too low to be fairly remunerative, yet we are inclined to think it was not until the summer of 1907 that there was a general decrease in print paper prices. That a general increase was in fact put into effect in new contracts appears to be unquestioned."

To the charge of the existence of a combination in restraint of trade, the report says: "The evidence before the committee so far fails to prove any combination of print paper manufacturers to advance prices or otherwise in restraint of trade, but considerable evidence was presented which might excite suspicion that such a combination had been made and was in existence."

Under the sub-head "Removal of the tariff," the report says: "The committee is not yet prepared to make a recommendation as to the permanent policy of the United States in regard to the duty on paper and pulp, except that the committee is firmly of the opinion that the tariff on news print paper and on wood pulp should not be removed, as to paper or pulp coming from any other country or place which prohibits the exportation of pulp wood, or which levies export duty on paper pulp, or wood pulp or makes any higher charge in any way upon wood pulp or pulp wood intended for exportation to the United States.

"The evidence taken so far seems to indicate that the temporary suspension or entire removal of the present tariff would not have any great immediate effect, and if the tariff is removed at any time it should be coupled with the right to free exportation of wood pulp from the Canadian forests."

The report adds that for the American publisher to be assured of low prices for his paper, it is essential to maintain paper mills in the United States. Any policy that would give the Canadian mills the preferential advantage over the American mills in obtaining the raw material at a lower price must inevitably result in the dismantling of American paper machines and the ultimate dependence of American publishers on Canadian mills.

The committee proposes to continue its investigations during the summer, and expects to be able to present to the House at the next session of Congress definite recommendations based upon complete information thoroughly considered.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us. State number of enquiry.

583. Barrel hoops.—A firm of commission merchants in Hull, Eng., can dispose of shipments of elm, ash, or other wood hoops for barrels, 5½ and 6½ feet in circumference and shipped thirty to the bundle.

585. Broom squares.—A timber importing firm would like to hear from Canadian shippers of broom handle squares with prices c. i. f. Hull.

699. Fancy hardwoods.—A company in Dominica exporting fancy hardwoods, invites correspondence with Canadian dealers.

700. Fancy hardwoods.—A firm in Bridgetown, Barbados, desires correspondence with lumber dealers in Canada, wishing fancy hardwoods for furniture and house fittings.

701. Saw mill machinery.—A company in Berbice, British Guiana, desires catalogues of saw mill machinery from Canadian manufacturers.

703. Leather belting.—A large English firm desires an agent in Canada for the sale of leather belting.

721. Timber.—A Manchester timber merchant desires to hear from Canadian firms who cut spruce or other softwood on the rotary principle, ½ inch thick, 6 inches to 9 inches wide, and 3 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 3 inches in length.

723. Wood-pulp, etc.—A London firm of steamship brokers desires to hear from parties in Canada to whom they might be able to be of service. They are also prepared to handle shipments of wood pulp, pulpwood and other Canadian products.

726. Agent.—A North-country firm manufacturing leather belting, belt laces, and similar lines, is prepared to appoint a Canadian resident agent possessing a first class connection.

737. Paper.—A firm in Glasgow exporting printing paper to India, asks to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers from whom supplies can be obtained.

743. Wood pulp.—A firm in Birmingham possessing a connection among buyers of wood pulp—moist and dry, mechanical and chemical—and strawboard, would like to represent some Canadian manufacturer of these goods for the United Kingdom.

748. Pit props.—A firm in touch with colliery owners in Scotland and the north of England, asks prices of c.i.f. shipments of pit props to Leith or any port in the north of England. Sizes 2½ by 8 inches (top) by 2½ to 10 feet long.

761. Birch flooring.—A South African firm of timber merchants and contractors desire to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of birch flooring, tongued and grooved, ready for use. Samples of the flooring requested.

Seasoning Tests for Railroad Ties.

Mr. H. B. Eastman of the United States Forest Service has completed a series of experiments on railway cross ties. The investigations consisted of three experiments: First, tests to determine the green weight and rate of seasoning of timbers cut in different months; second, tests to determine the absorptive powers of seasoned timbers cut in different months; third, tests to determine the comparative durability of green, seasoned, and treated timbers when laid under similar conditions and with various tie plates and rail fastenings, in a test track. The average seasoning, as ascertained by the tests made at these stations, establishes the average rate of seasoning of Douglas fir for all conditions to be encountered in the Northwest.

It will be some time before the results of the tests as to durability will be known, but those from seasoning and treating are as follows:

The rate of seasoning, as affected by the position of the pile, depends largely upon local conditions.

The oven-dry weight of Douglas fir is 28.3 pounds a cubic foot. The green weight varies from 41.7 pounds in February to 37 pounds in July. The minimum air-seasoned weight reached was 31.9 pounds per cubic foot.

Two distinct forms of checks occur on Douglas fir—radial and honeycomb. Timbers cut in June, July and August are particularly subject to radial checking. Honeycomb checks both follow the curves of the annual rings and are at right angles to them; they seldom extend more than 2 inches on the radius and form small, roughly rectangular figures when seen in cross section.

Radial checks are by far the most destructive, and the practice of cutting tie and bridge timbers from Douglas fir and western hemlock during June, July, August and September should be discontinued. Furthermore, at all seasons dimension material over 6 x 6 inches should be partially air seasoned before being shipped east of the Cascade mountains.

Hewed ties peeled directly before treatment absorb more preservative than those peeled when cut, provided they have seasoned for an equal length of time.

THE WOODWORKER

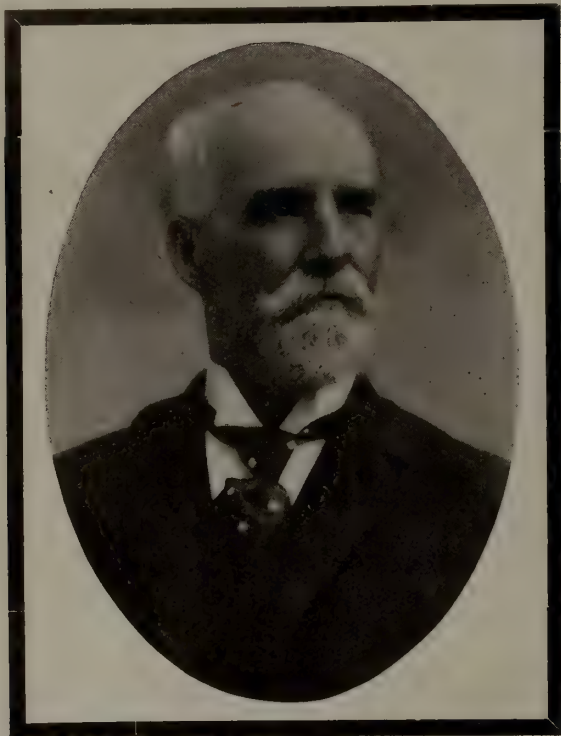
The Late John B. Pike, Chatham, Ont.

The death occurred recently of Mr. John B. Pike, president of the Pike & Richardson Cooperage Company, Chatham, Ont.

Mr. Pike was born in Raleigh township, Kent county, in 1842, and the greater part of his life was spent in Chatham.

While in the cooperage business he perfected his most important invention, the first patent hoop coiling machine in North America. His connection with the same business led to a number of other inventions, among them a hoop chopping machine and the invention of inserted teeth for circular saws.

After the lumber resources of Western Ontario became practically exhausted, Mr. Pike went into the dredging business, becoming president and manager of the Chatham Dredging Company. While in it he took a prominent part in several important drainage schemes and was instrumental in reclaiming much of the low-lying land in Kent county. Besides the Pike Drainage Works, his own plan, which included 8,000



The Late John B. Pike.

acres, he was interested in the Forbes, Dauphin & Skinner drainage works, including in all about 12,000 acres.

The Pike & Richardson Cooperage Company is one of the largest concerns of its kind in Western Ontario, possessing eight mills and controlling much of the sawmill and cooperage business.

Modern Methods in Slack Cooperage.

Modern methods in slack cooperage call for the use of the dry kiln. For many years, until quite recently, it has been the general practice in making slack staves to steam the bolts, cut the stock and then pile it under long sheds and out on the yards like lumber to dry. Slack cooperage stock should be thoroughly dry before it is jointed and shipped and sometimes requires a long while for this drying. It depends on the weather. If it is rainy weather in the spring time it may take months and months and then if the rain continues in the summer there is a chance for mildew and mould that will spoil the staves before they are dry. One of the worst features about the whole thing, however, has been the time required and the difficulty because of this of supplying material promptly when the market is urgent. The stave manufacturer had to make a guess what the market would be probably six months ahead and cut stock accordingly. If he cut a good supply ahead and the market was good, he was lucky, but if he didn't, the market would naturally wear itself out and get dull before he had his stock ready for it. With the introduction of the kiln in connection with slack cooperage manufacturing, however, one can cut the staves and in two or three weeks' time have them thoroughly dry and be able to take advantage of the high prices when they come along. It really isn't expensive, either, to operate a kiln because it doesn't take any more capital to build a kiln than it does to cut and pile on the yards a supply of staves to dry.

Canadian Turnery and Joinery Wanted in England.

Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Government representative at London, Eng., in a recent report says:

"Reference has frequently been made to the large number of applications which are received from firms in the United Kingdom seeking supplies of manufacturers of wood of various kinds.

"A short time ago we had a visit from a representative of one of the largest dealers in this market, and in the course of our interview, when discussing such general lines as handles, dowels, and similar lines which Canada is shipping to some extent, mention was made of a considerable number of articles which the company is obtaining from various sources, and of which they would welcome supplies from Canada if available.

"As many of these goods are manufactured in the Dominion, although in some cases it is understood only for the home market, I obtained a general list of the articles of which the company is a buyer, and reproduce same, as it may be of interest.

"All kinds of implements, tools, broom, mop and pick handles, shovel trees, dowels, mouldings, skewers, closet seats, wood door knobs, electric bell pushes, square wood clocks, chair seats and legs, sash pull handles, blind rollers and ends, cornice pole ends, sieve hoops, taps, towel rollers, hat racks, dairy accessories, bread platters, washboards and laundry appliances, wheelbarrows and trucks, spindles, legs and balusters, pedestals, shelves and brackets, tables and various kinds of furniture, in fact almost anything that can be made of wood.

"We understand that there is an increasing difficulty in obtaining adequate quantities of many of these lines from regular sources of supply, and although in many cases the margin of profit would be a small one, such large quantities are regularly required that the business should be profitable to the manufacturer who has facilities for producing the particular article upon a large scale, and is further well situated for obtaining cheap transportation."

Collapsible Packages.

Not only for the sake of economy in timber itself but more particularly for the sake of economy in the cost of the package, there have been repeated efforts at making collapsible packages of various kinds, which can be folded up after being emptied of their contents, and thus being reduced to smaller bulk returned at a nominal cost of freight to be again used. There have been a variety of barrels of the collapsible type, generally having the staves held together with wire in some form or other. Some are simply slot staves with spaces between and are woven in like a picket fence, in which the wire is the supporting rail. Some have the staves closely joined and held together with wire drawn in a groove around the ends of the barrel, and there are, altogether, quite a number of barrels of different types of the collapsible kind.

It is in boxes that there has been the greatest number and the widest diversity in the efforts to secure an entirely satisfactory collapsible package. There are some types that are merely a species of crate, held together with woven wire pretty much as the type of barrel referred to. There are others that are bound or held together with wire, yet some effort is made to produce a reasonably tight package. There are quite a number of these today under the general class of what is termed wire-bound boxes. There are others that have the tops and sides cleated and locked together by various means, which, when empty, can be packed up somewhat like shooks in comparatively small bulk and returned for use again. The last effort, and probably one of the most pretentious that has been made yet in this connection, is a tight package in the form of a box hinged together with wire staple hinges at the corners instead of being locked or nailed as in the regulation box. This new type of collapsible package has not yet been on the market long enough to demonstrate its value, but the promoters of it are very enthusiastic about it, and about what it will do in the saving of timber and saving in the cost of the package.

So far there are none of the collapsible packages that have been an unqualified success. Many of them have lived and found a way into the market, but there doesn't seem to be enough of them yet to seriously interfere with the volume of trade in the regulation boxes. It is evident, however, that at some time in the future one of two things must happen; we must either have more collapsible packages, or else a package must be so designed that after being emptied of the first pack can be returned, refilled with something else and shipped back again or else put to some good use that will give more value to the package and prevent its going to waste. In some classes of goods going to Africa and Australia packages are made so that when they are emptied they can be used for trunks and for various other purposes for

which they have fully as much value after being emptied as their original cost amounted to.

Consequently their use as a package becomes merely incidental. In other words, they answer a good purpose as a package while in transit and for a trunk or chest after they reach their destination.

There is a chance for a limited amount of work in this field, of course, but even with this idea broadened and used in different forms there will be quite need for what might be termed the collapsible package or some package that can be returned at a nominal expense and used again.

We are reaching a point where wooden packages cost too much to have them live so short a life, and the near future will probably see more efforts and more inventions in the way of collapsible packages than the past.

The Box Man and the Shook Trade.

One of the things that has hurt the feelings of the regulation box factory man making nailed up boxes, more than anything else is the extensive development of the shook trade, says the St. Louis Lumberman, and for quite a number of years there was actual open warfare between them. Even to-day there is more or less friction, but through meeting together at the associations they are on much better terms than they were and there are fewer open breaches. What is known as the shook trade is the direct result of magnitude in the box business. Customers who use large enough quantities of boxes to buy them in earload lots in shook form are naturally inclined to buy them that way because they can get the shook direct from the mills in the country and the mill men, because they can make some of the shook out of scrap lumber and because there is less factory cost generally, can usually furnish these shook at a small enough price as compared to boxes, that the big customer will buy them, put in his own nailing machines, and make them up at quite a saving on what it costs to buy the ready made boxes. It is natural, therefore, that the shook trade should grow wherever a customer uses enough to justify his buying in earload lots. It is equally natural, too, for the box man to feel the loss of the trade of his biggest customers and feel a certain amount of resentment toward the man that has a mill in the country and helps reduce his trade.

He probably forgets that while he losses a big customer he gains possibly a half dozen smaller ones, and also gets a lot of odds and ends of work from the big customer, all of which helps to furnish his usual fair volume of business at good prices. It was suggested by the city box factory men at one time that the mills in the country desiring to make shook would serve both the box men and themselves better by selling shook to the box manufacturer and let them dispose of them to the big customers. In other words, make the box manufacturer in the city the selling agent for the shook manufacturer of the country. Some effort was made to develop this idea, too, but it seems to have never made much headway. The shook man has gone ahead selling his shook to the big customer, and the box man has sometimes turned to making shook himself, and at other times has fought for the trade one way and another and generally has had to do without it in the end. He is really none the worse off by it, as the average box factory has as much to do now as ever, because of the development and extension of the box business, and meantime the shook trade has grown until it is probably bigger in point of volume than what is known as the box business itself. In addition to the shook trade proper there are lots of large users of box and crating material of one kind and another who buy lumber and develop their own box factories. Among these are handle manufacturers, furniture manufacturers, plate glass manufacturers, stone works, slate works, stove factories, and, in fact, a long list of manufacturing institutions that use great quantities of lumber for box crating and yet are not classed either as box manufacturers or shook men.

This really divides the box business into three classes, the manufacturing of made up boxes, the manufacturing of shook, and the making of boxes and crates by certain industries for their own use. All three are probably needed, too; otherwise, they never would have been developed, and the shook trade is just as important in the economical scheme of things as the box manufacture itself. But it seems hard at times to keep them all working harmoniously together.

Why is it that it is so difficult to keep the bit points of the average boring machine running true? Is the fault in the chucks, in the shanks of the bits or in the manner of handling the machine? There is room for both discussion and improvement on the subject of boring machines and bits.

There used to be quite a lot of argument about whether line shafting should be put up overhead or underneath the floor, but now there is quite a general tendency to put long line shafting in the junk pile and use electric transmission, with a few short countershafts to help out.

Moisture and Strength of Wood.

The United States Forest Service made some time ago a thorough study of this question. The results of its investigations are interesting and instructive. It has been found that the relation of moisture to strength follows a definite law. The strength of all kinds of wood increases rapidly with proper drying, the amount of increase depending on the species and the degree of dryness. Thus the strength of a piece of unseasoned red spruce may be increased over 400 per cent. by a thorough drying at the temperature of boiling water. But the strength decreases again as the wood re-absorbs moisture. Air-dried wood protected from the weather, and containing 12 per cent. of moisture is, according to species, 1.7 to 2.4 times stronger than when green. Drying also increases the stiffness of wood. These conclusions have been drawn from pieces of small cross-section, not exceeding 4 inches by 4 inches. Large timber requires years of drying before the moisture is reduced to the point at which the strength begins to increase. It has been found that, under normal conditions, wood fibre will absorb a definite amount of moisture. Additional water only fills the pores. It has also been found that the water which simply fills the pores has no effect on the strength. The fibre saturation points are: For long-leaf pine, 25; red spruce, 31; chestnut, 25; red gum, 25; red fir, 23; white ash, 20.5; Norway pine, 30 per cent., estimated on the dry weight of the wood. Timber that has been dried and resoaked is slightly weaker than when green.

The Time for Firm Prices.

When coopers are filled up with stock, the cutting of prices as a means of stimulating trade is certain to prove a failure and a demoralizer of business as well. It makes the cooper, who has contracted his stock up to his limit, dissatisfied, and more than any one thing tends to encourage the breaking of contracts and the violation of agreements.

Don't do it. Don't cut prices so long as the intrinsic value is there. Any manufacturer who sells stock for less than he can replace it for is making a mistake which he is sure to regret later on.

Of course it is the manifest duty of manufacturers to push business in dull seasons as well as in brisk, but there are other ways to do it than by cutting a legitimate price. Quality is remembered long after price is forgotten, and the manufacturer whose stock has reputation for high quality can usually dispose of it at a paying price if he keeps moving. Let the trade know what you have got, and if the quality is right the demand will come.

The Second-Hand Box Man.

There is a peculiar branch of wood-working that has been developed in connection with repairing and reconstructing packing boxes. What might be termed the second-hand box man usually begins with a small rip saw and cross cut, the material from some of the larger boxes being worked over into smaller ones. Of late years, since lumber has become more valuable and the prices of boxes correspondingly high, more importance has been attached to the rejuvenating and using of old boxes, and frequently in addition to the rip saw and cross-cut there is added quite a little equipment of wood-working machinery to help carry out the repairing and reworking of these old boxes. Some of the machinery is electrically driven, and at other times it is operated with a gasoline engine. Taking the country over, this has grown into quite an industry, and will probably continue to grow, unless the box manufacturers themselves give more attention to gathering up and repairing boxes which have been used once.

It is reported from Buffalo that the cooperage jobbers look on the season as pretty sure to be profitable as theirs is a trade that is not much affected by other business. If the millers and apple buyers want barrels they will buy them. Flour is not running strong, but is doing better and the prospects of apples is good. Slack stock is plenty enough now, but the cut has not been large and will have to be helped out by gum and mixed hardwoods to meet the demand. Prices are stable.

A Cleveland report says that there is no scarcity of lumber in the market. It is being freely offered from Canadian sources, and in some instances with slight concessions, but northern pine is holding to the high level. Since the first of the year there has been a weakening in the southern product of from \$3 to \$4. Considerable poplar is being used, the price ranging from \$16 to \$19.

There has been more progress in machine sanders of late years than in nearly any other line of wood-working machinery, and the man who would keep up-to-date on these things must keep reading the trade papers and studying the late catalogues of machinery houses. Probably nowhere else in the factory is there room for more saving than in sanding by machinery, if the right equipment is secured for the work.

Mr. Samuel Disston's Resignation.

Henry Disston & Sons Inc, saw manufacturers, Philadelphia, announce that Mr. Samuel Disston, who has been their secretary and general manager for many years, has resigned as such, and been appointed chairman of the board of directors. The duties performed by him in the former position will be transferred to others, but Mr. Samuel Disston will still give the firm the benefit of his ripe experience.

In 1850, Samuel Disston entered the employ of Mr. Henry Disston, who at that time employed about thirty-five men. He served his apprenticeship as a sawmaker, gaining a general knowledge of the business, and then entered the office and sometime after became the travelling representative of the firm. Travelling extensively, he became widely known, and at the present time is held in the highest esteem by the hardware trade and others with whom he came in contact. The business of Henry Disston & Sons grew rapidly and in the year 1894 Mr. Samuel Disston was made secretary and general manager of the company, which at the present time employs over 3,500 men. Their plant at Tacony covers over 50 acres, and they have branch houses at Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Memphis, Toronto, Nashville, Boston and San Francisco, as well as representatives in most of the large cities throughout the entire world.

Advancing years and ill health for the past few years made it impossible for Mr. Samuel Disston to give the close and undivided attention to business which has been his characteristic trait ever since his connection with the firm.

The retirement of Mr. Samuel Disston has changed the personnel of the management, the officers and directors composing the firm at the present time are: William Disston, president; Henry Disston, 1st vice-president; Robert J. Johnson, 2nd vice-president; Jacob S. Disston, treasurer; William Miller, secretary; E. B. Roberts, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

Chairman of Board of Directors, Samuel Disston; Board of Directors; William Disston, Jacob S. Disston, Henry Disston, Robert J. Johnson, Frank Disston, Albert H. Disston, Henry C. Disston. William Miller and E. F. Cooper.

The firm announces also that the broad foundation on which the business has been established will be strengthened wherever possible and the high reputation achieved for the quality of the Disston goods will be maintained in the future as in the past.

On May 28 Mr. Samuel Disston was tendered a banquet as a testimonial of the cordial relations existing between him and the other officials and the employes of the Keystone Saw Works, and a handsome silver loving cup was presented to him.

The Robert Bell Engine Company's Extension.

The Robert Bell Engine and Thresher Company, of Seaforth, Ont., manufacturers of the Imperial line of threshing machinery, and also saw mill machinery, have just concluded the purchase of the Coleman Works property adjoining their premises, including the buildings thereon, and some thirteen acres of land. This will give the company over 900 feet of spur siding, and ensure the very best shipping facilities.

The present buildings, comprising the Coleman works, will be immediately removed, to make room for extensions to the company's factories, the first extension under contemplation being the erection of a large and modern moulding shop, covering an area of about 100 x 350 feet; a large warehouse for finished machinery, and a number of buildings for the storage of raw materials, etc. The building at present in use as a moulding shop will be used for the storage of finished castings.

This is only a beginning of the enlargement of the factories, the idea being to add units from time to time, to provide for the company's growing business. The large acreage just purchased will be fully required to carry out the company's plans for additions to their premises in the near future.

It is reported that Mr. Allen of Vancouver, has secured the contract from the Victoria Lumber Company for the construction of two large barges, and has a crew at Chemainus preparing the ways, and getting ready to start the work. These barges are to be used by the company with those they now have, in loading lumber on steamers. In steamer loading, as a general rule, the major portion of the cargo is cut prior to the arrival of the vessel, and used to be piled on the docks, taking up a very large amount of room, and necessitating that no more than two steamers arrive at the same time. With the barges the lumber will be loaded and tallied on to the barges, and if necessary can be delivered alongside the steamer in the stream, thus placing no restriction on the number of steamers that might arrive at the same time, further than the capacity of the wharves and barges. The largest of the barges about to be built is estimated to be able to carry 800,000 feet and the other barge between 400,000 and 500,000 feet.

No Wonder He Ran.

Mabie, W. Va.—Editor American Lumberman: "A party wrote you from Vancouver, B. C., asking if a log would run faster on the river than the current. You answered him that it would not. You were grossly in error as it will run three or four times faster than the current. No doubt you have received many letters which bear out my statement, which you have not published. I have written the party in Vancouver a personal letter stating that you gave him a wrong tip and that you did not like to acknowledge your error.

Yours truly, W. H. Mabie."

This letter explains itself, and the discussion which has lasted for several months, has resulted in answers being received from all over the American continent, probably as many answering "no" as there were answering "yes." Thus unconsciously no doubt a Vancouver citizen has contributed to the gaiety of two nations, and has succeeded in propounding a question which has not yet been answered to the satisfaction of everyone. The American Lumberman, which is probably the greatest authority to-day on the lumber industry, most emphatically answered this scientific query two months ago, by stating that common sense alone was sufficient to guide anyone to the conclusion that a log could not travel faster than the stream which was giving to it its motion.

The Lumberman was subsequently deluged with letters to the effect that it was wrong in its conclusions. The Lumberman's answer to the last letter is that "The Does-the-log-move-faster-than-the-water? editor has taken to the woods."

Trade Notes and Business Items.

The British-American Lumber and Trading Company, Limited of Vancouver, wholesale dealers in lumber, has been taken over by the Lester and David Company, who will conduct the business hereafter. Mr. David was president of the old company and will take an active part in the direction of the affairs of the new concern. Mr. Ernest Walker, formerly secretary of the Fraser River Saw Mills, Limited, has accepted the management at Vancouver of the Lester W. David Company, while Mr. J. B. Ferguson, who formerly represented the British-American Lumber Company throughout the prairies, will continue in that capacity with the new company.

Baron Joseph de Hallewyn, who owns 2,000 acres of timber land in Nominigue district, was given judgment in Hull recently for \$810 damages, to be paid by the W. C. Edwards Company. In November, 1895, the Baron purchased ten or twelve lots from the Quebec Government, which had been in the Edwards Company limits. The Edwards Company, thinking that the lots were still their property, cut timber on them. The Baron sued for \$6,118, and the case dragged on from 1902 until the present time. The defence of the Edwards Company was that their lease had not expired when the property was sold, but Judge Curran, who tried the case, held otherwise.

The Robb Engineering Company, of Amherst, N. S., have recently shipped a large sawmill to R. B. Smith, Esq., of Oromocto, N. B. The mill consists of a 100 horse power tubular boiler, a 100 horse power Robb-Armstrong engine, No. 14 rotary mill, gang edger and lath. They have also received the following orders from their Western office. One 24 inch and 48 inches by 30 inches Robb-Armstrong cross compound Corliss engine, which equals 1,100 horse power, arranged for direct connection to a 750 kw. Bullock generator, for the City of Calgary. One 13 inches by 14 inches Robb-Armstrong horizontal engine. Two 120 horse power Robb-Mumford boilers.

Field Brothers, of Victoria, who are Americans, and operators in timber in British Columbia, have closed a deal in Vancouver for the purchase of fifty sections of timber at Bella Coola. They have paid in the neighborhood of \$65,000 for the entire property. The Vancouver vendors include Mr. E. S. Knowlton, who disposed of seven miles, and Mr. Cameron, who had another seven. The payments are practically all in cash. A syndicate formed by the Field people will erect a sawmill at Bella Coola within a few months to supply the demand for lumber that is expected to come with the development of the North.

The Green Mountain Lumber Company, of Holyoke, Mass., have recently entered the Canadian field and are now handling large quantities of pine and spruce in a wholesale way.

Mr. J. A. McKerchar, manager of the W. F. Huntling Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver, recently made a business trip to the prairies.

Z. C. Eldred, of Jackson, Mich., and H. R. Earle, of Detroit, are in Vancouver in connection with the closing of the deal for the purchase of fifteen square miles of limits on Vancouver Island, owned by Dr. A. P. Proctor and associates, of Vancouver. The limits consist principally of cedar and fir, and a mill is to be erected as soon as transportation facilities are afforded by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, a branch now being constructed in that vicinity. Messrs. Eldred and Earle are representatives of a Michigan syndicate.

Fred A. Sammons, a well known operator in the Grand Forks district, has been awarded a large contract for piling by the Canadian Northern Railway, and is making his first shipment of thirty-five cars. Piling and telegraph poles are easily obtainable in that part of the province, and in the immediate future the Canadian Northern will give out other contracts for the cutting of 200,000 telegraph poles, to people in the neighborhood of Grand Forks.

The Vancouver office of the "Lumberman" was favored recently with a call from Mr. D. W. Clark, of Toronto, Canadian representative of T. & W. Smith, Limited, wire rope manufacturers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Mr. Clark is now on his annual trip throughout Canada.

F. Reddaway & Company, Montreal, manufacturers of Reddaway's original "Camel" brand belting, have removed their offices to 56 St. Francois Xavier street, where they will be found in future, on the ground floor.

Prominent lumbermen are steadily going to British Columbia. H. J. Haskamp, of Duluth, Minn., had some propositions placed before him by timber holders while in Vancouver recently.

L. Hansen & Sons have established a saw mill on the Kettle river, six miles below Grand Forks. They will also manufacture fruit boxes.

S. P. Musson, Sons & Company, Barbados, report the following arrivals of lumberstuffs, under date of May 23:

White Pine.—There have been no arrivals during the fortnight, and a cargo on the spot would probably do well. Spruce and Hemlock.—Market is still fairly well stocked, and as we learn of a cargo now about due, we do not think there will be much improvement in prices just yet. Pitch Pine.—The Trn. Schr. "Stratheona" arrived on the 21 inst., from Brunswick, Ga., to our address, with a cargo consisting of 217,000 feet principally second quality, which we placed at \$22.10 round. Shingles.—The Schr. "Minnie T." from Halifax brought a cargo of 949,000 feet cedar laying, which was sold at \$2.05 for Extra No. 1, and \$1.85 for No. 1. There have been no receipts of Long Gaspé, and first arrivals should fetch a good price. Shooks.—Receipts consist of 81 bundles by the "Korona" imported for dealers account—stocks are heavy and are more than will be required this season. Wood Hoops.—No arrivals, but stocks are heavy.

The B.C. returns for timber licenses for May show a considerable decrease from the figures obtained last year. In December, for instance, the revenue from timber resources amounted to \$234,451.07, while in January it went as high as \$347,266.65. For May the figures are \$164,267. The drop in the receipts is due, of course, to the policy of the government in placing a reserve upon all unrecorded timber, thus preventing a wholesale appropriation by speculators. The revenue derived from the annual license fees still, however, continues to be very important in the provincial budget.

The detailed returns are: Timber licenses west of the Cascades, 459; timber licenses east of the Cascades, 784; coal licenses, 8; timber license fees, \$162,545; coal license fees, \$800; timber license transfer fees, \$1,272; penalties, \$450. Total, \$165,067.

The thorough workman, who works for his employer's interest, though he be a little slow perhaps, is more valuable to the employer than the one who hustles and bustles, yet does nothing very well.

Lumber Insurance Company of New York

DIRECTORS:

B. W. Arnold, Albany, N. Y.
Of Arnold & Company, Albany, N. Y.
Alger, Smith & Company, Duluth, Minn.
Spanish River Lumber Co., Spanish River, Ontario
R. K. Albright, Buffalo, N. Y.
Vice-President Buffalo Bolt Company
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President Marine National Bank
W. H. Gratwick, Buffalo, N. Y.
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President The Larkin Company
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President Pratt & Letchworth Company

Only Lumber Specializing Company regularly
Licensed by the Dominion Government

Deposit at Ottawa \$100,000.00 in Ontario Government Bonds
Capital and Surplus Paid in \$300,000

General Agent for the Dominion:

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Agent for Maritime Provinces:

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Of Merrill & Ring, Duluth, Minn., and Seattle, Wash.
Dwight J. Turner, Toronto, Ontario
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and South River, Ontario
Guy White, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Of White, Frost & White

THE E. R. BURNS FACTORY AND WORKS

MANUFACTURERS

INSERTED TOOTH }
SOLID TOOTH } CIRCULAR
CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
AND OTHER SAWS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
IT PAYS US TO SUPPLY IT

FULLY GUARANTEED

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

One writes: "We put the small circular on the mandrel on the 7th inst. and have used it since until yesterday. It started off like a top, and is in excellent condition. We put on your new 60-inch saw yesterday and it started up the best of any saw we ever put on. We are cutting large logs to-day and it cuts to perfection and must thank you for the sending of these saws in such grand condition."

We have hundreds of letters such as this.

SAW CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

REPAIRS

OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Fourteen lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A FEW CARS OF cedar posts and shingles, pine lath, clear face and better red pine and a good quantity of white pine and spruce lumber. JOHN HARRISON & SONS Co., Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound, Ont. 11

FOR SALE

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order. Write us, PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near Cartier.) 11

FOR SALE

150 M. BLACK ASH AND ELM. ABOUT 40 M. already sawn, balance can be cut as desired, address Box 617 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

For Sale

200 M. PINE BALSAM AND BALM LUMBER, cut last season. Also this season's cut, one million feet Pine and Balsam, can be sawed to order and shipped rail or boat. J. H. McNALLY, Desbarats, Algoma. 14

FOR SALE

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT, 300 M. FT. dry merchantable spruce for flooring, 1" x 4 1/2" x 10 1/2 ft.; 100 M. ft. dry spruce, shipping culls, 1" and 2" x 4" and up x 10 1/2 ft. Address "SPRUCE," B34 Board of Trade, Montreal. 12

FOR SALE

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, ABOUT TWO million feet of Red & White Pine to be sawed to order, also one million and a half Red & White Pine last season's, cut, shipping order. Address Box 52, Chapleau, Ont. 11

FOR SALE

10 cars Cedar Posts, 8 ft., 4 1/2" and up.
1 car " " " 3 to 4 in.
3 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles Clear Whites.
12 cars No. 1 Spruce Lath 1 1/2 x 4 ft.
10 cars Pine Squares 6 x 6 to 10 x 10.
5 cars 1" B. Ash C. and B.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. 13

FOR SALE

Three Hundred Thousand Feet of LUMBER. Forty Thousand Feet of BASSWOOD.

At Bannockburn, on Central Ontario Railway

Apply to

C. M. WALLBRIDGE, Madoc 12

FOR SALE

WHITE ASH DRILL POLES, 18 FT LONG x 2 1/4" diameter. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont., Can. 13

For Sale

2 Million feet Spruce
1 " " Hemlock
80 " " Elm

Will saw to order car load lots and over. Correspondence solicited.

ROBT. J. LOUGH,
30 St. John St., Montreal. 13

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED

SIX CARS OF 4 1/4 DRY BLACK ASH common and better. Apply, box 607 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 13

WANTED

200,000 feet of dry 4 1/4 Beech for early shipment. Apply box 605, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

ANY ONE HAVING HEMLOCK BARK to sell kindly correspond with JAMES H. BENEDICT, 1134 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Michigan. 12

WANTED

THREE CARS 1 1/4, 1 1/2 & 2" C. & B. BASS wood. July shipment. THE BRADLEY COMPANY, Hamilton, Ont. 13

Wanted at Once

ONE CAR OF BASSWOOD, 1ST AND 2ND or common and better, 9 1/2" and up in width. THE BARRIE CARRIAGE CO., LTD., Barrie, Ont. 12

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto. 11

WANTED—THOUSAND TONS SLABS soft wood; also 300 Standards Laths, 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" (square), any length, but must be multiple of 5". C.I.F. Liverpool. PATENT FUSE FIRELIGHTER CO., Liverpool, England. 12

MANUFACTURER WANTS

Basswood 1", 1 1/4" Black Ash 1", 2"
Chestnut 1" Sott Maple 1"
Soft Elm 1", 1 1/2" Birch 1", 2"
Pine, or Basswood Mill Culls 1"
Give amount you have and price f.o.b. cars Mill Run. Box 601 CANADA LUMBERMAN Toronto. 12

WANTED

BASSWOOD 5 Cars 1sts and 2nds, 1" x 6" and up, 10 to 16 fts.
1 Car each do., 1" x 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" 10 to 16 fts.

SOFT ELM 5 Cars 1sts and 2nds, 1" x 12" and up 13, 14 and 16 fts. a proportion of 7 and 8 fts. allowed.

CARTER STEVENS LUMBER CO., LIMITED
103 Bay St. Toronto. 12

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

POSITION WANTED

FIRST-CLASS ASSISTANT FILER WANTS position for coming season, any kind of saws. W. L. MAGUIRE, Delhi, Ont. 12

POSITION WANTED

AS BANDSAW FILER AND HAMMERER, eighteen years' experience, can furnish best of references in United States and Canada. Apply E.S. CHALUT, Portage de la Nation, Que. 11

POSITION WANTED

AS BAND SAW FILER AND HAMMERER, twelve years' experience, can furnish best of references. Box 608, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 12

WANTED

POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER BY A CAPABLE young man with three years experience in lumber office, Best of references. Apply BOOKKEEPER, Box 329, Lindsay, Ontario. 13

WANTED

POSITION AS WOODS SUPERINTENDENT by a Practical Experienced Lumberman. Strictly temperate. First class references. Apply Box 611, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

Position Wanted

EXPERIENCED LUMBERMAN; CAPABLE of entire management of large lumber business, from stump to consumer, wishes position June 1st. Address Box 609 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

POSITION WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

WANTED—POSITION WITH A LARGE concern who can afford to pay for executive ability. Have had two years' experience with steam log haulers on eight to fifteen mile haul and can take full charge of business or of any department. First class salary wanted and first class reference and service given JOHN R. STEWART, Blackduck, Minn. 20

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED YARD MAN FOR A Hamilton yard. Applications confidential. Address Box 618, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

WANTED

TWO LUMBER SALESMEN FOR WESTERN Canada; must be familiar with the trade in the territories. Apply Box 620, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 12

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO take charge of manufacturing, planing and dressing of Hardwood and Hardwood Flooring. Permanent employment to thoroughly competent man. Apply to P.O. Box 466, Montreal, stating salary and experience. 12

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO RUN A Moreau pulpwood Barker. Must thoroughly understand the work and be sober. Apply, stating qualifications and wages wanted, to H. J. NICHOLLS, Huntsville, Ont. 13

FOREMAN AND ENGINEER

AN EXPERIENCED PLANING MILL man who understands filing and hammering band saws to take charge of new planing mill at Drummondville P.Q., also an experienced engineer. Apply CAMPBELL, MACLAURIN LUMBER CO., Limited, Board Trade Bldg., Montreal. 12

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE

A GOOD SAW MILL AND THREE Thousand Acres of Timber Lands must be sold. A bargain for quick turn over. Address, Box D, Thessalon. 13

For Sale

A RETAIL YARD IN HAMILTON. OWNER will retain half interest if desired. Young, energetic and experienced man preferred. Box 619, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

STANDING TIMBER FOR SALE

ONE MILLION FEET STANDING HARDWOOD Timber for sale, with 10 M. capacity Mill Planer, Matcher, Shingle Machinery (double saws), in first-class running order. Also one-half million Lumber and Logs. Will have to be disposed of on account of illness of owner. Market for everything. Two competing railways. Good home market. Also 350 a res of land Grand chance for right man. J. C. Schlehauf, Box 873, West Lorne, Ontario. 16

FOR SALE

STEAM SAWMILL ON MAGNETEWEAN River 20 M. capacity. In good condition, Splendid shipping and piling facilities. Large amount of timber in vicinity. Pleasant place to live. Very profitable business assured. Deposit of brick clay on property, which might in connection be profitably worked. Chance of a lifetime for small investor. Apply Box 621, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

MILL FOR SALE

A STEAM SAW MILL EQUIPED WITH A Watrous Pony Band Mill, capacity 35 000 feet per day, situated in one of the best locations, and a well timbered section of the Province of Quebec. will be sold at a bargain together with 1200 acres of well timbered land, free of the Government charges, with very best facilities for shipments to United States. Can be seen at any time, but this is the best time to have an idea of the value of the location. Reason of selling death of junior party of the firm. Apply Box 600 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

FOR SALE CHEAP

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS. SUITABLE for double piling lumber. Standard gauge. Apply the CAVENTISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Lakefield, Ontario. 14

FOR SALE

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

1 30" revolving bed, double surface planer complete
1 27" revolving bed, double surface planer
1 27" divided roll, double surface planer
1 26" Cowan revolving bed, double surface planer
3 refitted 24" surface planers
1 refitted 24" revolving bed, surface planer
1 new 24" pony planer with countershaft
2 refitted 24" double surface planers
1 refitted 24" double surface planer and matcher
2 new 24" planers and matchers
1 rebuilt 24" Cowan planer and matcher
1 refitted 23" wood frame surface planer
1 new 18" Little Giant planer and matcher
1 nearly new 13" heading planer
1 refitted 12" lighting flooring machine
1 refitted 12" flooring machine
1 nearly new 24" buzz planer with countershaft
5 new 16" buzz planers with countershafts
10 new 12" buzz planers with countershafts
1 new 10" 4 side Cowan moulder complete
1 refitted 8" 3 side Cowan moulder
1 new 6" 3 side MacGregor Gourlay moulder
4 refitted sash stickers complete
1 new 44" Ober, handle and spoke lathe
1 refitted 27" wood turning lathe
1 new 24" patternmakers turning lathe
1 new 26" wood turning lathe
2 new 16" wood turning lathes
1 nearly new power mortiser
2 new No. 1 foot power mortisers
2 new No. 3 Fox, foot power mitre machines
1 new Cowan hand power mitre machine
2 new post boring machines
2 refitted horizontal boring machines
2 refitted single spindle, wood shapers
4 new two spindle, wood shapers
1 nearly new combination, roller top saw table
1 new self feed rip saw table
1 refitted variable feed, self feed rip saw table
2 new No. 1 Crescent, saw tables
1 Cowan, combined saw table and dado machine
2 new iron frame, swing cut off saws
4 nearly new variety saw tables
1 new dimension saw table
1 new Cowan door clamp with sash attachment
1 new No. 2 tenon machine with double copes
50 new No. 3 Palmer patent gluing clamps
1 refitted 24" single drum sander
1 nearly new 32" disc sander
1 nearly new Cowan filing machine

A copy of our supply catalogue or monthly stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver 13

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED

HEADING TURNER AND JOINTER. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont. 13

WANTED

GOOD SECOND LUMBER MILL CARRIAGE, medium weight, Wm. Hamilton preferred, also one small steam nigger in exchange for large nigger; would exchange good lathe mill for small engine and portable boiler and lathe for machine shop. Box S, Gravenhurst, Ont. 13

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE

W. J. McBRIDE, EXPERIENCED INSPECTOR and shipper of Hardwood and Hemlock, car or cargo lots. Thessalon, Ont. 12

ONTARIO LIMITS FOR SALE

ADVERTISER HAS FOUR HUNDRED acres mixed timber in Haliburton County. D. J. HARTLE, Minden, Ontario. 13

TIMBER NOTICE

WE CONTROL LARGE TRACTS OF B.C. Timber. Maps and descriptions furnished to interested parties. Brokers of good standing wanted to handle our timber. PRETTY'S TIMBER EXCHANGE, Vancouver, B.C. 12

Pine Timber Limit and Saw Mill For Sale Cheap

LIMIT ESTIMATED EIGHT MILLION feet and large quantity convenient to mill, could be secured cheap, situated on the Great Northern Railroad, British Columbia, Timber easy to log, short haul to mill, first class new mill, piling ground and shipping facilities, an At opening for a small investor. For full particulars write G. KENNEY, Hallerton, Que. 13

FOR SALE, IN PARRY SOUND DISTRICT, three hundred and fifty a res, well timbered with cedar, spruce, balsam, birch, basswood and hemlock. Address Box 616, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

To Hardwood Manufacturers

A CANADIAN FIRM, HAVING EXTENSIVE hardwood limits, wishes to make trade connection with English or Canadian manufacturers, handling hardwood and using broom handles, dowels and stock of such kind. Address Box 622, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 15

British Columbia Timber

TWENTY SQUARE MILES OF FINE Timber, held under twenty-one year licenses, are offered at moderate figures. About 60 per cent. cedar, balance white pine, fir and tamarac. Lot of cedar poles and railway ties. Terms, address Box 366, Rossland, B.C. 12

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER

OWN AND CONTROL ABOUT FORTY square miles of timber under lease from the British Columbia government. Will sell on reasonable terms. Splendid asset for a stock company. Willing to retain an interest in such a company. Address Box 610 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 12

RED CEDAR AND DOUGLAS FIR STUMPAGE

280,000,000 FEET FIRST CLASS RED Cedar and Douglas Fir stumpage suitable for single proposition, but will sell in three parcels. Easily logged to splendid tide-water harbor. Towage to Vancouver 50 cents per M. Exceptional safety as regards fire. Easily reached for examination from Vancouver. You deal with owners direct. For particulars, maps and prices address JUDSON F. CLARK, 1164 Pacific Street, Vancouver, B.C. 15

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS, SAW MILL,

Plant, Supplies, Mining Lots, Logs, &c.

— OF —

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Russell House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, A.D. 1908, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., by THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, the following Timber Limits, Real Estates, Saw Mill, Mining Lots, Plants, Supplies and Logs in transit, namely:—

Parcel Number 1. "Coulange Limits," comprising 156 square miles of Timber Limits on the Coulange River in the Province of Quebec, covered by Licenses Numbers 149, 150, 151 and 152 of Season 1873-74 and known as Berths W, X, Y and Z, together with certain Limit Plant, Supplies and Live Stock to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 2. "Hibou Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 20 square miles of Timber Limit on Hibou and Ignace Creeks covered by part of License No. 550 of Season 1873-74, together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 3. "Wakefield Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 8 square miles of Timber Limit in the Township of Wakefield covered by License No. 58 of Season 1873-74.

Parcel Number 4. Several Freehold Timber Lots in the Township of Wakefield.

Parcel Number 5. "Black and Dumoine Rivers Limit," comprising 26½ square miles of Timber Limit on the Black and Dumoine Rivers covered by part of Licenses Number 362 and 369 of Season 1873-74 together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies therewith.

Parcel Number 6. Real Estate, Saw Mill, Lumber Yard and Wharf at East Templeton. This parcel consists of about 208 acres more or less of Freehold and 5 acres of Leasehold land at East Templeton, P.Q. (about 8 miles below Ottawa on the Ottawa River), together with a fully equipped Saw Mill and Machinery erected thereon having a capacity of 150,000 feet per day, with Lumber yard, Wharf, Railway siding, Cars and other plant and machinery therewith.

Parcel Number 7. Mining Lots. This parcel consists of several mining lots and mining rights in the Townships of Wakefield, Buckingham, Portland East, Portland West and Derry.

Parcel Number 8. A large quantity of logs, timber, telegraph poles and ties now lying in and about the Ottawa, Coulange and Gatineau Rivers at and in transit to the above mentioned Saw Mill.

The first seven parcels above mentioned will first be offered for sale en bloc, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors. If the reserved bid is not reached, then each parcel will be immediately offered for sale, separately, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors.

Full particulars and complete descriptions of the respective parcels and the terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale and may be seen on application to the Vendors at East Templeton, P.Q., or to their Solicitors, Messrs. Gormully, Orde & Powell, No. 33 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, Vendors

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1908.

Timber Limits

FOR SALE IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC valuable Pine, Spruce and Pulpwood Limits, very large; also smaller areas. Well located. Desirable investment. Correspondence solicited. Address—

ROBT. J. LOUGH

30 St. John St., Montreal.

Re

James Gordon MacLaren an Insolvent

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, 30 Elgin Street Ottawa, Assignee of the Estate of the above-named Insolvent will receive

TENDERS

at the above address up to 12 o'clock noon of

Tuesday, 30th June, 1908

for the purchase of the

Sash and Door Factory,

PLANT MACHINERY AND STOCK OF LUMBER in yards and sheds on the undermentioned land at Hintonburg, City of Ottawa, and on the Lot on the North side of James Street, on which the office and stables, formerly in the occupation of the Insolvent, are erected, including waggons, contents of stable (other than horses), office furniture and furnishings and the interest of the Insolvent in the

Following Lands,

on which the Factory and Lumber Sheds are erected: Consisting of a block of land bounded on the north by James Street, on the east by Hamilton Avenue, on the west by Queen Street north and on the south by a lane, which said block of land is about 296 x 198 feet more or less; also

The Following Mining and other Stocks:

5,650 Shares Silver Cross Cobalt Mining Company, Limited, fully paid \$1.00 each.
1,500 Shares Inter-Provincial Mining Company, Limited, fully paid \$1.00 each.
7,500 Shares Carleton Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited, fully paid \$1.00 each.
20 Shares Beaver Valley Oil Company, Limited, fully paid \$25 each.
One Share Canadian Military Gazette Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, \$100 fully paid.
125 Shares of Reardon Rifle Sight Company, Limited, \$1.00 fully paid.
Interest in Cobalt Silver Mountain Mining Company, Limited, for which the Insolvent paid \$2,000, entitling him to 16,000 shares (when issued).

Marked cheque for \$1,000, payable to Assignee, to accompany each tender, which will be returned if tender not accepted.

Arrangements for the inspection of the property can be made with the Assignee, who will furnish further particulars and exhibit conditions of sale of the above lands.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION, ASSIGNEE,

30 Elgin Street, Ottawa.

Dated June 10, 1908.

Just Like the Melodramas.

A Vancouver despatch gives the following sensational account of the doings of some Hindoos in the West:

"Enraged because they had been reprimanded for not doing their work in a proper manner, a gang of Hindoos employed in the Columbia River Lumber Company's mill at Golden, B.C., came within an ace of committing a horrible crime one day recently, when they attempted to throw their white foreman on one of the big circular saws.

"News of this ominous outbreak on the part of the Hindoo mill hands was brought to the city by one of the men employed in the mill, who reported that the residents of Golden were very much worked up over the affair.

"The quartette who were responsible for the assault had been disobeying instructions for some

time as to the lumber being shipped. Their foreman, a hot tempered Frenchman, caught them deliberately disobeying orders in connection with some lumber being cut. He gave them a severe reprimand and threatened them with discharge. At this they became half crazed with anger, and seizing the foreman, were in the act of carrying him over to the big circular saw. Just at this juncture another young white employe in the mill came in. Nerved by fear when he saw what the Hindoos were about to do, he picked up a slab and wielded it with such effect that he laid out three of the four Hindoos, and the remaining one turned on the young lad and chased him, but he easily made his escape.

"The foreman was uninjured, but had it not been for the opportune arrival of his fellow white man, the Frenchman would have met a horrible death by being sawn in two."

Improvement in British Market.

Reports from Quebec say that there is a slight tendency towards improvement in the British lumber trade. Things are not quite so lifeless as they have been for some months past, but the improvement is only of the very slightest. Other reports state that actual business is increasing and that enquiries show a great improvement on the sluggish state of things which have prevailed of late. Most of the stocks sold have been of the commoner sorts, and in many instances further concessions in prices have been made. Just a little more life is discernible in spruce. A cargo or two is offering, shippers anticipating about \$40 c. i. f. for the usual 50-60 per cent. of narrows. Quebec spruce is beginning to move. Some fair lines have been placed at prices similar to last year's opening values.

Branding B.C. Logs.

The official brand of the British Columbia Provincial Government is being placed on all logs found in booms in the water at the present time. The branding is being done by a special corps of men in the employ of the Provincial Government, who are visiting all the principal camps and logging rendezvous in small boats.

This action is being taken by the Provincial Government in order to prevent evasion of the export duty, as only logs bearing this Government brand are allowed to be exported. All others are to be regarded as contraband. When the embargo was raised a short time ago in order that the loggers might have a chance to reduce their surplus, provision was made that only logs that were in the water at that time should be allowed export privileges. Hence the brand of the logs.

Good Prairie Business.

"By this fall coast lumbermen will have forgotten there was ever such a thing as a financial stringency." This was the hopeful opinion expressed by Mr. J. O. Thorpe, traveling salesman for Mr. J. S. Emerson, who has returned to Vancouver from the prairie country. Mr. Thorpe has had considerable experience in the lumber trade, and, figuratively speaking, knows every inch of the prairies, consequently his opinions are generally accepted.

"Here is sufficient proof," said Mr. Thorpe recently, and he exhibited a bundle of orders for large amounts. "Bad times are forgotten on the prairies," he commented. "There is every prospect for an excellent crop and settlers there are now turning in their orders for lumber that has been sorely needed all winter. If present conditions there continue, it will so affect coast lumbermen that by the fall they will have forgotten all about the stringency."

An auction sale will be held on Wednesday, June 24, in the Russell House, Ottawa, at 10 a.m., of timber berths 1 to 8 inclusive, covering the pine timber of nine inches in diameter and over at the stumps, and no other, on the whole of the Dokis Indian Reserve on the French river, Ontario. Information may be had from J. D. McLean, Secretary Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

J. C. McCORMACK

MITTS, MOCCASINS, GLOVES AND SNOWSHOES

Dealer in Raw Furs and Hides

PEMBROKE - - ONTARIO

R. SPENCE & CO.

BEECH FILE WORKS HAMILTON, ONT.

FILE AND RASP MANUFACTURERS AND RE-CUTTERS

A Trial order solicited.

Write for price list and terms C. P. MORE, Proprietor



GOOD MATERIAL at MODERATE COST

3" Tamarac, 1907 Sawing, about 8½" average width. Lengths 10/20' say 35% 10/16'. " 65% 17/20'.

Also 1" Tamarac.

For Quick Shipment 25' & 30' 6" Top Cedar Poles.

The Rideau Lumber Company Limited OTTAWA, ONT.

Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Very little can be said about the Georgian Bay district. The market is at present just exactly what lumbermen choose to make it. Prices would be fairly steady if it were not for a number of pessimists who are pulling long faces and cutting rates. All the Georgian Bay mills are working full time. But it is certain that the lumber manufactured this season will be less than last, because of the shortage of logs. Business is moving fairly steadily with an average number of orders being filled at prices which are about firm. Hemlock is a trifle easier, selling at \$18 to \$20 for 2 x 4 to 8 inch, 10 to 16 feet. British Columbia shingles are selling in Toronto at somewhat easier prices. Red pine is a bit firmer, selling at \$30 to \$32 for clear and clear faced and \$24 to \$26 for common.

Reports from Ottawa state that the lumber trade is extremely dull and that there is a tendency to depress prices, particularly for spruce, which is selling at \$18 per thousand in car lots. Last year \$20 a thousand was easily obtained. It is expected that prices will go even lower, as there is a lot of last year's cut still in the yard. Red pine is in about as healthy a condition as any other mill product. Log run, mill culls out, is selling at \$19 to \$20 a thousand. Three inch deals are being manufactured to quite an extent for the British market in widths of 7, 9 and 11 inches. White pine in higher grades is firm, as manufacturers are confident that the market will pick up. Middle class white pine is selling extensively at cut rates. There is a good demand for basswood, which is selling at \$20 a thousand for the ordinary run and \$24 a thousand with mill culls out. It is expected that the lumber manufactured in the Ottawa valley this summer will be about 25 per cent. less in quantity than last year.

Eastern Canada.

The past fortnight has been characterized by very little activity either in buying or selling. Very little manufacturing has been done and many of the larger plants are idle, with poor prospects for starting operations in the near future. Orders from American ports are very light. The late start of the mills has resulted in a scarcity of spruce lath of which the shipments are only about one quarter of the usual quantity. Owing to the strike among shingle workers, which is still in force, nothing is being done in that line and shipments have ceased. There is quite a scarcity of spruce boards undressed, but this does not help the prices, which are still pretty flat. Dutiable cargoes have been selling at \$11 a thousand at St. John. American spruce deals are so quiet that prices cannot be quoted. A falling off is expected in the quantity of non-dutiable long lumber for the New York and Boston markets.

Western Canada.

Everything is still depending upon the crop reports from the prairies. The mountain mills are only working to about one-half their capacity, and are quoting prices almost \$3 lower than those which prevailed last year. In spite of this there is a very small amount of business. The most noticeable change in the west is the falling off in the price of British Columbia shingles in which there has been a great deal of price cutting. In spite of the low prices, very few shingles are being sold.

United States.

Signs of increased activity are evident from nearly every district. From some parts the reports are quite encouraging, while from others the improvement is a trifle slow. New York despatches indicate that the return to normal conditions will unquestionably be slow. Wholesalers will be contented with a continuance of the present demand. New York stocks are ample for present requirements and wholesalers are not anxious to force their stock upon the market, as they believe they will be better off in the long run by allowing matters to drift along as they are. In Chicago the opening of the cargo trade in northern pine has put new life into that branch of the business. Several large shipments have been received there and others have been sent east by water. Prices are remaining firm on all the better grades of white pine, and shop lumber is in very strong demand. For some of the lower grades the demand is not as active as last month, but box factories are placing some good orders. Only orders for immediate use are being placed by country yards, and practically no orders for export have come in during the last fortnight.

Buffalo reports show that spruce is coming in from the upper lakes, the Adirondacks and the Virginias. It is all finding a fairly good market, and is competing strongly with white pine. The white pine dealers differ in their reports of trade, some of them getting good business on high grade stuff and the others dragging along listlessly. The Tonawandas report the arrival of many lumber-laden vessels during the past fortnight.

Great Britain.

London deliveries from the docks have been a trifle better than usual, which evidences an improvement in spot business, although not of a very marked character. It has been more in the nature of an abundance of small orders than dealing in lines of 10 stds. and upwards, to which can be attributed the increased deliveries.

Canadian spruce deals have gone very much out of favor lately. The demand is very slow for spruce. Three by nine 3rd quality Quebecs are selling in dribbles at £10 in docks, and the 2nd quality at £10 10s. per standard.

In these days of "cutting," the Riga white is largely replacing the Canadian spruce simply because of the difference in price, the question of quality always resting in favor of the spruce deal.

Although the agents for the Quebec and Montreal shippers are quoting their 9 by 9, 3rd quality deals, 11-14 fts., at £9 c.i.f., there have been no sales worth recording of late.

Riga white planks and deals are being sold in small quantities by the shippers at £9 5s. to £9 7s. 6d. c.i.f. London for 3 by 11 unsorted white, and £8 5s. for the 3 by 9 unsorted white. For 3 by 7 and 8 unsorted white from the better known productions £7 is being given, with the ends 5-9 fts., at £6 7s. 6d. c.i.f. London. However, the demand is by no means large at the moment.

The Liverpool market still shows no briskness, and has worn a tame aspect. Orders neither increase in number or volume, and are still confined to small quantities, which are needed for immediate consumption.

The position in regard to spruce is practically unaltered. The spot demand is moderate at unchanged values. To goods for future shipment, importers still look askance, and seem very loth to negotiate. Merchants are apparently waiting for the trade to return to normal conditions before they will speculate.

Two Rocky Mountain parks and Dominion Government areas include 3,450,720 acres.

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring
N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Traders Bank Building

65 Yonge Street - TORONTO



Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.
F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.

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The
Cleveland-Sarnia
Saw Mills Co., Limited

**If You Have Lumber Troubles
Why Not End Them?**

If the stock you get is not satisfactory, if the mill work is not up to the mark, if the grading is not good, if shipments are not prompt, why not end your troubles at once by sending us a trial order?

**No Dealer
Need Apologize**

for offering his customers the stock he gets from us. Our lumber is recognized as a standard. Our grades are right. "Prompt shipments" is our motto. It is very exasperating to be held up by a slow shipment of stock you particularly need. Our splendid facilities enable our customers to avoid such annoyances.

We have practically everything in White Pine and Norway, and a good large stock on hand.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.
Sarnia Limited Ontario

Special bills cut to order on short notice in White Pine and Norway, any length from 10 feet to 60 feet.
We make a specialty of Tank Stock and Silo Material, any thickness, width or length.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Fire Precautions in Construction Camps.

There is little doubt that care taken in railway construction camps would prevent a great loss of timber by fire. The Canadian Forestry Association referring to this says:

Immense as are the benefits that the Canadian Pacific Railway, for example, has conferred on Canada, it is nevertheless true that during the construction of that railway millions of dollars worth of timber were destroyed through fires originating along its right of way. And fear is now felt that the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific—running as it does in many districts, through dense forests of valuable timber—may give rise to similar destruction.

The New Brunswick authorities, accordingly, negotiated with the authorities of the Dominion with a view to the adoption of a system of efficient patrol along the lines for the purpose of detecting and putting out incipient fires; and it is now announced that arrangements have been made to have the line patrolled this summer. Along the line of the G. T. P. west of Edmonton, too, a strong patrol has been arranged for and is already in operation.

Forty years ago there was a solid forest extending from Nipigon, Ont., past Port Arthur and Fort William and westward up to a comparatively short distance from Winnipeg. But when the troops went through in 1870 on their way to Fort Garry to put down the first Riel rebellion, the country was badly burned; and in 1882-84, while the railway was being constructed, the work of destruction was finished. Even in 1884 it was possible to walk through unburnt forest for a distance of one hundred miles east of Lake Superior.

Through the Rocky Mountains and west into British Columbia a similar work of destruction went on. Instances of extensive destruction can be shown around Canmore, B.C., and also on the shores of Kicking Horse Lake, where green forests were converted by fires during railway construction into barren wastes; and these are by no means isolated instances.

Of late years more attention has been paid to this problem. Mr. John R. Booth, himself a lumberman of wide experience, in building the Canada Atlantic, placed such restrictions on his contractors in regard to burning brush and setting fires generally, that no fire of any consequence occurred during the construction of the railway; and this in spite of the fact that the road ran through what was then one of the most valuable pineries of the province. In Northern Ontario, along the lines of the Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway, which also runs in many places through valuable timber, no serious fires have occurred, by reason of constant and vigilant patrolling of the line. The Commissioners of the National Transcontinental Railway have also adopted regulations governing their employees in this matter and enjoining strict vigilance in the guarding of all fires.

Camp Cookery Delicacies.

In the early days in Michigan it was not unusual for a crew to leave for the woods equipped and provisioned for its winter's work, says The American Lumberman. Lack of finances and difficulties of transportation limited the supplies to the necessities. The provisions consisted largely of salt pork, beans, molasses, vinegar, pepper, salt and flour. Fresh beef was unknown, but occasionally one of the loggers killed a deer or bear and added variety to the monotonous fare. Potatoes were served once or twice a week more in the nature of a tonic or medicine than food. Pies and puddings and all alimentary luxuries were strangers, as were all cereals. In many cases the "boss" was cook and cookee, particularly in the smaller camps.

All has been changed. The cook is one of the important functionaries and guards with a jealous eye his domain—the kitchen. The commissary in the average northern pine and hardwood camp includes such delicacies as shortrib pork, bacon, hams (largely shoulders), cereals, rice, raisins, prunes, pickles (usually several varieties), cheese, canned fruits and vegetables, coffee, tea, and a list of articles for seasoning equal to that employed by a chef in a first class hotel. The old time loggers claim that the new crews are inefficient and lay the blame to the food, but none of the "old guard" has made a vigorous protest asking to have the bill of fare limited to the old menu, digestible only by those possessed of the robust, inexacting appetites born of open air life.

Woodsmen at a lumber camp in Greenwood, Maine, have good appetites. The cook reports that each day he makes 300 large biscuits, 150 doughnuts, 36 pies, besides baking six quarts of dry beans, with potatoes, vegetables, etc. The crew numbers 35 men.

Why Drum Flanges Break.

One of the common causes for the breaking of the flanges of drums on logging engines is the expansion of the rope. This is a cause but little understood, but repeated experiences have demonstrated its correctness. The expansion and contraction of wire rope is very considerable. In order to safeguard against accidents of this character some provision should be made for covering the line if it is to be exposed to the sun's rays, coiled on the drum for a considerable length of time. Next time you pass one of your engines idle in the woods, on a very hot day, when Old Sol is beaming down and filling the atmosphere with his refulgent rays, frying the grease out of the lines, pass your hands over the coil of rope, and you will realize what effect the expansion of the rope must exert against the flanges of the drum. This is not the only cause of drums breaking, but it is one of them, and before you swear at the engine builder, just cool off a moment and think this suggestion over. Again, you can see lines coiled on drums that are literally smoking hot. The expansion and contraction under these circumstances is, of course, very considerable. The detection of the giving away of the drum is generally observable just after starting up.

Camp Wages Were Low in May.

The Dominion Labor Gazette for May reports that during this spring's operations the employes in the lumber camps in British Columbia were receiving somewhat lower wages. The prevailing schedule, as fixed by the British Columbia Loggers' Association was as follows:

Monthly men with board included.—Per month—chef (large camp) \$65; white cooks, \$60; flunkie, \$30; man and wife as cook and flunkie, \$80; Chinese cook, first, \$35; Chinese cook, second, \$35; string teamster, \$70; teamster (two horses), \$40; signal boy, \$20.

Daily men, board \$5.25 per week.—Per day—blacksmiths, \$3.00; blacksmith's helper, \$2.00; boom man, first, \$3.00; boom man, second, \$2.50; greaser, \$2.25; faller, first, \$3.50; faller, second, \$3.00; under-cutter, \$3.50; buckler, \$3.00; wood cutter (roader), \$2.50; wood splitter, \$2.00; head skidder, \$3.25; skidroad man, \$2.00; swamper, \$2.50; donkey engineer, \$3.25; donkey fireman, \$2.50; hook tender, \$4.00; rigging slinger, \$3.00; chaser for yarder, \$3.00; chokerman, \$3.00; signalman, \$2.25; sniper, \$2.50; barker, \$2.50; knotter, \$2.50; line horse man, \$2.50; dog-up man, \$2.50; P. F. man, \$3.25.

W. E. McCord, of the Wisconsin Logging & Timber Company and the Coos Bay Lumber & Coal Company, which has a logging camp at Oak Point on the lower Columbia and extensive timber holdings at Coos Bay, reports that the company will soon close down its camp at Oak Point on the ground that better prices are expected after a while. This company has some of the choicest timber on the river and has been getting the top price for its logs, yet it is figured that the timber is being disposed of too cheaply. Mr. McCord has just returned from a trip to Wisconsin in connection with the interests of the company. He reports prospects very much improved, bankers telling him that enormous quantities of money are floating into the vaults, so that money for legitimate propositions is getting cheaper every day. At Coos Bay the company is doing considerable logging, but so far has done no active work toward opening up or developing its coal properties.

A despatch from Portland, Ore., says that logging camps along the lower Columbia have begun reducing their output or closing down entirely except where cedar or spruce is being logged. Operators contend that there is enough timber in the water to last for awhile, and to prevent a disastrous slashing of prices they are laying off men and shutting down the machinery. So far most of the larger camps are remaining in operation, but a number of smaller camps are idle. Men are plentiful and where last year the employes had a good deal to say about the management of the camps, this year the owners do most of the dictating. Still, for all that, the loggers did better a year ago than now. Fir logs are bringing anywhere from \$6.50 to \$9, cedar logs \$9 and spruce for the pulp mills as high as \$9. With the advance of cheaper labor the spruce camps are doing well.

The International Timber Company, of Campbell River, B. C., is operating five miles of logging road. The camp has an output of 100,000 feet daily. Fred H. Parks is the manager of the company.

Tea for the Camp

Perhaps the tea which you have been sending to your camp has not been giving just the satisfaction which you would desire that it should for the money that it has been costing you. If this be the case, just try for once what we can do for you in the way of teas. We have them at all prices but are particularly strong in the kinds to suit the camp, principally because we make a specialty of this class of business. Let us send you a sample lot of our mixed blend at the cost of 16½ cents, with the guarantee that if it's not thoroughly satisfactory we take it back, paying freight both ways.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

Corner Front and Scott Streets, TORONTO

Long Lean Bacon

ALL AVERAGES

Extra Short Clears

Buy Now—from Us—and you will Buy Right.

ASK FOR PARTICULARS

The MONTREAL PACKING CO., Limited, MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1878

Hanson's Woollen Mill

Hull, Que.

Manufacturers of The "Hanson" Sock and Mitt.

Nothing in the Market
to equal them for Lum-
bermen.

ALL MY SOCKS BEAR THIS STAMP



Can be obtained from any Wholesale Dry Goods House 'n Canada

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Mills & Head Office
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WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

New York City

Planing Mill, Yard & Office
MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

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ORILLIA ONTARIO

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers

Pine Doors, Veneered Hardwood Doors,
Sash, Frames, Stairs, Turnings, Ceilings,
Mouldings, "Empire Brand" Hardwood
Flooring, Pine and Hemlock (Rough or Dressed).

Milling in Transit a Specialty.

Planing, Matching, Moulding and Re-Sawing.

EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF LUMBER

is necessary to run a lumber business successfully,
and **Expert Knowledge of Insurance** is just as necessary
in order to get the best rates and conditions. We
are experts in our line, which is

INSURANCE

We maintain a staff of competent inspectors who
are at your service.

We have facilities equal to any on the continent for

PLACING LARGE LINES

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to get our advice and figures.
Why don't you give us an opportunity to quote you.

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St. James Street	7 Melinda Street	95 William Street
Montreal	Toronto	New York

Imperial Timber and Trading Co., Limited

318 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.
Canada

Export Lumber and Standing Timber

WE CAN SHIP FULL OR MIXED CARGOES OF

ALASKA PINE.
BRITISH COLUMBIA DOUGLAS FIR (COLUMBIAN PINE).
BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR.
BRITISH COLUMBIA SPRUCE.
CALIFORNIA REDWOOD (SEQUOIA).
CYPRESS.

EDGINGS

Blakely & Mireault, lumber dealers, Montreal, Que., have registered.

Lee & Plester, lumber dealers, Marshall, Sask., have been succeeded by L. G. Lee.

Beauchemin & Neault, lumber dealers, Three Rivers, Que., have dissolved partnership.

Joseph A. Michaud, lumber dealer, Notre Dame Du Lac, Que., is reported to have assigned.

The Serpentine Lumber Company, Tynehead, B. C., has been succeeded by Gibson & Robson.

The sawmill of P. Kyle, at Merriekville, Ont., was recently damaged by fire; estimate loss \$5,000.

A sawmill will be erected at Oromocto, N. B., this season. S. G. Fitzpatrick, of St. John, is said to be interested.

J. G. MacLaren, lumber manufacturer, Ottawa, Ont., has assigned to the Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

The big mill of the Elk Lumber Company, B. C., is now running at full capacity and will continue throughout the season.

Brayden & Johnson, of Salmon Arm, B. C., have bought the machinery of the Canoe Creek Lumber Company, near Kamloops.

The Oromocto Lumber Company, N. B., have started their mill at Central Blissville, N.B., and will probably manufacture about three million feet this summer.

The Cameron Lumber Company is the name adopted by the purchasers of the Taylor-Pattison mill at Victoria, formerly owned by the B. F. Graham Lumber Company.

W. B. Hadley, the well known lumberman of Chatham, Ont., attended the big Hoo Hoo concatenation held recently in the Knights of Columbus hall at Grand Rapids, Mich.

At Metabechouan, Que., in the vicinity of Lake St. John, the Metabechouan Pulp and Paper Company have decided to install paper making machines and to proceed to manufacture paper.

Gill & Fortune, lumber manufacturers, Trenton, Ont., have obtained a contract from Robert Weddell, of the same town, for about five million feet of timber required in the construction of the improvements to the western gap, at Toronto.

T. McTeigue, secretary, E. R. & L. Commission of Port Arthur, wants tenders up to June 15 for supply and delivery of 10,000 ties, tamarac and jack pine, in whole or part, standard and culls. Further particulars may be obtained on application.

It is stated that the Canadian Northern Railway will award contracts in the immediate future for the cutting of two hundred thousand telegraph poles, which will be cut on the north fork of Kettle river and other districts surrounding Grand Forks, B. C.

The Davidson Lumber Company, of Bridgewater, N. S., are again putting on a large force of men in their camps and on railway construction, having about five miles of road to build this year. Although the company have a large number of men at work, they are stated to be still in need of more, giving steady employment to all.

The Stanley Railway and Manufacturing Company will erect a woodworking factory at Ryan's Brook, N. B. It is stated that this company will take over the York and Carleton Railway and extend to the Grand Trunk Pacific, near Napiwoggan Lake, N. B., an enterprise which would certainly repay them in increased facilities.

Alderman J. C. Gibson, of Winnipeg, with whom is associated Richard Hall, an eastern financier, has bought out the Eburne Shingle & Lumber Company, about six miles south of Vancouver, on the north arm of the Fraser river. He has bought on estate of two and a half acres in the district, and will erect a \$10,000 dwelling right away. The capacity of the plant will be doubled.

The Ouatichouan Falls Pulp Company, Quebec, has been reorganized with American and Canadian capital, the former being represented by Perkins, Goodwin and Company, the well known paper dealers of New York. A. E. Dubuc, of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, will supervise the operations of the mill, which is now running, and will devote a great part, if not all, of its output to the export trade.

The Laurentide Paper Company, St. Maurice, Que., were obliged to close down for a short time, recently, but the suspension was due to the high water and floods which interfered with operations throughout that region, and not from lack of work, as had been reported. The St. Maurice river, from which the Laurentide plant derives its power, reached, during these days of suspension, the highest level in twenty years.

A despatch from Fort Frances, Ont., states that James L. Trowbridge, of Chicago, Fred L. Wessell, of New York, and G. W. Brinkeroff, of Kansas City, the latter a practical papermaker, have been investigating the water powers of the International Falls, with a view to starting the manufacture of paper. If the proposition goes through the mills will be built on the Canadian side first, unless the duty is taken off wood pulp, and afterwards the industries would be extended to the American side.

It is reported that a Canadian order was recently gotten out by the Randall Lumber Company, of Fort Wayne, comprising thirty-two oak planks 12 inches thick, 24 inches wide and 30 feet long. These were produced from thirty-two trees, each four and one-half feet in diameter at the top, and it was found possible to secure only one plank from each tree. The timbers were intended for the Canadian Government, to be used in locks in the construction of canals, their destination being Point St. Charles.

The John Carew Lumber Company's sawmills at Lindsay, Ont., were damaged by fire on June 8th to the extent of \$14,000. The flames originated in the shingle department and were confined for the most part to the saw mill. A box car on a siding-loaded with green hemlock railway ties, was burned. The yard, containing over \$50,000 worth of lumber was saved. Mr. Carew's loss will consist mostly of the delay in getting out the summer's work. Over fifty men around the mill, two boats, and several gangs of men up country are affected.

A Peterborough, Ont., despatch tells of the terrible experience of a local man in the forests of Algoma. His name is Samuel Long, and he was employed as

cook in a lumber camp in Algoma. Leaving the camp on a fishing expedition, he lost his way and for sixteen days wandered about in the woods without food. At the end of the tenth day his boots gave out and he tore piece off his trousers and shirt and wrapped them about his feet. At the end of sixteen days, on May 25th, he came to a lumber camp and was looked after. Long has a wife and family residing at Peterborough.

A number of log drivers recently arrived at Fredericton, N. B., from the headquarters of the St. John river last night and reported that eight men employed on Wm. Noble's drive for the Cushing Company, had been drowned by the breaking of a bateau while they were shooting rapids at the mouth of the Big Black river on Tuesday. Only two of the bodies have been found. Four other men lost their lives by drowning on the upper St. John river this year, making at least twelve fatalities altogether. Nineteen hundred and eight has been a record year for drowning on the drives.

Nichol Bros.' sawmill at Owen Sound, Ont., was destroyed by fire early this month. The mill was located at the western limits of the town, outside of the water works protection. It was a wooden structure and a portion was used as a planing mill. Over 20,000 feet of lumber was burned and about the same quantity saved by throwing a considerable portion into the Pottawatamias river, on which the mill site is located. The loss is estimated at \$12,000, half of which is on the mill. There was only \$2,000 insurance on the entire property. The mill was burned a few years ago and rebuilt.

An estimate has just been made of the pulp wood resources of Nova Scotia, which, excepting the province of Prince Edward Island, has less timber area than any other province in the Dominion. Six tracts, amounting altogether to 1,200 square miles, were carefully cruised, and from the data thus obtained it is estimated that with careful handling the province could produce about 2,250,000 cords per year for all time, provided no large fires were allowed to sweep over the areas. The present demand from existing mills in the province is only about 22,500 cords. Supplies can be obtained to some extent from every county, but those from which pulp wood is chiefly cut are Queen's, Shelburne, Digby, Hants and Cape Breton.

Early this month, owing to the bursting of the boom of the Patrick Lumber Company, on the Slocan river, B. C., some nine million feet of timber went out and down the river. The loss is said to be about \$60,000. The dam remained intact and is in as good shape as ever. The boom was situated about four miles from the junction of the Slocan and Kootenay rivers and about twelve miles from the Columbia river. There are several mills on the Columbia river and many logs were caught on their way down towards the ocean. The mill and boom of the company are distant some thirty miles to the west of Nelson. High water at the flood stage was the cause of the trouble.

The Yellow Head Pass Lumber Company have been incorporated in British Columbia with a capital of \$250,000. The provisional directors are A. Carney, Lester Clapp, A. B. Fenwick and Joseph Ryan. The company have large holdings of timber in the Fraser river country, amounting to over a million feet. The company have taken over the Kimberley Mining Company, and their timber limits in the Cranbrook district, having an estimated cut of over two years. Other recent British Columbia incorporations are the Barnet & McDonald Lumber Company, Limited, capitalized at \$300,000, and the Findlay River Prospecting, Timber, Land and Development Company, capitalized at \$20,000.

Much has been said of the importance of the district of northern Quebec in the pulp producing centres, and the discussion, it would seem, has awakened the pulp people to the possibilities for expansion furnished by their location, abundance of power and product, and cheap labor. Many important pulp and pulp manufacturing plants in the district are now either actually engaged in the installation of paper making machinery or have the matter under serious consideration. Foremost among these enterprises is the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company, at Shawinigan Falls, who, within the past month or so, have added new equipment to their plant, which will increase the capacity from fifty tons to eighty tons daily.

According to reports received at this office early this month from Chicoutimi, Que., the water in the river Saguenay and its tributaries has been higher this season than it has been for many years, and the loss of logs by the Chicoutimi Pulp Company has been tremendous, over one hundred thousand pulp logs having been lost by the one company, since the ice left the Saguenay. By the breaking of a boom at the mouth of the river Aulnias, 35,000 logs were lost, and by the breaking of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company's boom above the Government boom in the Saguenay river many thousands more. A number of local bateaux were engaged in the lower Saguenay, saving these logs, but the cost of this more than exceeded the original cost of the logs. The Battle Island Company, of St. Alphonse, Que., had the misfortune to have their boom broken, and about 200,000 logs got adrift, but a large number of these were fortunately recovered.

A test was made recently of the plant already erected at Swanson Bay, B. C., by the Canadian Pacific Sulphite Company, Limited, and everything worked to great satisfaction. The buildings in course of completion, besides the sawmills, designed to utilize wood better adapted for lumber than for pulp making, comprise a wharf area of over 2 acres, a blow-pit room, boiler house, digester building, screen room, machine room, sulphur storage and burning rooms. Fourteen-hundred horse power has been developed from Swanson Creek. The company, which will at present engage only in the manufacture of sulphite wood pulp, will ultimately develop a plant for the manufacture of mechanical pulp. For this purpose the horse power will be increased to 10,000, and the draft for the supply will be made upon Yule Lake, which is half a mile from the present works. The present head is 132 feet, but the introduction of Yule Lake as a motor factor will give 362 feet head.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago, in a decision by Judge Baker, has declined to reverse the lower Court and the Board of General Appraisers in the matter of countervailing duties imposed by the collector on importations of wood pulp from Canada entered by John B. Heckendorn. The wood pulp in question was manufactured in Ontario from Quebec pulp wood. It was maintained by the importer that the pulp should be exempted from the countervailing clause of paragraph 393 of the Dingley tariff. No exception was taken to the imposition of the regular duties, but the additional tax was alleged to be unlawful. In denying the contention of the importer Judge Baker says in part: "In the form of a license fee for the privilege of cutting pulp wood on public lands in the Province of Quebec 40 cents a cord is collected on what is consumed in manufacture within the Dominion of Canada, and 65 cents a cord on what is exported. Looking beyond form, we find that a tax of 25 cents a cord is imposed on all pulp wood cut on public lands in the Province of Quebec which at any point is taken beyond the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada. In its essential nature this is an export duty."

DRY STOCK READY FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

2 cars 1 x 18 to 23" panel and No. 1 Poplar.	20 cars 1 x 8 to 12" box boards Cottonwood.
6 " 1" 1st and 2nds Poplar.	19 " 1 x 13 to 17 1st and 2nds "
6 " 1" No. 1 common Poplar.	21 " 1 x 13 to 17 No. 1 common "
6 " 1" No. 2 " "	20 " 1 x 6 to 12" 1st and 2nds "
8 " 1" mill cull Poplar.	15 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 1 common Cottonwood
1 " 1 x 18 and wider panel and No. 1 Cottonwood.	20 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 2 " "
15 " 5/4 No. 1 common Cottonwood.	15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red or white Oak.
5 " 1 x 13 to 17" box boards Cottonwood.	24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red or white Oak.

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Our business is handling lumber (Hardwood and Softwood) of all kinds, lath and shingles, in car load lots.

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The market is wide and wants various.

Will you send us a list of what you want to dispose of no matter what it is and we will place it before the manufacturers most likely to use such as it is.

Our personal connection with these consumers may serve to effect a sale which otherwise might be missed.

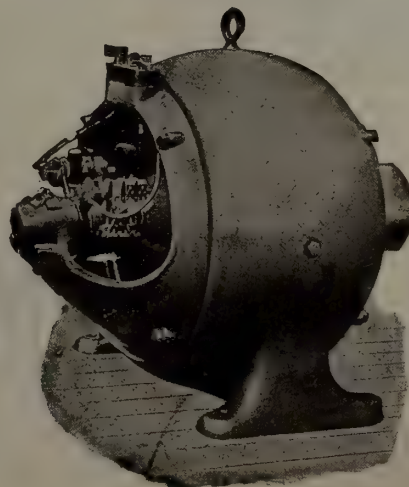
Business may result to your profit.

There is some one wanting or soon will be wanting just what you have to sell and may not know where to get it.

At Present We Want

1 car or more of 5/4" Winter Sawed Basswood.
6/4", 2" Black Ash.
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Importers and Contractors for
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Burning Sawdust and Mill Refuse.

In an article on burning sawdust and mill refuse, in "Power," Mr. C. H. Taylor says:

When starting a sawdust fire, shavings or wood are necessary, and after it is well under way and the walls are heated up, green sawdust can be made to produce a good fire. I have seen sawdust burned that the water could be squeezed out of very readily. Sawdust most always burns from the top down. What I mean by this is, the top of the pile will be covered with a mass of flame, but if this same pile is stirred up from the bottom it will be found to be green sawdust.

Care must be taken that too much draft is not used for the purpose of conveying the sawdust to the fire. If too strong a blast is used it will blow out at the fire door, or over the bridgewall, and thus in a very short time will fill up the rear combustion chamber with ashes, making frequent cleanings-out necessary. It is also liable to burn out the blow-off pipe.

There is great virtue in sawdust, 140 cubic feet of which approximately equals a cord of wood. Grates having $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch air spaces are the best to use, as by using a wider grate the sawdust is liable to fill the ash-pit and in a very short time, if not attended to, will burn out the grates.

The bridgewall should not be more than 9 inches from the shell of the boiler, and I have found it to be an improvement to have a long bridgewall. This method conducts the heat and flames along close to the shell and keeps it where it is necessary to do the most good. I have seen boilers rigged up in a positively criminal way for burning sawdust and shavings, one firm in particular having installed a battery of four boilers exactly the same as if coal were to be used. In this case all the sawdust and shavings had to be shoveled in, and notwithstanding that the fireman had a wooden shovel nearly as large as the grate, it was one continual session of shoveling. Added to this was the inability to produce steam on account of so much cold air being admitted to the fire. Fireman after fireman was hired, but all to no purpose. As a last resort a blower was installed in the mill to pick up the dust and feed the fire. Even this was a failure, as it was conducted into the furnace over the furnace door. This gave the chute an angle that delivered the sawdust at the base of the bridgewall at the back end of the grates, and after a short time it filled up to a certain extent, and most of the dust went into the combustion chamber, filling this and burning out the blow-off pipe.

It is also essential that a good draft be obtained. This was evidenced by an accident that occurred in a plant of which the writer had charge. In this particular case the sawdust and shavings were pushed into the furnace, the grates being level with the floor. The fireman gathered a large pile of fuel in front of the fire door and, opening the door, pushed it into the furnace, filling it. Volumes of smoke and gas arose from the pile, but no flame. This state of affairs existed for a few minutes, when there was a violent explosion, the fire door being thrown open and a mass of flame bursting forth, severely burning the fireman and shaking the whole battery. The combustion chamber, tubes, etc., had become filled with gas and the moment the fire began to blaze it ignited the gas, resulting in the explosion.

Pulp Enough for all the Empire.

Mr. Guy Tombs, general passenger agent of the Canadian Northern Quebec lines, recently took a trip over the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway.

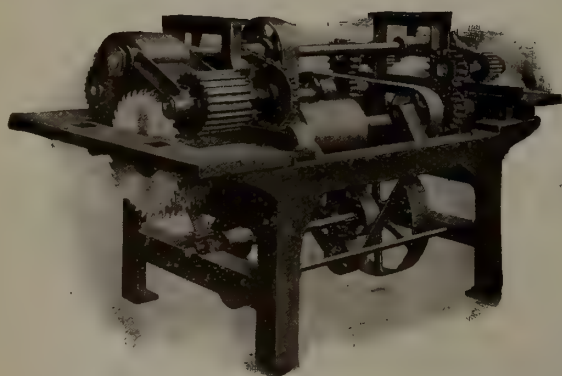
The lumbering operations of the past winter have been successful there, he said. With the present market conditions most of the cut would be converted into pulpwood instead of lumber.

There are now, Mr. Tombs said, one paper and three pulp mills operating in this section, the pulp mill at Chicoutimi claiming to be the largest in the world. It is expected that two of the pulp mills will go into paper making this summer. Plans have also been drawn up for the construction of two new plants, while others are talked of.

West of Lake St. John is the home of the black spruce. According to Government estimates there are over 600,000 horse-power available from the rivers emptying into the lake, which, with a sound forestry policy, would enable this province to manufacture paper for the whole empire.

A common mistake with table and bench saws is in making one saw do too many different kinds of work. There are different sizes of saws and shapes of teeth which work better on different kinds of work, and it only takes a moment to change saws and get the best results out of the saw rig all the time. A man has to keep a few more saws hanging on the rack, but they save time and insure better work.

SAW MILL MACHINERY



The ALLIS COMBINED LATH MILL AND BOLTER here shown is self-contained, the feed works on both ends, being driven from the arbor. The bolter and lath saws, which are 18 inches in diameter, are on one arbor. The bolter end has a 6-inch collar and the lath end a 12-inch collar. The bolter table is provided with steel fingers, which extend between the saws. The arbor is 2 15-16 inches in diameter; pulley 12 x 13 inches. The arbor boxes are provided with water chambers. This machine has saw teeth feed rolls on the bolter end and fluted press rolls. The lath end is provided with saw tooth feed and press rolls, all being driven. Speed of arbor, 2,000 revolutions per minute. Floor space, 3 ft. x 6 ft. Lath mills and bolters combined and separately are described in Bulletin 1704, which will be sent on application to our nearest sales office.

ALLIS-CHALMERS-BULLOCK LIMITED

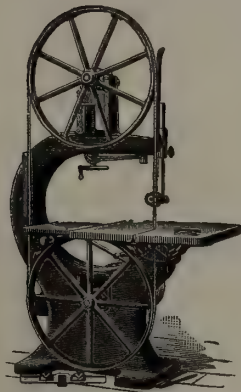
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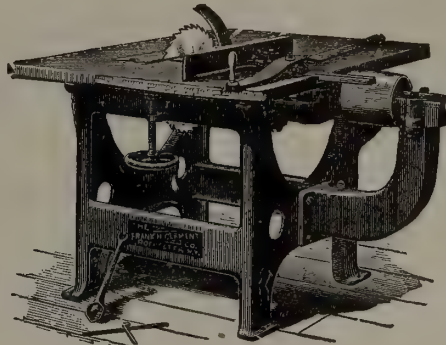
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BAND SAWS
In All Sizes For Every Requirement

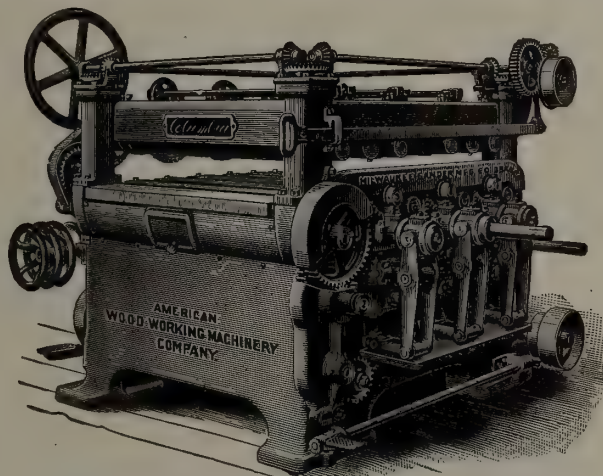


38-inch BAND SAW
Light Easy-Running

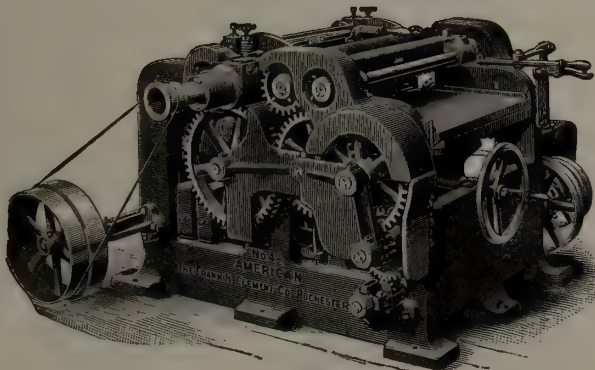


IRON FRAME RIP SAW
Rips to 5 inches thick and 25 inches wide.

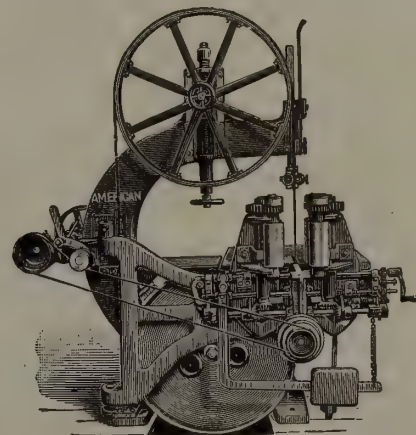
RIP AND CUT-OFF SAWS
For Heavy or Light Work.



THREE DRUM EIGHT ROLL SANDER
Built in sizes to work from 30 to 84 inches wide.
Strong Feed. Easy Control. Rigid.



SINGLE SURFACE PLANER
Built in sizes to work from 24 to 36 inches wide by 7 inches thick.
Double Belted Cutter Head. Quick Adjustments.
Easy Control.



COMBINED SCROLL AND RESAW
A handy machine for general work.
Feed Works Quickly Removable.

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X X B. C. Cedar	2.25
X X X Dimension	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 White Pine	\$4.50
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THE PREVAILING PRICES, PER 1M FEET, FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER ARE:—	
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3" " " "	75.00
4" " " "	78.00
5" " " "	80.00
6" " " "	82.00
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Uppers 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, and 2	40.00
2 1/2 in.	42.00
2 3/4 in.	44.00
3 in.	46.00
3 1/4 in.	48.00
3 1/2 in.	50.00
3 3/4 in.	52.00
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31 3/4 in.	276.00
32 in.	278.00
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80 3/4 in.	668.00
81 in.	670.00
81 1/4 in.	672.00
81 1/2 in.	674.00
81 3/4 in.	676.00
82 in.	678.00
82 1/4 in.	680.00
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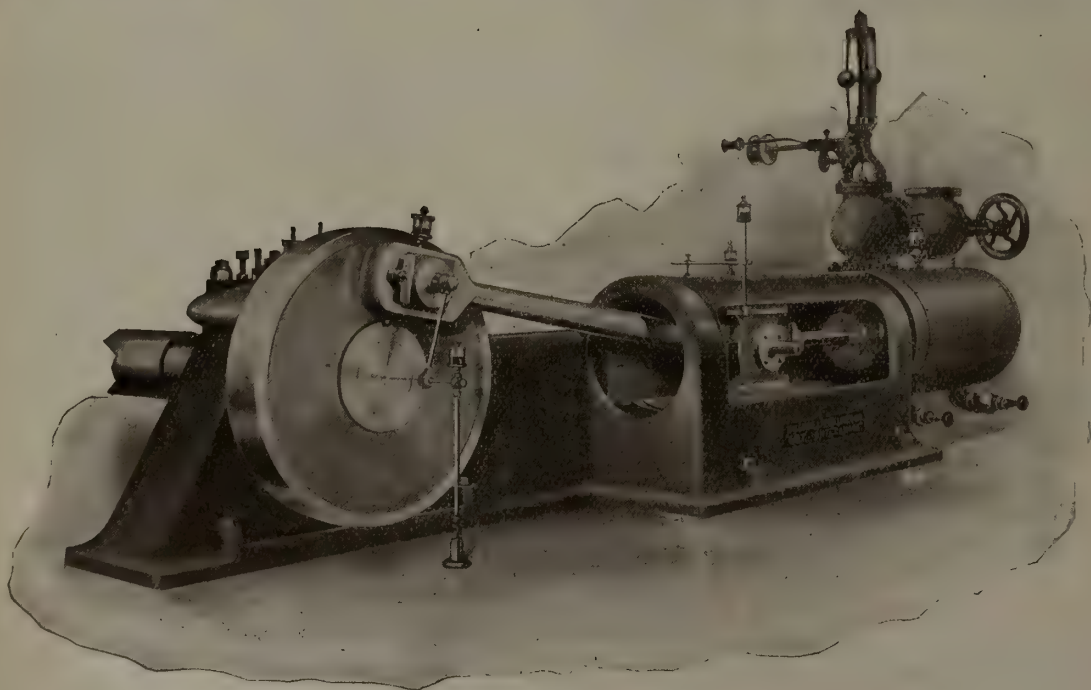
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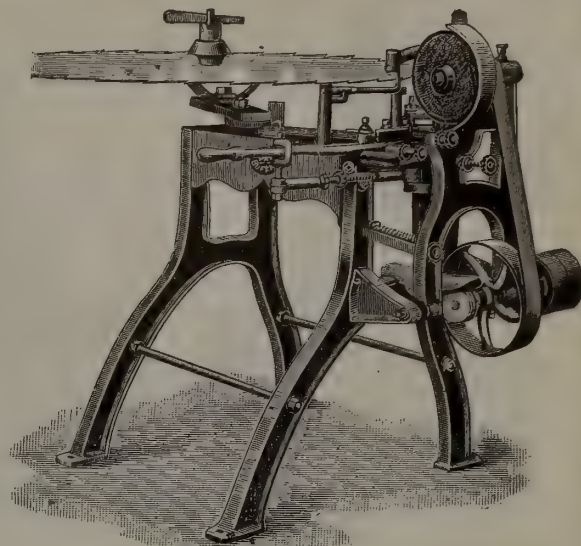
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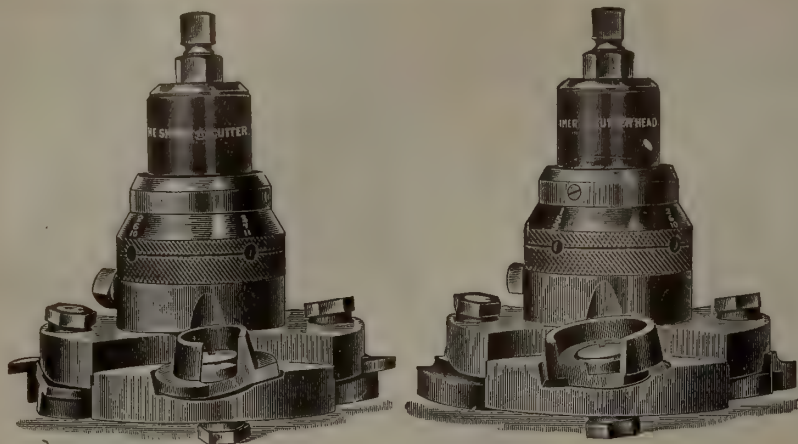
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on your matcher or moulder will convince you of their ability to produce neatly formed single tongue and groove flooring in sufficient quality to make their use interesting. The cross-grain and the knot take better finish by reason of the alternate clearance cut, for making of which these tools embody special features.

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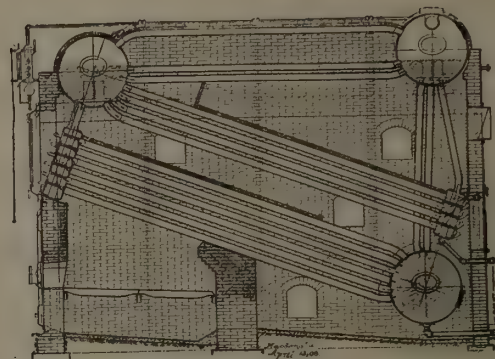
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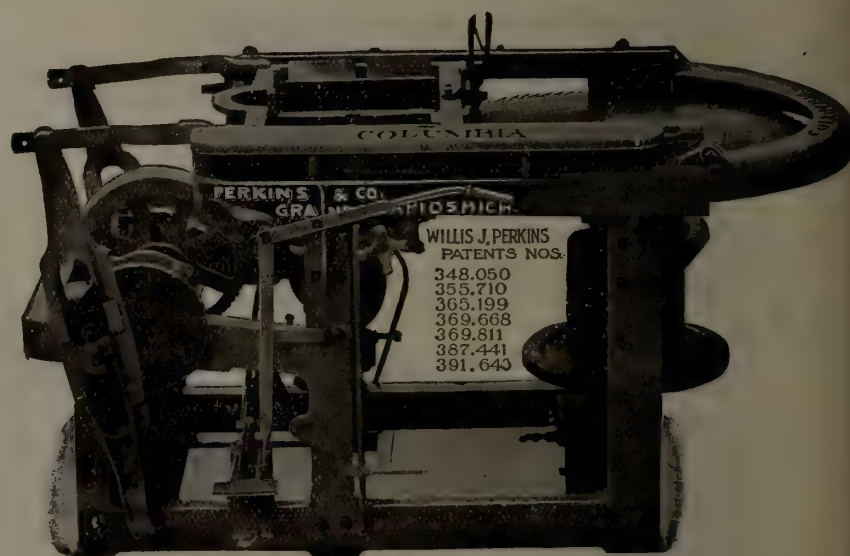
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What's the use letting your slabs, boards, and other odds and ends find their way to the refuse pile when this machine will convert them into shingles at a handsome profit? The spalting attachment on the

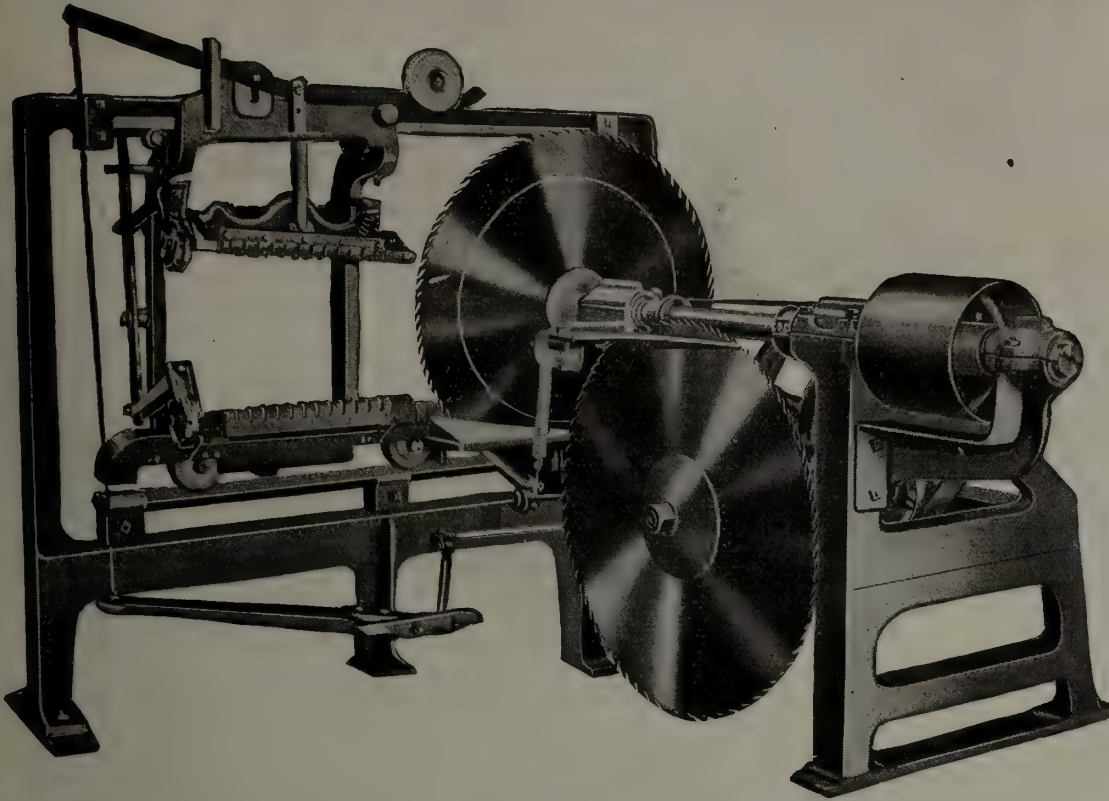
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is for just that purpose, and many's the dollar that's being made from refuse that formerly found its way to the boiler.

In any clime, in any wood, the Columbia is the shingle producing machine par excellence. Catalogue and details await your name and address.

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Iron Frame "Simplex" Shingle Machine



IN this, our latest design of Shingle Machine, we have incorporated all the advantages contained in our wood frame "Simplex" and added several improvements.

The arbor has been made heavier and a third bearing added to support it outside the driving pulley. The method of putting lead in the saw arbor has been greatly improved. This is now done by swinging on a centre directly under the saw the whole frame which carries the arbor. Thus the alignment of the bearings is not in any way affected and there will be no danger of hot bearings after the lead has been changed. The change may be made while the machine is running and without stopping the carriage.

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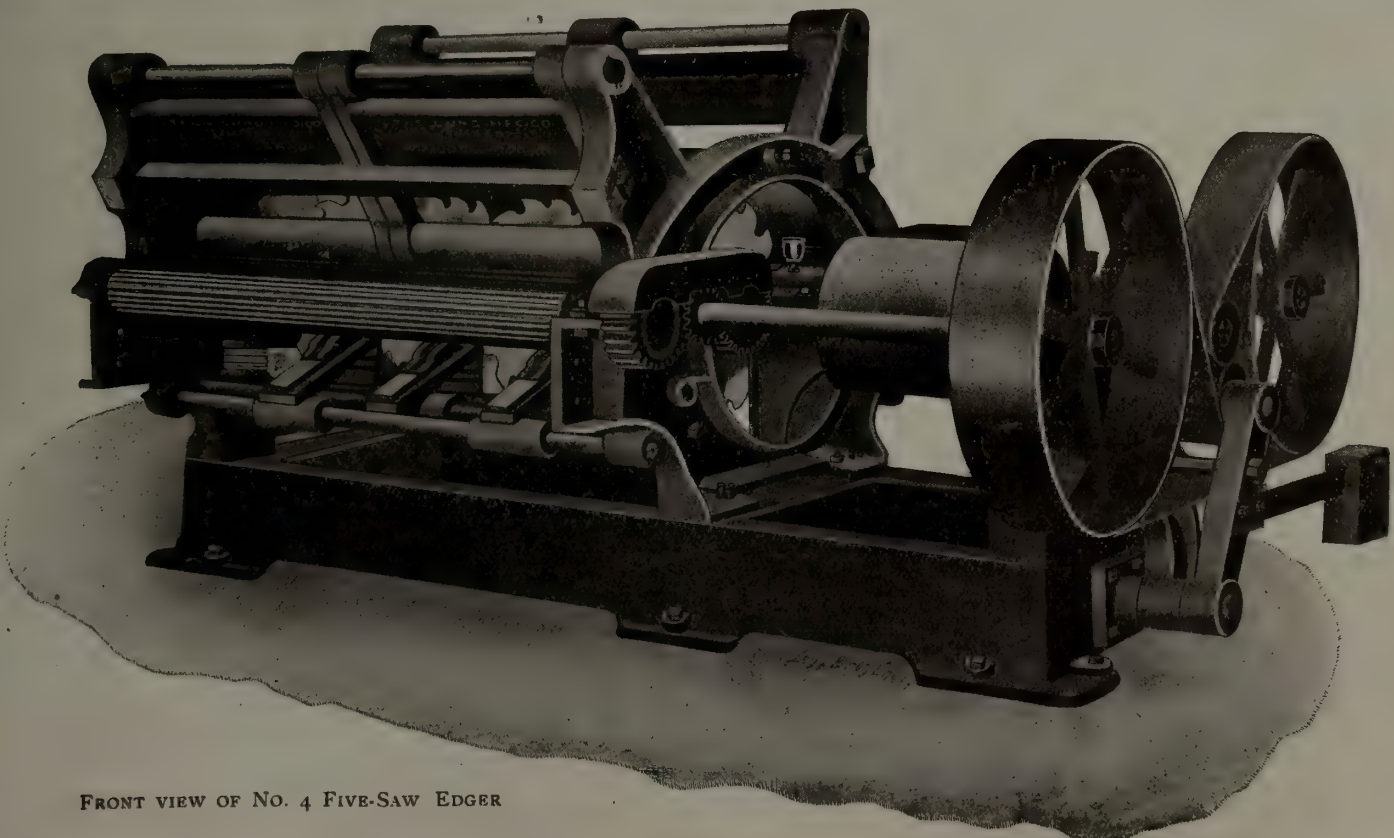
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FRONT VIEW OF NO. 4 FIVE-SAW EDGER

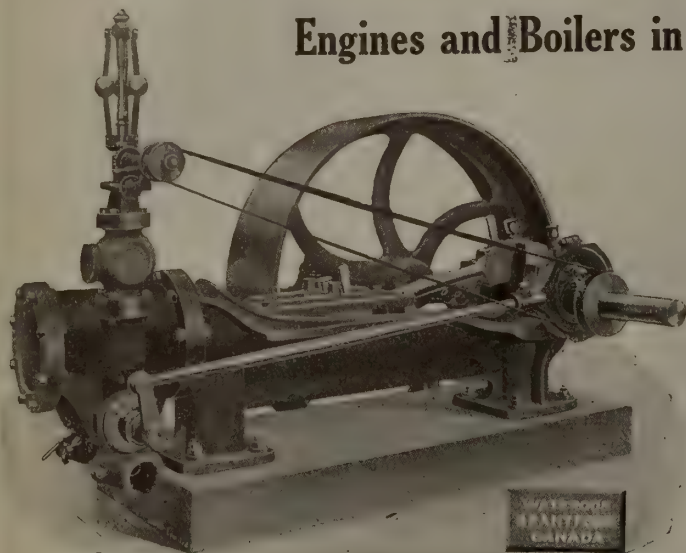
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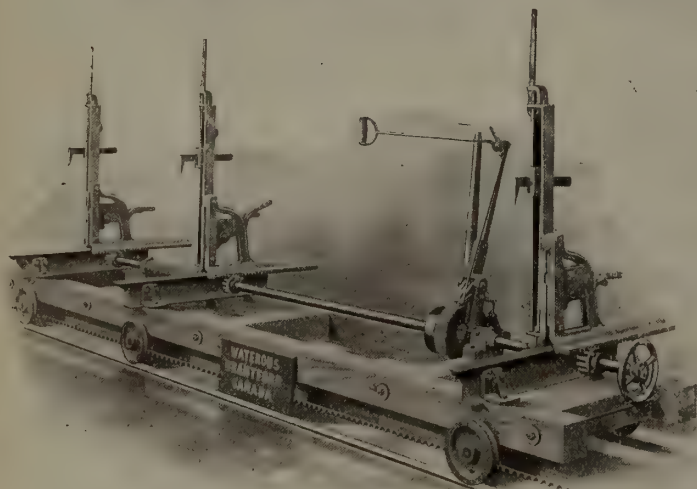
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60 x 14 "
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30 H.P. Locomotive
40 " "
50 " "



STANDARD TUBULAR STATIONARY BOILER

Built from 18 to 150 H.P.

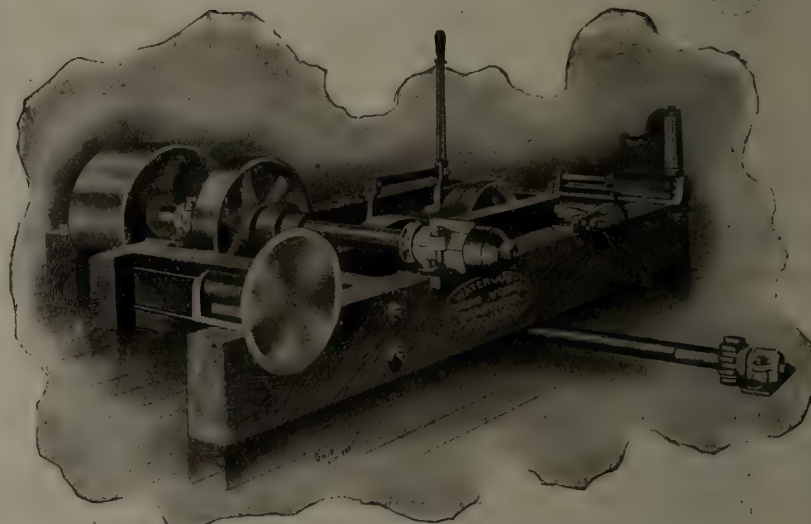


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Has three girder steel log seats, with red pine frame strongly bolted together. Axles run in reservoir oil bearings. Each log seat is fitted with lever dog. Ratchet set works to set over log.

All carriages have V and flat wheels, former running on rolled steel V track medium section, planed true and made straight to endure carriage running true.

This carriage is suitable for mills cutting up to 12,000 ft. per day, from logs up to 40-in. diameter. It is thoroughly well built of first class material and design.



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Takes Saw up to 52-in. diameter. The frame is made from selected timber and firmly bolted, is light but strong. The friction feed works have 4-in. face frictions, forged steel mandrel, driving pulley, Waterous turn down timber guage, improved saw guide, etc.



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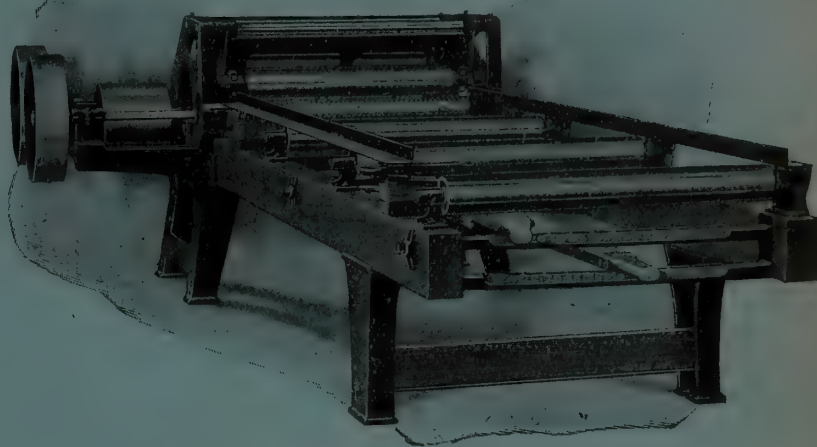
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gives your lumber STRAIGHT AND PARALLEL EDGES and reduces it to STANDARD WIDTHS, while

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SQUARES THE ENDS, removing the waste, saving freight, improving its looks and making the lumber of standard lengths.



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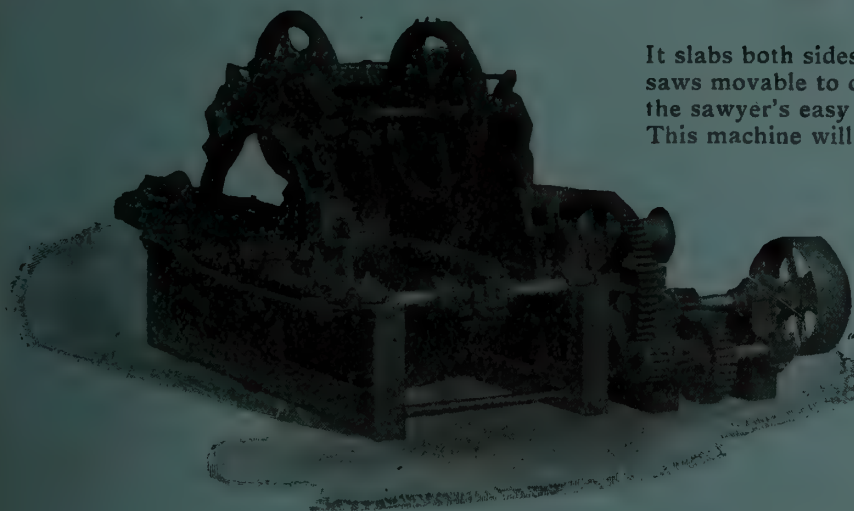
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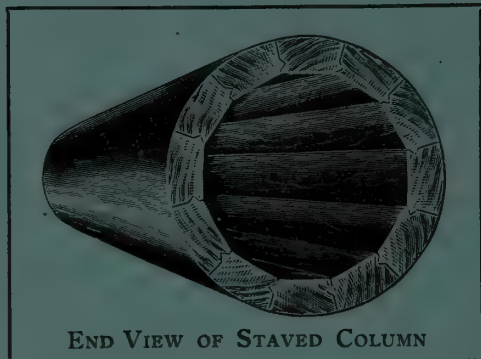
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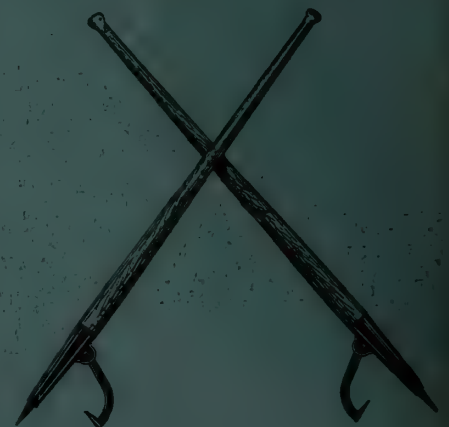


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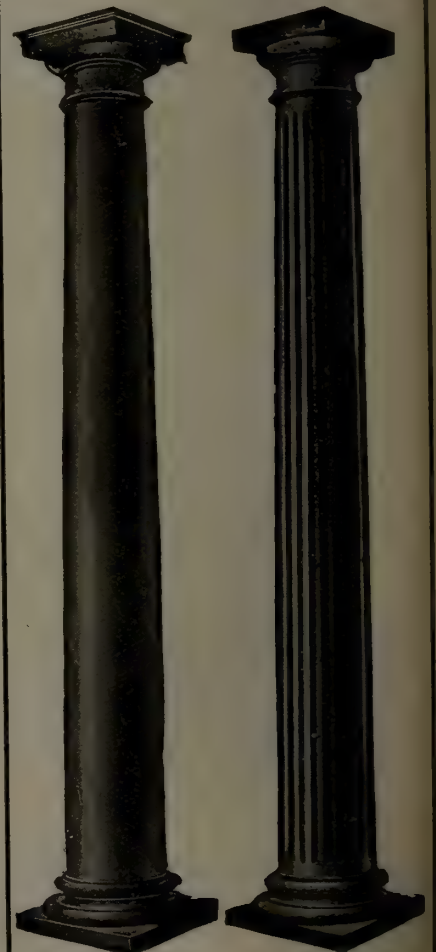
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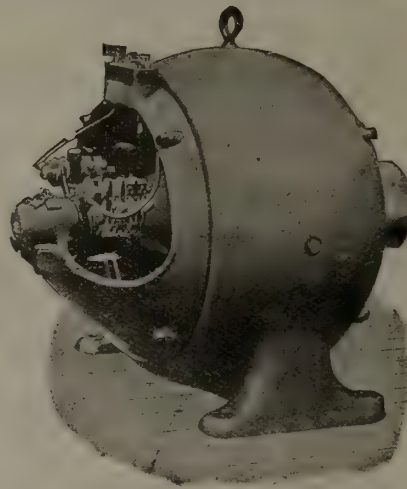
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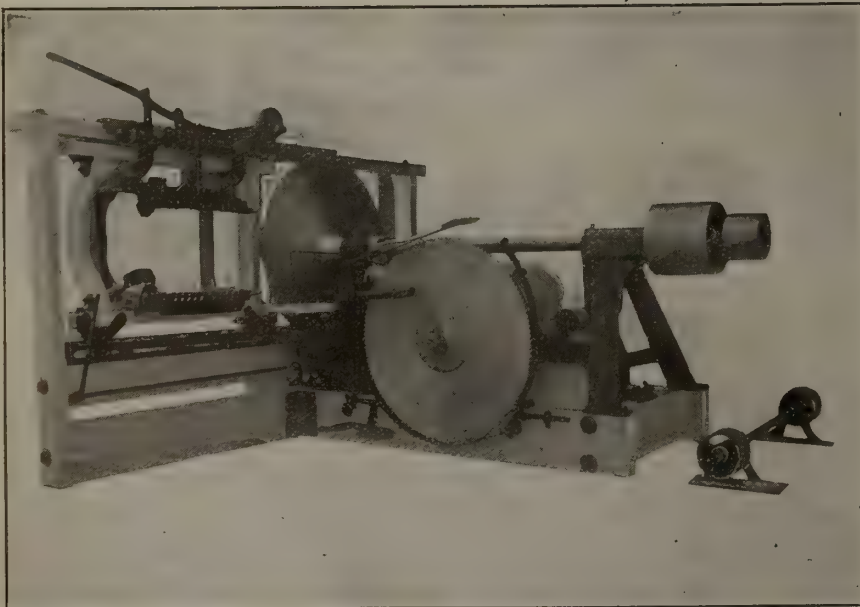
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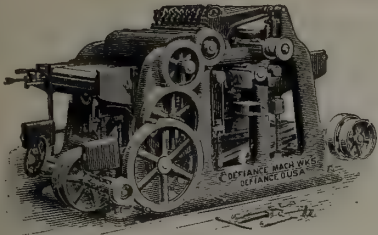


THE original "Dunbar" Shingle Machine of which our Mr. Dunbar, Sr., is the inventor, was patented in 1885, since which time several thousands have been made and sold, and the popularity which has attended them in both Canada and the United States all through the years attests strongly to their value (incidentally we may say we do not know where you could buy a second hand "Dunbar" Machine to-day), so attractive has this machine proved to be that there have been many imitators and imitations, but the "Dunbar" Machine is still to the front and fears no competition, as the years have passed we have watched carefully for any possible weak point, and where any such has been discovered we at once improved it so that to-day we have without doubt the most perfect machine for the purpose that can be had.

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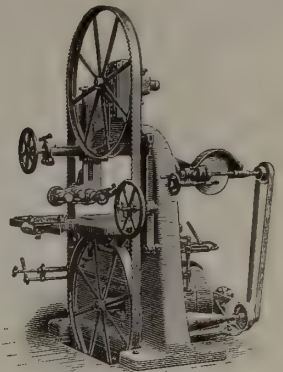
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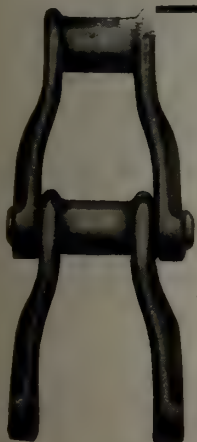
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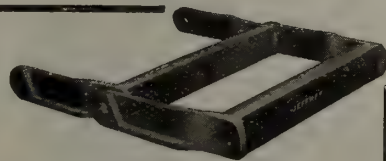
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TORONTO, CANADA.

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers. Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 28

Toronto, July 1, 1908

No. 13

The railroads talk of raising rates,
Although the times are blue;
The devil finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.

The New Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

The birth of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at Ottawa on Wednesday, June 24, will be greeted with pleasure by all who have the interests of the lumber business of Canada at heart. In the course of an article, in the last issue of "The Canada Lumberman," the need for the organization was pointed out, and the manner in which it could be of assistance to lumbermen was indicated. There is no room for question as to the usefulness of the Association, if it works vigorously along the lines of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States.

The meeting at Ottawa was solely for the purpose of organization. There were a large number of lumbermen in Ottawa for other purposes, and advantage was taken of this to hold the organization meeting. There are so many matters to come under the attention of such a body that it will probably find its hands full from the first. The questions of tariff, freight rates, and legislation generally, to say nothing of many others which are continually cropping up, and can not be properly settled without the intervention of some central representative body, will all provide the new association with the means for making itself useful.

It is significant of the earnestness of those who have formed the association that they lost no time in presenting to the Government a concrete instance of the manner in which they intend to urge the interests of the lumbermen upon all occasions. The officers waited upon the Prime Minister and the Minister of Customs the same day to point out the necessity for a duty upon southern pine and hemlock, which compete with Canadian woods in Eastern Canada, and have done much to assist in bringing about the present state of dullness in the lumber market. These woods are laid down in Canada at prices which make them attractive to Canadian consumers, simply because the manufacturers in the United States have been unwise enough to overstock themselves, and are now compelled to sell at any price, rather than carry their surplus during hard times. They are pressed by the need for ready money and have more ready lumber than they need. Naturally they will do their best to convert the lumber into money even at a

considerable loss. These United States woods are coming into Canada in great quantities and there is only one way of shutting them out.

It would be no hardship to the people of the Prairie Provinces if a duty were imposed, for they do not use southern pine or hemlock. White pine from Minnesota is the most commonly used wood in that part of Canada. In Ontario, however, where Canadian red pine is a popular product, and has been so much used in the past, the advent of the yellow pine from the south is causing havoc among the manufacturers of the red pine. A short time ago contracts were given for the use of yellow pine in the railway stations of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, as the wood could be obtained a little cheaper than the Canadian product. The railroads throughout the country also are now using yellow pine for their car sills and decking and it is making a tremendous difference in the demand for the Canadian wood. Manufacturers are therefore not airing any idle grievance when they complain. The Canadian red pine is better than the American yellow, but the old story is being told over again, that cheapness of price means more to most consumers than quality.

Yellow pine is finding a foothold in this country to-day and when the financial market has improved and business returns to its normal activity, this foreign product will be so firmly entrenched in our markets that the ordinary methods of competition will not avail to recover the lost trade.

Taking the question on the simple ground of a business transaction, the Government would be amply justified in giving the relief asked for by the lumbermen. It would assist in bringing about a return of business activity and it would encourage an industry which is of the utmost importance to the country. At the same time, these advantages can be obtained without causing any harm to the consumers, who, although obtaining the yellow pine at a cheaper price, are getting something which will not meet their requirements so well.

This instance is only one of many which could be cited, in regard to which the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will be able to do a great deal for the benefit of the business all over Canada. To those who are familiar with lumbermen in Canada there is no need for saying a word in their defence by way of apology for the formation of this Association. There are those, however, who will naturally display their suspicious natures by hinting at combinations in restraint of trade. It should be sufficient to tell them simply that the Association will abstain scrupulously from any action in this direction, and that its record will be its best justification for its existence. It is the duty of all limit holders, manufacturers and wholesalers to stand by the new Association and to do the best they can to assist it, and make it a strong power in the management of their business problems.

Freight Increases Were Not Justified.

It is possible that Canadian lumber manufacturers are face to face with the same difficulties in regard to the matter of freight rates as their fellow manufacturers in some of the Pacific coast centres of the United States have been. The decision of the Inter-state Commerce Commission will therefore come with a good deal of interest, especially to the manufacturers of Ontario who have already been treated to an increase of rates. The lumbermen of the Pacific Coast have won a distinct though not complete victory in the two leading cases involving the rate on lumber shipped from the Pacific coast to points in the east. The Commission has in general, restored the old rate in the territory west of the Missouri river, and a compromise has been reached in regard to points east of the Missouri river granting an advance in that territory of not over 5 cents instead of 10 cents.

Probably the Canadian railroads will not take the lesson afforded by this case, but will do their best to maintain in full force, the advance they have made in Ontario. They can have no more justification for this than had the railroads in the United States.

The fact that business has been depressed of late and that the railroads have been running a bit short in their earnings, is no reason why they should try to shift their burden to one of their best classes of freight customers. It would be presumptuous to try to teach such an experienced body as the freight association their own business, but there is no presumption in pointing out to them the plain fact, that they have made a mistake in this case. They have failed completely to realize the extent of the stagnation which has overtaken the lumber business this season. That stagnation is greater than any dullness which has characterized the business of the railways. If this question goes as far as the Railway Commission, lumbermen will have one of the strongest cases to present before that body that was ever dealt with by it. The precedent now established in the United States will strengthen their case. They will have no reason to expect anything but success before the Commission, but a great deal of time and trouble as well as expense would be saved if railways could foresee the inevitable conclusion.

A Canadian Lumbermen's Association Formed

The "Canadian Lumbermen's Association," an organization of limit-holders, manufacturers, and wholesalers, from all over Canada, with permanent headquarters in Ottawa, was formed at a meeting held on June 24th, in the Board of Trade rooms, Ottawa. The object of the Association is to promote the interests and conserve the rights of lumbermen in regard to wholesale selling and distribution of lumber throughout Canada. In that regard it will look after any legislation



J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Hon. President of the new Association.

affecting lumbermen, and the matters of tariffs and railway rates. On general lines the association will operate like the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States.

Officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, J. R. Booth, Ottawa; president, Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa; vice-president, J. B. Miller, Toronto; treasurer, R. G. Cameron, Ottawa; directors, W. J. Sheppard, Midland; J. H. McFadden, Henry J. Bartlet, Temagami Lumber Company; Walter C. Laidlaw, Toronto; J. C. Browne, Ottawa;



Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, President of the new Association.

Fred. W. Avery, Ottawa; J. S. Gilles, Braeside; E. H. Lemay, Montreal; D. H. McLennan, Montreal; Alex. McLaurin, Charlemagne; William Power, M.P., Quebec; W. Price, Quebec; W. B. Snowball, New Brunswick. A paid secretary will be appointed later by the directors.

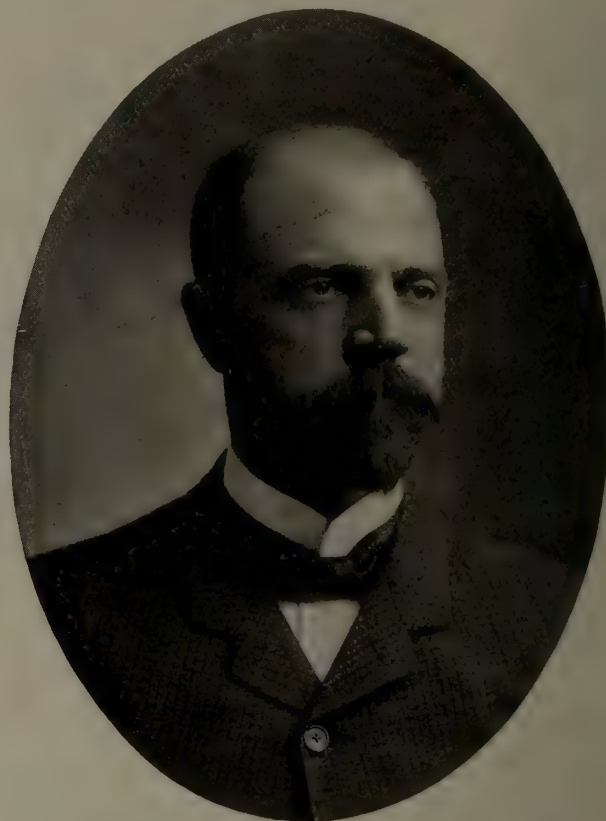
It is distinctly understood that questions of prices and of restricting the output of lumber will not be a part of the association's work.

The officers of the association, after the meeting was over, waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, to ask that a duty be imposed upon southern pine and hemlock imported into Canada.

Sir Wilfrid said that he would consider the matter, but would have to handle it with due regard for the interests of the people of the Prairie Provinces, who drew most of their supply from the United States, whence they were able to obtain low freight rates. This was the natural source of supply for them, and it did not seem right that lumbermen should be protected by a duty, especially when those of the Northwest and British Columbia appeared to be so well organized.

The delegation pointed out to Sir Wilfrid that they only wished for a duty on southern pine and hemlock which did not go into the Northwest. These woods did, however, come into Eastern Canada and were having a serious effect upon the market for Canadian red pine and hemlock.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that these points would be considered carefully and the matter would be looked into thoroughly.



J. B. Miller, Toronto, Vice-President of the new Association.

The Danger of Freshets.

Spring freshets have become dangerous from three causes, says a recent issue of the Toronto Globe, the drainage of the swamps, the destruction of the forests, and the removal of fallen and sunken timber from beds of the small tributary streams. The natural dams having been taken away artificial ones should be constructed.

The swamps, which formerly acted as sponges, can never be restored to their original condition, nor can expansive areas of good agricultural lands be reforested; but it should be possible to secure the forestation of much land that does not lend itself to farming operations, especially along the branches of small streams. The retention of freshet water in hundreds of reservoirs all over the plateau would undoubtedly improve its climate and help to counteract the tendency to aridity from which these high lands suffer every summer. The suggestion to appoint a commission of inquiry is a good one. If its work were thoroughly done it would probably give a much needed impulse to practical forestry by imparting to farmers everywhere clearer ideas of the great benefits nature is ready to confer on those who endeavor to work intelligently with her, instead of persistently endeavoring to thwart her beneficent efforts for the pleasure as well as the advantage of short-sighted human beings.

A Circular Saw Guard.

To make a home-made device for preventing a piece of wood catching on the saw and being flung back at the sawyer suspend by hinges attached to an overhead beam, a heavy wide plank coming down to nearly the top of the saw. Any piece that comes flying back hits the hinged plank instead of the sawyer. The plank, being hinged, can be swung up out of the way while changing saws, etc.

Market Correspondence

Prices Maintained at Ottawa.

Ottawa, June 23, 1908.—Only the firm attitude of manufacturers in their determination to keep up the price maintains lumber quotations at almost as high a rate as ruled early in the summer. No large orders are coming in and there is very keen competition for the trade offered. White pine still resists the dull market and no cuts are given to buyers, but a large quantity of spruce has exchanged hands recently at \$17 per thousand in carload lots, signifying a drop of about one dollar. A couple of small manufacturers near Ottawa have still much of their output unsold and this coupled with the fact that there are many with stock which they cannot afford to carry, points to a further reduction in spruce and even pine. The manufacturers report that American buying has shrunk as nobody is stocking up, with the Presidential election so near at hand. The export to England continues dull.

Investigation shows that the total of lumber required for local building will not be more than last year. One manufacturer made the statement that his sales for building in Ottawa surpassed any other year but this appeared to be due to the fact that a rival manufacturer had recently gone out of business. The high rates which contractors and builders have been compelled to pay in comparison with a few years ago, have led to great economy in the quality and size of lumber used. Where a superior grade of white pine was formerly bought for sheeting, which would cost in the neighborhood of \$35 per thousand, mill culls are now used at half the expense.

The Ottawa valley mills are finding a bigger demand for scantlings, two inches by three inches or four inches, on account of these becoming substituted extensively for the two by six pieces in the buildings erected a few years ago. In the case of joists two by eight and two by ten are used where two by twelve and three by eleven once had the call.

Shipping is noticeably dull and the number of barges laden with lumber for New York is far below that of last year. The high water was responsible for this for a while, but now since transportation conditions have improved there is still a dearth of lumber going out by water. Dull trade contributes to this state of the export business because the small orders of 10,000 or 20,000 feet which come in most frequently can be more conveniently filled by car shipments. With so much railway transportation the advanced freight rates are the subject of much complaint in the Ottawa valley.

With the exception of some of the pulp timber of the E. B. Eddy Company, which is blocked in the Ottawa river by other logs, the drive is reported to be well to the front. Several gangs of river men have returned to the city, finished with their season's work. McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, have landed all last season's logs which were in the Petawawa and will have enough to keep their mill going without last winter's cut, so the new drive has been abandoned. J. R. Booth is bringing down the Ottawa 150,000 feet of timber in the largest raft that has been seen for many years. The timber is bound for Quebec and is from his limit from Black river. All the Black river drive is farther ahead than at this time last year and the same can be said of the Gatineau. The water in the Lievre river has subsided so that the McLaren Company drive can be handled easily and manufacturing in the mill carried on without any hindrance by floods.

St. John Shingle Mills Still Idle.

St. John, N.B., June 25.—The fortnight has been productive of no startling changes in lumber trade or manufacturing circles. The strike among the shingle workers has changed not at all during that period. The men still hold out for the same rate of wages paid them last year, and the manufacturers insist that the men must take a ten per cent. cut else the machines will not be started this year. In the meantime no shingles whatever are being manufactured in this city or in the vicinity. The quantity which would have been manufactured at the local mills up to this date had the strike not prevented is estimated at 25,000,000.

The question of shingles is daily becoming a more vital one to local dealers and manufacturers. A third of the season has already passed and there is no indication that either side will submit to the terms of the other. With the shingle market in its present condition the loss of the business is a very serious matter to local people. Even should the strike be settled during the present week it would be mid-July at the earliest before a cargo could be marketed.

The finish of the driving season has been productive of results which are not so satisfactory as it seemed a few weeks ago would be

the case. Many logs have been hung up and in nearly every case the hang-up has been due to the washing away of dams and a consequent rapid falling off of the water at critical points where a good volume was necessary to a successful drive. Eight millions of feet belonging to A. Cushing & Company, of this city, are hung at Nine Mile Rapids, seven millions of the St. John Lumber Company's (of Van Buren, Me.) winter cut are stranded on the Allegash, and two millions of the same firm's logs on Black River. Donald Fraser & Sons have three millions hung on the Tobique, and the Ashland Lumber Company, of Fredericton, were compelled to leave three millions on the Machias. Several of the principal drives have come out in their entirety, but the hang-ups are a serious matter for the firms by whom the logs are owned.

The most vital feature of the situation so far as local dealers and manufacturers are concerned is the lack of snap in "English" spruce deals. While the output of this province will be between thirty and forty per cent. less than has been the case for several years, the continued lack of stimulus is a source of disappointment to local people. Several manufacturers are booming their logs and are letting their plants lie idle, preferring this course to that of sawing and marketing them at a narrow margin of profit. The shipments from this port to Great Britain so far this year have been far below the average. Very little of this year's cut of deals has yet been marketed. It is plain from the policy of the local manufacturers that they have little expectation of better conditions as regards prices and demand for "English" deals during the next few months. At present there is so little doing in "English" deals that it is difficult to name a price that would be a proper indication of value, but \$12.50 per thousand superficial feet f.o.b. steamer St. John, would be as near as possible to the correct figure for a specification containing 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, 15 per cent. elevens and up.

Canadian Pine Deals Dull in England.

The London Timber Trades Journal says that quite a number of Canadian mills have decided upon or are considering the advisability of cutting deal logs into 3 inches instead of producing good sidings 1½ inches and 2 inches for the United States market. The effect of this will be a production of more first and second quality deals than the English market will require, and a consequent decline in value. The rise in the price of Ottawa deals at the mill between 1899 and 1908 shows an advance of over 27 per cent. in first regulars and 32 per cent. in oddments; 37 per cent. in second regulars and 51 per cent. in oddments; 74 per cent. in third regulars and 79 per cent. in oddments; 126 per cent. in fourth regulars. Is it to be wondered at that the demand for Canadian pine deals has disappeared and other goods have been found as a substitute? If pine deals are to establish themselves again in this country something like the range of prices that existed between 1894 and 1899 will have to be taken for the cuts.

Quebec Culler's Statement.

The Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec, makes the following comparative statement of timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, staves, etc., measured and culled to June 3rd:

	1906.	1907.	1908.
	cu. feet.	cu. feet.	cu. feet.
Waney white pine	175,640	146,440	268,240
White pine	6,120	18,000	30,080
Red pine		80	5,360
Oak	125,360	82,520	10,160
Elm	153,360	50,720	120
Ash	680	3,560	640
Birch and maple	144,880	63,640	53,320

Mr. Otto Lachmund, general manager of the Arrow Lakes Lumber Company, Limited, at Arrowhead and Revelstoke, B.C., visited Vancouver recently. Speaking to a representative of the "Lumberman," Mr. Lachmund said that although things had been, and were still, rather quiet in the lumber business of the interior, he looked for a decided improvement within the next couple of months. Crop reports were most favorable, and with the added confidence gained from a splendid seeding season, there was every reason to believe that ere the summer closed, lumber for all lines would be selling briskly in the prairie market.

The outlook of the lumber industry in the immediate future is not bright, says a Fredericton, N.B., despatch, and not until after nominations, at least in the Presidential elections in the United States, will the situation brighten.

British Columbia has the greatest area of merchantable timber in the world. It has 150 lumber and shingle mills.

The British Columbia Trade

Retailers and High Prices.

Vancouver, June 23.—At times when lumber appears dear the consumer often blames the retailer, and charges him with adding undue margins for profits to his wholesale price. This has been the case when the retailer has been actually meeting the advances of the wholesale market, until lumber is being sold by the dealer at less than he can buy it for. Further, it has been alleged when times were quiet that the retailers were checking the demand by keeping up prices. So the long-suffering yard man often gets blamed for conditions not desired by either the consumer or manufacturer.

As a matter of fact from all sources wherever it has been possible to obtain information, it has been learned that, taking into account the risk and expense of running a retail yard, the dealers have been fair in their prices; so fair, that manufacturers have rarely been tempted to sell direct to consumers or establish yards of their own, which would certainly have been done if there had been a great disparity between the wholesale and retail price of lumber.

In the United States, retail prices have dropped as a result of some of the manufacturers unloading to "save the ship from sinking." Retailers, realizing that they could buy in cheaper, let their stock go at a lower price. This state of affairs has been going on for months at a dead loss to the manufacturer, and with problematical results to the dealer.

There is no doubt that reduction in the price of lumber in the States is due to panic, and the tail end of that panic has struck British Columbia. However, New York financiers and mill men of the Pacific coast States, in writing to their agents here, acknowledge that the same cause for alarm does not exist in British Columbia as in the States. A great blow to the industry in the Pacific States has been the increase in the railway tariff, and the near approach of the Presidential election, which unsettles all industrial life over the border.

In British Columbia just now there is a high pressure on the mill men. They are stocked up and must continue cutting to save their logs from worms, while the demand is still very meagre, except locally, which helps the situation out very little. There have been rumors of the pressure being so great in some instances that prices have been cut. This has been chiefly, however, for the local market. It must be admitted, however, that there is a strong desire on the part of the mills to carry their load through to a safe harbor, which they hope to reach in the fall.

It is dangerous for any one valuing their reputation to prophesy high prices or low prices for the immediate future. This, however, can be safely prophesied that with a heavy crop in the Canadian prairies such as has been assured, confidence will have been restored, and a demand for lumber will have sprung up, which will quickly deplete the stocks now in the retail yards. With this demand, prices will firm up, and no doubt advance. It is true that the stocks on hand at the mills and that the logs in the water are large, but they appear much larger than they really are, owing to their being no demand.

It must also be understood that although there appears to be a large cut in addition to the logs already in the water, the cut is very much lower than at this time last year, and a great number of the logs being sealed are logs cut months ago. It is altogether likely that if the same panicky feeling prevailed in British Columbia, as is now being experienced in the States, and prices dropped to a low ebb, retailers would not feel justified in buying. They would, as is so natural in such cases, wait until they thought the lowest price had been reached, and even then, if there was no demand in their own market, they would hesitate to buy.

In fact in prosperous times prices are always relatively high. The good demand for lumber makes the price buoyant, and for this reason the retailer constantly finds himself buying, not on a declining market, but on a rising market. One authority has said, "In the States lumber is very cheap just now, and theoretically there should have been more building done in the country for the last six weeks than ever before. The mills should be driven hard to supply the demand, but alas for the theory of people buying lumber when it is cheap. They simply don't, and all arguments based on this idea fall to the ground. Although people in the country districts are better able to build than they are in the cities."

The Western Oil & Supply Company, Limited, have obtained the order for supplying the complete running gear for the Chilliwack Manufacturing Company, of Chilliwack, B. C. The order includes a complete equipment of Washington wood split pulleys and Durham rubber belting, for which this company is the agent.

No Famine in Lumber.

L. A. Campbell, general manager of the West Kootenay Power Company, is responsible for a statement that a lumber famine is imminent. In explanation he has stated through the press that a large number of settlers have arrived in the Northwest provinces this year and more are coming in, and that stocks of lumber in the prairie yards are depleted, while the lumber supplies in the mills of the interior of the province are limited. He also says that logging operations were stopped all last winter on account of the cessation of the lumber demand, and that there is little material in hand for the mills to work upon.

He argues further that the new arrivals in the prairies must have barns, houses and fences, and the fact that there are to be large crops will tend to increase the demand for lumber. Owing to this increase and these conditions, he expects to see a regular lumber famine in the fall.

It is no doubt a fact that the crops will be good, that settlers have arrived in large numbers, and that the demand for lumber will be heavy. But that is as far as Mr. Campbell has hit off the situation. There is, in fact, a very large stock of lumber in the yards of the mountain and coast mills, and a good average supply in the retail yards in the prairies, an enormous supply of logs in the water and logs still being cut on the coast at the rate of 35,000,000 feet a month.

There will be no famine in lumber next fall. That would be impossible. The hard facts are that the same level of dullness exists pretty nearly everywhere. It is true that in Vancouver city builders are getting certain concessions on lumber in the rough, which should stimulate building, but the unfortunate part of these concessions is that the cause of them, tight money and new building restrictions, affect the builder as well as the manufacturer of lumber.

It is true that per head Vancouver leads the continent, for building permits, but it is also true that only a percentage of these permits are being taken advantage of, numbers of them having been taken out to anticipate the new local restrictions in the building law. In the States the going rate of interest to builders is $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in spite of the alleged panicky times, and in Vancouver the going rate of interest is 8 per cent. Thus permits are being taken out in many cases which cannot be acted upon until the rate of interest is reduced, which will surely be done before many months. The banks are known to have a large surplus of money lying idle, which will be available at a lower rate as soon as the crops are assured.

To Meet the Retailers.

The situation regarding the lumber trade has become so acute that a general meeting of the retail interests of the Northwest, the Mountain Manufacturers and the Coast manufacturers, was held in Calgary during the closing days of June. At this meeting retailers throughout the Northwest were represented and the coast and interior were also well represented.

It is understood that the coast and mountain mill men are very desirous of stimulating trade throughout the Northwest this summer, and to pave the way for fall ordering they wish to discuss the outlook with the retailers. Money is reported to be more easy on the prairies, and it is believed that orders would be more freely given if the retailers and manufacturers arrived at a mutually satisfactory understanding.

Logs will be King.

Messrs. Garland & Stracey, who are logging in a large way on the Nimkish River, B.C., are very hopeful of the future. Captain Garland states that he believes logs will be king in the fall, and so sure is he of this that his firm are contemplating putting in quite a stretch of railway. He says that though there is an appearance of a large business in logging being done now, this is really not the case. The logs being sealed at the rate of 35,000,000 feet a month, are largely logs which were already in the market, and that comparatively, there is little being done in the logging camps. When the demand for lumber springs up in the fall, as the result of good crops, the log supply will disappear like chaff before the wind.

Financial Conditions.

Mr. J. B. Giffin, manager for R. G. Dunn & Company, states that the present financial stringency is temporary, that possibly in three months, at least in six months, money will be no longer tight. He says also that there was no deep-rooted reason for the present tight money. As the banks have ample funds to use, these funds will be available on more advantageous terms before long.

Developments in Queen Charlotte Islands.

The Moresby Island Lumber Company, Limited, referred to briefly in a recent issue of "The Canada Lumberman," is a large lumber concern which was incorporated last year under the laws of British Columbia, and which is at the present time progressing rapidly with the construction of a mill at Moresby Island in the Queen Charlotte group in Northern British Columbia.

This company own extensive timber limits on several of the Queen Charlotte Islands, the most important being located on Moresby Island, from which the company derives its name. The timber limits contain in all about four billion feet, including provincial licenses and crown grant lands. The timber is chiefly spruce of very fine quality, with a sprinkling of hemlock and red cedar, also considerable yellow cedar, which makes an especially fine finish. All the limits are convenient to salt water.

The company are putting up a mill which will have a daily capacity of 75,000 feet. The equipment will consist of a double circular slashing-down saw, and a "Merzhom" band re-saw. The planing mill will contain all Berlin machinery. The plant will also include a lath mill, shingle mill and dry kiln. The company intend to erect a box factory, to meet the needs of the canners of Northern British Columbia. The Schaafe Machine Works of New Westminster have the contract for supplying the shingle mill; Ross & Howard, the boilers and engines for the saw mill and most of the running gear, and the Vancouver Engineering Works are supplying a part of the plant. The mill, which is located on Moresby Island, is two miles from Skidegate, the location being called "Queen Charlotte," where a prosperous little town is springing up. The chief market of the Moresby Island Lumber Company will be Prince Rupert and the towns on the northern coast.

The personnel of the company consists of Messrs. T. S. Ives, president and general manager; H. F. Hunter, Chicago, vice-president; and J. E. Corlett, Elkader, Iowa, secretary-treasurer. These, with D. D. Murphy and Chris. Schmidt, Elkader, and Bardwell & Lawson, attorneys, of Victoria, form the directorate of the company. Mr. Ives, who is the chief stockholder and moving spirit of the company, is a practical lumberman of long standing, being a member of Zimmerman & Ives, Guttenberg Iowa.

The company expect to commence cutting operations in the new plant by August 15.

Some Forestry Fallacies.

The reader who casually looks over some of the astounding statements regarding the plan of reforestation in the United States, should not take for granted, the assertion that vast areas are being rapidly converted by the government into new forests. The process of reforestation is extremely slow, and does not concern the reader of this article, for if he is not forgotten when the new forest arrives his great grandchildren will be looking up musty old documents to find out something about the old fellow who lived in the timber age. To be more explicit it takes eighty years to grow a forest of Norway pine. There is no doubt about it, that the depletion of the forests of the United States is within measurable distance, while in the next decade when the Panama canal is opened, there will be a tremendous demand for British Columbia lumbers.

At the present time when lumber for export can hardly be sold at any price, it is hard to imagine that in years to come it will be more precious than gold. That is the point, will any mere man own timber? With the exception of a few crown granted propositions, the Governments of Canada now control the forests. Judging from the past Governments will change timber laws from time to time to suit themselves whenever revenue demands.

But as Kipling says, "That is another story." To the nation posterity must look for the continuation of the lumber supply.

The opinion of J. B. Kennedy, M. P., New Westminster, on the question of having the Dominion Government place a duty on rough lumber from the States, for which the business men have been working through local boards of trade, is that there is little or no hope of having the desire gratified. Mr. Kennedy intimates that the prairie provinces control the situation, and neither conservative nor liberals would "fly in the face of the prairies to bring relief to the mill men of British Columbia." Mr. Kennedy told the Board of Trade of New Westminster that he had not brought the matter up with the government, for he knew it was no use.

The city of Winnipeg is calling for tenders to be sent in as soon as possible for the supply of one and a half million feet of lumber.

Canada's total exports of forest products in 26 years were 660 millions worth.

Proposed Tariff Changes.

The Tariff Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held a meeting recently and decided, in respect to the resolution of the Vancouver branch of the Association regarding an import duty on rough lumber, to submit to that branch and to the Manitoba branch certain changes in the lumber schedule of the tariff, in order to ascertain if they will be satisfactory. The changes are as follows:

Item 502.—The words "shingles of wood" be struck out.

Item 503.—"Planks, boards and timber or lumber of wood, n.o.p., when not otherwise manufactured than sawn, split, cut or dressed on one side only, whether creosoted or treated by any preserving process or not," free in all tariffs.

Item 504.—"Planks, boards and lumber of pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar or tamarack, not further manufactured than sawn or split," general tariff rate, \$2 per M. feet, except where pitch pine is brought in for agricultural implement manufacturers.*

Item 504a.—Shingles of wood, general tariff rate, 30c per M.

Item 504b.—Laths of wood, general tariff rate, 25c per thousand pieces.

Item 504c.—Clapboards of wood, general tariff rate, \$1.50 per thousand.

*This item leaves hardwoods free, as formerly.

Hardwood Always Valuable.

Those who have hardwood furniture, particularly walnut, and mahogany may comfort themselves with the assurance, that like diamonds it will always be worth its original price. In fact it is altogether likely, that in the course of years it will command fancy prices. and oak furniture must increase in value accordingly.

In 1899 the hardwood lumber cut of America was only 8,634,621 thousand feet; and in 1906 it had fallen to 7,315,491 thousand feet. This decrease took place at a time when the hardwood industry sprang forward at a tremendous rate. So that it was a result entirely of the diminution of supply. In 1899 oak supplied 50 per cent. of the entire output. It has fallen off to 36 per cent. and has risen in price from \$53 to \$86.

It is not necessary to give any more statistics to demonstrate that the price of hardwood furniture will steadily advance, and households which are well supplied in this respect already, should be gratified to know that their furniture will never be considered second hand.

American capital has recently purchased twenty-six leases on which there is standing four hundred million feet of timber, situated just north of Revelstoke on the Columbia river. The same syndicate are negotiating for large holdings of timber on Vancouver Island. The following are members comprising the syndicate: F. N. Cheney, W. A. Lea, O. Gleason, J. S. Gross, St. Louis, and M. F. Hue, Mood River. The return of timber licenses for May shows a considerable decrease over the figures obtained for the same month last year.

Magnificent Specimens of B.C. Spruce.

Splendid samples of British Columbia spruce were recently shown to the representative of "The Canada Lumberman," in the office of Marriott & Company, wholesale lumber dealers, Vancouver, B.C. These samples were 48 inches wide, absolutely clear throughout, and were obtained from the company's mill at Swanson Bay.

Mr. Marriott informed the writer that he had requisitions for from six to seven hundred thousand feet of extra wide, clear spruce of this nature. He also stated that his firm was shipping large quantities of this material to Manchester, Liverpool, Portsmouth and Devonport during the next five of six months, shipments being made by the Blue Funnell steamers. This firm, he says, will load a steamer at Swanson Bay in July, the entire cargo consisting of clear cedar and spruce, consigned to a United States port.

Matrimonial.

A marriage took place on June 17th, at Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, when Miss Helen M. Laing, of Toronto, became the wife of Mr. Emile Hallman, western manager for H. W. Petrie, Limited. After the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. J. W. Woodside, M.A., the wedding party repaired to the Hotel Vancouver, where a dainty wedding supper was enjoyed. The happy couple left later on the boat en route for Victoria, Seattle and Portland, where the honeymoon will be spent. The "Lumberman" extends its best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Hallman.

U. S. Freight Increases Cut Off.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on June 19 rendered its decisions in the group of important cases involving rates on lumber, shingles and other forest products from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia to Eastern and Southern markets, also from points in Willamette Valley to San Francisco.

The advance of 10 cents per 100 pounds on lumber shipped from the Pacific coast to points East is forbidden in territory west of the Missouri river, and in eastern territory the advance is reduced 50 per cent. or more. The advance of \$1.90 on shipments from Willamette Valley points to San Francisco is practically wiped out, sufficient increase being allowed to offset the water rates from Portland to San Francisco. The Inland Empire is relieved from what the Commission terms "excessive and unreasonable rates on lumber" fixed by the railroads last fall, and is given a scale of differentials more favorable than the roads were willing to concede.

Along with these five cases, the Commission temporarily opens the Portland gateway to Western Washington lumber consigned to Utah territory, but declines to make a routing via Portland on Washington lumber to any other points east of the Cascade Mountains.

In all cases, the Commission stipulates that the existing advanced rates shall be discontinued "on or before August 15, 1908," and decrees that the new rates and orders which go into effect on that date shall continue for two years thereafter. Except in the Portland gateway case, however, these new rulings are not intended to be temporary, but under the law the Commission cannot fix rates for a longer period than two years. On August 15, 1910, the railroads will be at liberty to again raise their lumber rates and, if such advance is made, the lumbermen will find it necessary again to appeal to the Commission for relief.

Excepting in the Portland gateway case, none of the decisions rendered are by unanimous commission.

"Log Run" Includes Dead Culls.

Judgment has just been handed out at Toronto by Official Referee George Kappel, K. C., in the action of Dodds v. Ranney where the definition of the term "log run" was in question.

The contention of the plaintiffs was that the term "log run" included the product of the log excepting dead culls, and the contention of the defendant was that the term included the whole product of the log including dead culls, but excluding only what was not lumber or what might be classified as useless stuff.

The contract between the parties where that phrase is used is as follows: "The price we offer you is for log run with the hearts of the maple, beech, oak and birch cut 3 x 3, 3 x 4, and 4 x 4 according to the judgment of the sawyer."

The finding of the Referee is as follows:

"The plaintiffs' contention was that the words 'Log Run' included the whole product of the log, excepting dead culls, while the defendant contended that it included the whole product of the log, including dead culls and excluding only what was not lumber, or what might be classified as useless stuff. This was practically the issue upon which the parties came to trial.

"There was a lot of evidence given on both sides as to the meaning of the words 'Log Run.' This evidence is conflicting. I cannot find upon the evidence that the words 'Log Run' have acquired by usage any special meaning of the words. Some of the witnesses stated that it meant in the trade the product of the log, excepting dead culls and useless stuff. Other witnesses said it meant in trade the whole product of the log including dead culls, but not including useless stuff. Upon the evidence I must give these words their ordinary meaning with such assistance as the contract itself affords.

"The contract is for the purchase of the defendant's stock of hardwood lumber. It was to include all the lumber cut from the logs of the defendant located on Lot 1, Con. 9, in the Township of Dereham, in the County of Oxford.

"The plaintiffs purchased all the lumber from this cut, that is, all the lumber that the logs on the lot produced.

"The contract also provides that the offer is for the entire stock to be manufactured by the defendant from the logs on this lot.

"Having regard to these terms of the contract I have come to the conclusion that the words 'Log Run' mean all the lumber that the defendant's logs on the lot in question produced, and as dead culls are lumber, dead culls are included.

"The product of course must be lumber and in so far as the evidence shows that there was piled and skidded as lumber, useless stuff which could not be properly defined as lumber, it would not be included in the contract as part of the lumber purchased."

Messrs. J. E. Jones and B. H. Ardagh represented the plaintiffs, and W. M. Douglas, K. C. and W. C. Brown or Tillsonburg represented the defendant.

United States Lumber Production.

A comparison of the lumber producing States of the American Union shows that since 1899 there have been many changes in their relative rank. Washington, which in 1899 stood sixth, now leads, while Wisconsin, which eight years ago led all the others, is now third. In the same period Oregon, Louisiana, Mississippi, Idaho, and California made great strides as lumber producing States, though Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio fell off in production anywhere from 29 to 54 per cent.

Last year showed the largest lumber-cut on record in the United States. The enormous quantity of 37,550,736 board feet was produced and the mill value was \$621,151,388. In addition there were produced 11,858,260,000 shingles valued at \$24,155,555, and 3,812,807,000 lath, valued at \$11,490,570. The present annual lumber-cut of the United States approximates 40,000,000,000 feet and the total mill value of the lumber, lath and shingles each year produced is not less than \$700,000,000.

Some Canadian Views of the Pulpwood Question.

Public and official sentiment in Canada is not at all one-sided on the question of compelling the manufacture of its forest resources at home, says the American Lumberman. Canada is a believer in the protective tariff, going so far in that direction as to put a substantial import duty on goods brought from the mother country and other colonies, though giving Great Britain the preference as compared with countries not in the empire.

This policy is reflected in some of its acts respecting exportations. Lumbermen are familiar with the fact that ten years ago Ontario forbade the further exportation of logs, requiring that all logs cut from crown lands should be manufactured within the Dominion. Later it prohibited the exportation of pulpwood and other raw material that is the product of the forest. British Columbia adopted the same policy in a modified form. Quebec, however, has always refused to adopt this policy in toto, though making a discrimination in stumpage dues in favor of Canadian mills. When it has been proposed to follow the example of Ontario and absolutely prohibit the exportation of logs and pulpwood Quebec has refused, probably because thousands of its farmers are directly interested in this trade with the United States.

For some time an effort has been made to override Quebec by action of the Dominion Parliament. It is this possibility which is the basis of some of the arguments against the unqualified removal of the American duty on wood pulp. It is said that if the duty were removed from pulp Canada would probably forbid the exportation of pulpwood and force its manufacture in the Dominion; and that if the duty on paper were removed it would go a step farther and forbid the exportation of wood pulp, thus forcing the manufacture of the pulp into paper within the Dominion. This possibility, for such it unquestionably is, is the reason for the provision in the prepared bill removing the pulp and paper duties so that they shall apply only to countries or dependencies which do not place any export duty or other restriction upon the export of pulpwood and pulp to the United States.

The Canadian Parliament recently had this very subject under discussion and it developed that there was no unanimity of opinion in the matter. Some of the strongest men in public affairs are taking sides on the question. In the Canadian Senate at a sitting in May last a resolution was introduced for the appointment of a commission to report on the best possible means for the preservation of the forest, "in view of the large amount of logs and pulpwood annually exported from Canada."

In supporting this resolution its mover said that Canada's forests, while great, were not inexhaustible. He said Americans were acquiring large spruce areas in New Brunswick, that immense quantities of forest materials went to the United States and this movement was likely to increase. In 1907 Canada sent 650,000 cords of pulpwood, which at \$4 a cord was worth \$2,601,000; if it had been made into pulp in Canada it would have been worth \$7 a cord or a total of \$4,500,000; if it had been made into paper it would have been worth \$20,000,000. He said that the number of pulp and paper mills in Canada had not increased for years until Ontario forbade the exportation of pulpwood. While the pulp and paper industry had grown slowly in Canada it had increased remarkably in the States, so that the forests of the United States had been stripped and the American mills were now depending largely upon Canada. Such is a brief outline of the argument for the prohibition of the exportation of logs and other raw materials from Canadian forests.

On the other side of the question appeared Senator W. E. Edwards, who is one of the largest operating lumbermen and timber holders in Canada. Senator Edwards declared that fire had wrought twenty times more forest destruction than the operations of lumbermen, and that if the fires had been kept out and the axe used with scientific

moderation the forests would still remain practically intact, while there are still great forest areas which can be preserved if practical methods are applied. He did not favor an abrupt stop to the movement of pulp and pulpwood from Canada to the United States. He believed that, left to itself, the natural development would be for the removal of pulp and paper operations in the United States to Canada as fast as the old mills were worn out.

Senator Edwards also corrected the statement that the American timber supply had been exhausted. If the Canadian supplies were cut off the American mills would not immediately stop operations, but on the other hand the Canadians would find themselves without a market. He said the agitation against the exportation of logs and pulpwood came from Canadian makers who wanted to get the price of their raw material reduced.

The Senator made one statement which was a daring one in view of the popular idea as to the results of the prohibition of log exports from Ontario. He said the province had lost by that action; that today a sound log on the shore of the Georgian Bay was worth more than the lumber in that log after it was cut, owing to the fact that it costs less to export a sound log than the lumber, for when the log was in the American mill the by-products other than lumber would pay the cost of transportation. In his opinion more lumber in Canada dies and goes to destruction in the forest each year than all such growth that is cut.

Apparently the Senator would remove all restrictions on the export of forest products but would make more stringent regulations as to logging operations. If all the Canadian limits that are now needed to maintain the product were opened up and only the mature timber cut and all the young timber allowed to remain it would be better for the interests of Canada, he seemed to think, and in the long run the Canadian industries in lumber, pulp and paper would not suffer but would be built up on a sound and enduring basis.

In view of the current agitation regarding the American tariff on paper, it is interesting to note that Senator Edwards advocates the removal of the Canadian protective duty on paper.

The Real Cost of Pulpwood.

The investigation into the pulp and paper business now being carried on by a committee of the United States Congress should at least have the important effect of enlightening the public, including the newspapers—upon the actual state of affairs in the lumber industries. Many papers quickly jumped to the conclusion that there was a monopoly in the paper business and that pulpwood could be bought at much less than the paper manufacturers claimed. The New York Herald has a correspondent in Maine who took the trouble to enquire closely into the conditions of the market, and his findings do not fit in with the views of the newspapers, which advocate a removal of the duty on pulpwood.

Writing of the Maine log crop, this correspondent says: Investigation of the paper industry by the special Congressional Committee has aroused the intense interest of the timbermen who have just finished harvesting Maine's log crop, which this year has aggregated more than 750,000,000 feet, exclusive of countless small lots cut in local operations away from driving waters. These men of experience vigorously challenge the correctness of certain newspaper publishers relative to the cost of pulpwood.

Even the axe men and ordinary laborers have been aroused by the statements of certain publishers of one cent newspapers who have assumed leadership in the demand for the removal of duty on wood pulp and paper. They charge flatly that either "ignorance" or "viciousness" must be the basis of many statements that have been uttered in this quarter. Severe condemnation is visited by the woodsmen—all men familiar with actual conditions—upon the evidence given by an employe of a certain New York newspaper, who intimated that pulpwood secured from Canada "costs \$4.37 a cord."

Armed with convincing figures, these men declare that within the period between 1900 and 1908 the cost of spruce wood for the manufacture of news print paper has doubled. Nor has cutting of wood in Canada, even under the most economical conditions, been attended by any such cost figure as mentioned.

During the winter thirty million feet of pulpwood was cut for the International Paper Company along the Miramichi River in New Brunswick. In the aim toward economy this has been loaded on vessels at Chatham and other points near the mouth of the river, transported by water to Portland, thence carried by rail to the International's mill at Rumford Falls. The records show that it cost an average of \$6 a cord to cut and put this timber on vessels at Chatham.

Within the forest lands of Maine the cost has been even greater. On Lobster Creek, so reports show, the average cost of cutting and yarding logs along the water drives has ranged from \$7.50 to \$8 a thousand feet. Those land owners who have leased stumpage or cut-

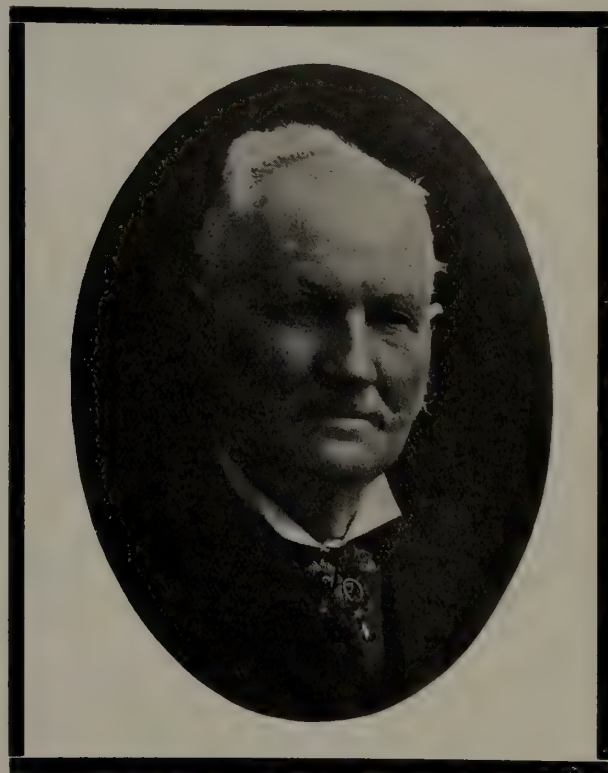
ting rights to timbermen have doubled the rates which prevailed in 1906.

Investigation shows that in October, 1900, the Great Northern Paper Company was enabled to make stumpage contracts in Northern Maine under which it paid from \$2.50 to \$3 a thousand feet, board measure, for spruce; \$3 for cedar and \$5 for pine. One contract in the same locality under which it operated during the winter just closed called for \$7 a thousand feet for spruce, \$6 for pine and \$4 for cedar.

Reduced to a general average, incontrovertible figures show that during the last winter stumpages have ranged from \$4.50 to \$7 a thousand feet, according to location and convenience to water drives. Under the contracts the lessor is paid at this rate on all timber measured after cutting. Timber land values even in out of the way localities have trebled in value within the last fifteen years.

Prices demanded by Canadian contractors who make a business of offering cut logs to the American paper trade are on a similarly high level.

These men are prepared to give evidence before the Congressional Committee if invited. Aside from the increased cost of timber, they are prepared to show that the wages of workmen in the woods have more than doubled within the last ten years, that the expense of maintaining cutting crews in the woods has advanced by as much as a hundred per cent. and that the cost of all supplies has been steadily on the up grade.



The Late Robert McLeod, London.

The death occurred in London, Ont., on Sunday, June 7th, of Robert McLeod, one of London's oldest lumbermen, and up to November last head of the firm of The London Lumber Company, wholesale lumber merchants. Mr. McLeod was 82 years of age and about twenty years ago organized the present firm, and took an active part in the management up to the time of retiring. Previous to that time he was connected with the S. C. Kanady Lumber Company, of Toronto, and some years before he manufactured organs in Guelph in partnership with the late William & Robert Bell, in the business now known as the Bell Piano & Organ Company.

He leaves, besides the widow, one son and five daughters. His grandson, Mr. F. E. Harley, who has been connected with the company for the past fourteen years succeeds to management of the business.

Death of Alexander Hamilton.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, a prominent citizen of Sturgeon Falls and one of Nipissing district's leading lumbermen, died recently at Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Mr. Hamilton left Peterboro thirteen years ago, and engaged in the lumbering business at Cache Bay. Six years later he went to Warren, where he built up a large mercantile business, retiring with a competence two years ago, to make his home in Sturgeon Falls. He was taken suddenly ill, and Dr. Bingham, of Toronto, performed an operation. A widow and nine children survive. Deceased was Crown Lands agent at Warren under the Ross Government.

A meeting of the concatenated order of Hoo-Hoo for Eastern Canada will be held shortly at Toronto. Notices will soon be sent to the members.

Canadian Timber in the United Kingdom.

In the United Kingdom generally the demand for lumber has fallen off somewhat, owing to changes in important industries which are large consumers of timber in times of good trade, says the special correspondent of *The Maritime Merchant*, in Liverpool. After a long run of almost feverish activity, the cotton manufacturing industry has slowed down, and dependent industries have become quiet. Then the extensive building of new mills and works, which has been in progress for the last few years, is coming to an end, and the demand for timber which arose from this source, has nearly been satisfied. House building, which makes a large demand for roof timbers, joists and floorings, continues moderately active, first quality flooring boards in particular continuing in good request.

At Liverpool the importation of Canadian pine deals and boards has been on a very limited scale, and consignments shipped direct from Montreal are being awaited with interest at the time of writing. At the beginning of May there were 7,120 standards of Quebec pine deals in stock as compared with 4,530 at the corresponding date in 1907 and 7,460 in 1906; and 2,150 standards of Quebec spruce deals as compared with 2,050 in 1907 and 2,310 in 1906. Third and fourth quality deals are in short supply. Prices of these woods continue high, values at date being: Quebec yellow deals per standard; 1st quality, £25 to £37, 10; 2nd quality, £18 to £24; 3rd quality, £14 to £16, 10.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals have reached the Mersey ports in smaller quantities than at the corresponding time last year. The stock in hand at the end of April was 6,020 standards, as compared with 7,650 in 1907 and 6,830 in 1906. The consumption of spruce is now very fair and there are inquiries for forward delivery. Prices stand at £7, 10, to £7, 17, 6 per standard for St. John and Miramichi wood, and £7, 7, 6 to £7, 15 for Nova Scotia. Boards and spruce are selling at £6, 10, to £7, 10 per standard. The stocks of these last named woods are much reduced, but are ample for present demands.

Canadian square pine has not been imported of late at Liverpool. Business in this wood has been small, and stocks, though light, are sufficient. At the beginning of the month 23,000 cubic feet of square pine was held at Liverpool, compared with 22,000 in 1907 and 22,000 in 1906. Quebec waney pine has not been imported of late. The stocks on May 1st, amounted to 67,000 cubic feet, as compared with 98,000 at the corresponding date in 1907, and 114,000 in 1906. Values are: Square wood, 1s. 8d. to 3s. 3d. per cubic foot; waney, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; St. John, averaging 18 inches, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d.; Dalhousie, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.

Business in red pine has been very slow. There have been no recent arrivals, and stocks, though light, are fully ample for requirements. The month opened with 9,000 cubic feet in hand at Liverpool as compared with 2,000 and 3,000 in 1907 and 1906 respectively.

Birch has had a slow sale at Liverpool, and prices are easier. Stocks are much reduced in comparison with those held a year ago. The stock of logs at Liverpool at the beginning of May represented 50,000 cubic feet, as compared with 106,000 in 1907 and 81,000 in 1906. Planks have arrived in larger quantities but the stock is still light. On May 1st, the stock at Liverpool represented 75,000 cubic feet as compared with 82,000 in 1907 and 151,000 in 1906. Values are still low, being: St. John, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cubic foot; Quebec, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 2d.; Nova Scotia, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; and planks 10½d. to 1s.

Elm has also been in less request and stocks have increased. At Liverpool the stock on May 1st equalled 25,000 cubic feet, as compared with 16,000 cubic feet at that time last year and 5,000 in 1906. The price ranges from 3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per cubic foot.

Canadian oak has not been imported at Liverpool for some weeks. The stocks of Canadian and United States oak have increased, as compared with a year ago, representing, on May 1st, 100,000 cubic feet, compared with 33,000 on May 1st, 1907, and 44,000 in 1906. The stock of planks has greatly increased. On May 1st it equalled 348,000 cubic feet, as compared with 39,000 in 1907, and 51,000 in 1906. The deliveries of oak from stock continue light. Values are: first quality, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 8d. per cubic foot; second quality, 2s. to 2s. 11d.

At Manchester on May 1st, Canadian timber held the following position. The consumption of spruce deals had improved slightly and stocks were, 7,670 standards as compared with 14,590 in 1907 and 5,180 in 1906.

Pine deals had only sold to a small extent. Stocks were: 640 standards, compared with 290 in 1907 and 1,460 in 1906. Quebec board pine had come to hand in fair quantity. Sales have been fairly active, but stocks are large. At the beginning of the month they totalled 215,000 cubic feet, as against 192,000 and 11,000 in 1907 and 1906. Canadian and United States oak has not been imported lately at Manchester. The consumption has been moderate, and stocks on May 1st were 20,000 cubic feet, as compared with 5,000 in 1907. Birch, in logs, had been received in fair quantities. A moderate business has been done in this wood, which left stocks on May 1st, 12,000 cubic feet as

compared with 14,000 in 1907 and 6,000 in 1906. Birch planks have been received much more freely and good business has been done at Manchester in this wood. The stocks at the beginning of the month equalled 85,000 cubic feet as compared with 102,000 in 1907 and 56,000 in 1906.

At London business continues quiet and holders have shown a willingness to meet customers, as regards prices, in order to effect sales. Recent deliveries of deals and boards show a shrinkage as compared with corresponding periods a year ago. In some weeks the shortage has been very noticeable. The deliveries at the Surrey Commercial Docks from January 1st to May 9th, 1908, of deals and prepared boards totalled 50,996 standards, as compared with 62,842 in the same period of 1907. At Milwall Docks the deliveries were 16,699 in 1908, and 15,768 in 1907. At the London and India Docks, they were 2,806 in 1908 and 2,702 in 1907.

As regards price, flooring boards have maintained their position fairly well. The stock of these boards, however, has been much reduced.

At other ports than London or Liverpool, the recent arrivals have been of a miscellaneous kind. Purely local requirements have influenced the importation in most cases. This has been conspicuously so at Cardiff, where poles, pitwood and pit props figure largely among the stocks lately received, wood of the sorts named being used very largely in the coal-mining industry of south Wales.

At Bristol, the arrivals have been of a very mixed character, spars, poles, rickers and miscellaneous "wood goods," forming the consignments. At Avonmouth, hardwood and fancy woods; lignumvitae, lancewood and mahogany chiefly, have formed some of the later importations. On the east coast, the receipts at Hull have been comprised of whitewood, poplar, pitprops and small goods in the softer woods; fair quantities of oak logs, and a very fair quantity of pitch-pine from Mobile. Pitwood and small wood of various kinds have figured largely among the importations at Hull, there being a steady consumption of wood of this class among the collieries and iron stone mines of Durham and Cleveland. At Grimsby, hewn and sawn fir, pitprops, railway sleepers, crossing blocks, square ends, small wood and ceiling laths, have formed recent consignments. Much of this stock would pass into the midland and southeastern counties of England for comparatively small "consumptive" uses, there being no extensive timber using industries in the immediate vicinity of Grimsby. On the Tyne, recent arrivals have consisted mainly of pitwood flooring boards and small goods, including staves and hoops. The heavier woods have been in less demand and stocks are accumulating, owing to the very light deliveries for consumption which have been made of late, through an absence of good work in the Tyne ship-building yards, and a general quietness of industry in the district. The quietness in the main industries has affected the building trade, and little new work is in progress so that the local conditions have not been such as to make large demands on stocks of timber held at Tyne ports. At West Hartlepool, the local coal mining and allied industries have made the most demands upon timber importers. Labor troubles have disturbed the ship-building industry of the district, so that less wood has been used in this industry than otherwise would have been. Importations of Dantzic oak of fine quality, and of oak butts, and of pit props and square timber have been made of recent date. Stocks of such woods are quite adequate for the local demand at the present time. At Sunderland the timber trade has been very quiet owing to a lock-out in a local ship-yard which has disorganized the ship-building industry of the port. Very little timber is accordingly being purchased for ship-yard purposes. Fair stocks are held by local timber merchants, though the imports have been very light for some time.

Water wheels are one of the specialties of Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, Montreal. Instead of building them to catalogue size and carrying them in stock, the company have adopted the principle of designing them to suit the special conditions of service. This ensures a superior quality and naturally reduces the cost of maintenance, as well as ensuring constancy and regularity of operation. Bulletin No. 303, on hydro-electric plants, just issued, illustrates a number of their turbines applied to the generating of electric power. They design and build hydro-electric plants complete in every detail, and are prepared to do the same with saw mill propositions. They are prepared to supply the necessary saw mill machinery and turbines and to develop the water power. At Wabageshick Chute, Vermilion River, Ont., they have built concrete forebay dams, power house, etc., for a hydro-electric plant, including a 2,200 h.p. waterwheel and a 1,500 kw. alternating current generator.

Messrs. Ronald & Meredith, the British Columbia agents for F. Redaway & Company, manufacturers of the well-known "Camel Hair" belting, have moved their offices from Cordova street to 518 Hastings street, Vancouver.



McLennan, McFeely & Company's Warehouse, Vancouver.

The above is an illustration of the new warehouse recently erected and occupied by McLennan, McFeely & Company of Vancouver. This building measures 175 feet on Cordova street and 122 feet on Columbia avenue, and is five storeys high with basement extending out under the sidewalks on both streets. This gives a larger amount of floor space to this firm than any other wholesale hardware warehouse in Canada. The walls are brick and concrete with mill construction interior.

The equipment for handling goods consists of three Otis-Fensom elevators, with a capacity of two tons each, having platforms measuring 8 x 10 feet. There is a driveway through the building so that teams can enter on the Cordova street side, drive the entire length of the building, pass two of the elevators, and make their exit on the Columbia avenue side. A spur line from the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks runs along the rear of the building. The combined arrangement makes it possible for them to handle a large amount of freight with the least possible expenditure of labor. The building is divided into two halves by a solid brick fire wall, extending the regulation distance above the roof. All openings in the interior of the building through this fire wall are protected by automatic fire doors. The whole building is equipped with a first class system of fire fighting apparatus and all openings from the elevator shafts as well as from the stairways, are also protected by automatic fire doors.

Business and Personal Short Lengths.

Daniel J. Gallahan, of New York, and Edward J. Ryan, of Collingwood, Ontario, were recent visitors to North Tonawanda.

Mr. L. A. Lewis, manager of the Burnett Sawmill Company, Limited, of New Westminster, returned recently from a three months' trip to Great Britain and Europe.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, Limited, and Waldie Bros., Limited, have removed their offices from 32 Church street to 12-14 Wellington street east, Toronto.

A North Tonawanda report says that George Milliner has decided to bring forward to the Tonawandas some of the spruce lumber that is being manufactured on his holdings at Grand Valley, New Brunswick.

A representative of the "Canada Lumberman" recently called upon the Dominion Belting Company, Hamilton, Ont., and found them as busy as ever. One of several large belts recently shipped by them was 407 feet long and 24 inches wide. It was 8-ply thick and weighed over 2,000 pounds.

A handsome calendar has reached us from the Lumber Underwriters' of 66 Broadway, New York. It contains a striking picture of a fireman in an attractive color scheme, and the calendar block is de-

signed both as to size and color, in a manner to make its usefulness as great as possible.

The Fullerton Lumber & Shingle Company of Vancouver are looking at the bright side of business. They say that with the optimistic feeling that a "bumper" crop is now assured, orders in general are becoming more plentiful, resulting in prices (with the exception of shingles) becoming firmer.

Halifax lumbermen are complaining (so it is reported) of the want of preference or protection afforded them. Car loads of southern pine from Georgia and neighboring States are coming into Canada every day. This is sheer dumping. They have an anti-dumping law, but it only applies to dutiable goods, and lumber has no duty.

British Columbia lumbermen are congratulating themselves, says the Minneapolis Lumberman, that they have no fights with the railways over freight rates; no catalogue house competition to contend with; no brokers to pay commissions to; no controversy over terms of sale, and no experience with the vexations caused by the cancellations of orders. May they ever be free from them.

The John McDougall Caledonian Iron Works Company, Limited, have issued a bulletin, No. 105, on power plant equipment, which illustrates and describes the apparatus and accessories for power station plant which they produce. Among the apparatus described are the Erie City water tube boiler, the Erie City stationary boiler, the "Economic" return tubular boiler, the Erie City "Counter-current" feed-water heaters, the Four Valve engine direct-connected type, the Enclosed High Speed engine direct-connected type, the Knowles patent air pump and spray pipe condenser, the Deane triplex power pump, the Worthington boiler feed pump, and the Double Impulse water wheel. The bulletin will prove interesting to anyone in need of such apparatus.

An attractive booklet upon boilers and accessories, issued by the Jenckes Machine Company, Sherbrook, Que., has reached us. The booklet describes the various products of the company and tells in a convincing manner of their excellent qualities.

The Jenckes Company's facilities have recently been augmented by the erection of extensive branch works at St. Catharines, Ont. The product of the two shops includes horizontal return tubular, vertical tubular and locomotive type boilers for medium or high pressures, as well as steel penstocks, steel smokestacks, smoke connections, tanks, refuse burners, water towers, stand pipes, and all manner of steel plate work. The shops are equipped with the most improved machinery and are in a better position than ever to handle a large volume of business expeditiously. The company contract for complete steam power plants, including engines. Any one in need of such products will do well to obtain a copy of this booklet.

THE WOODWORKER

Wood Working Machinery.

The Rochester works of the American Wood Working Machinery Company are among the most modern and extensive of their kind in the world. The company have equipped themselves with a splendid plant and with every facility for its increase. They have also five other plants, two at Williamsport, Pa., one at Montgomery, Pa., one at Aurora, Ill., and one at Green Bay, Wis. The sales offices are at New York, Rochester, Chicago, New Orleans, and Portland, Ore. The illustrations published herewith give a fair idea of the extent of the Rochester plant.

Figure 1 gives a general view of the works, the buildings being of brick. From left to right, the first building is the pattern storage, in which the various patterns, used in the construction of the machines, are located. In the next building, on the second floor, is the pattern shop, where the patterns are made. The first floor is devoted to a carpentry or general wood working department. The third is the office building, the first floor of which is devoted to the office of the works, as well as the offices for the purchasing agent, chief of construction, superintendent, and general engineering department. The second floor is used exclusively for the executive offices of the company. The long building to the extreme right is the general machine shop.

Beginning at the left again, the first rear building is the flask shed for the storing of the wood and iron flasks. Next comes the foundry proper, and the third building is the supply house in which is contained all the iron, coke, sand, coal, wood, etc., that are used in the foundry. Immediately in the rear of the office building are the power house and blacksmith shop.

The foundry, power house, and blacksmith shop are fireproof buildings, and the other buildings are provided with automatic sprinkling systems. The machine shop, power house, foundry, and supply house are of steel frame construction reinforced by concrete and brick. The plant covers ten acres of ground with ample room allowed for expansion in any direction.

Figure 2 gives a general view of the machine shop. On the left is the lathe department, divided into groups of from eight to ten lathes; each group driven by an independent motor. On the right is the planer department, three rows deep, divided into groups and also driven by independent motors. The smaller planers, as shown



American Wood Working Machinery Company's Rochester Plant.

in the picture, have hand cranes to assist in placing and removing the smaller parts on the machine, while the larger planers are located at the extreme right, upon which are placed the heavy frames of the machines. Two travelling cranes, located in the main bay, one of 12,500 pounds capacity and the other 25,000 pounds capacity, assist in placing and removing the heavy castings on the machines.

Figure 3 gives a general view of the main bay, taken from the top of a box car at the end of the factory. In the foreground is the shipping department. Following this comes the testing floor. Further on are the erecting floors for the timber sizers, planers and matchers, inside moulders, band resaws, surfacers, and other heavy machines. Two travelling cranes run the entire length of this bay and carry the heaviest machines built, from one end of the shop to the other, as well as assisting in lifting the heavy parts in the erecting of the machines, and in placing the heavy castings on the planers.

The heating system is also shown. Radiators are placed on both sides of the steel girders, as well as pipes that run along the walls between the upper and lower line of windows.

On the erecting floor, are built from fifty to one hundred variety saw benches at a time. This floor is in charge of a foreman with assistants. Each man has his work laid out for him and starting in at the beginning of the line, one man succeeding another, goes through doing his special work on each machine, so that the men become expert each in his own particular work, which greatly facilitates the output and makes accuracy more certain in regard to details and fitting.

Figure 4 shows two rows of planers and matchers under construction.

The illustrations show only a few of the many erecting floors in the shop, but they give, however, a fair idea of its extent. One of the important features of the plant and one that impresses the visitor, besides its immensity, is its finely diffused light, as there is not a dark corner or shadow in any building. For the proper handling of in-coming and out-going freight there are three spur railroad tracks, branches of the N. Y. Central, going to different parts of the plant. All of the buildings are connected by industrial railroad track, which facilitates the handling of the many parts that enter into the manufacture of the machines.



General View of Machine Shop of American Wood Working Machinery Company's Rochester Plant.

Matching Veneers.

Planing mill managers can learn a good deal from the following pointers in the Woodworker: A number of things have been said heretofore about the selection of veneer, the different kinds, and where this and that may be used to the best advantage, but always there is something else to find out—something new, and here is a point recently made that is worthy of more than passing thought: It is claimed by some knowing ones that it is best to buy face veneer from one or more sources and the fillers from another. It looks strange, this idea, doesn't it? But let us look at it before passing judgment and see the logic back of it. The point made, and the reason given for this is, the manufacturer who makes a specialty of quality, of doing only the best kind of cutting, cannot make veneer as cheaply as the man who takes less pains and makes mostly common stock, while the man that makes cheap veneer, as a rule cannot make as good face stock as the other. Do you begin to see light through this reasoning?

It all illustrates an old bit of salesmanship knowledge that all the market is not for the cream of a product, but that not infrequently the great bulk of the trade and the lion's share of profits may come out of the mass of business where quality is not so much an object. In your faces you want quality, while in your fillers cheapness is a ruling factor. Of course, some regard must be given to quality, even for fillers, but it is not necessary to have it so tightly cut as face veneer, consequently the basket factory man, or some one with a lighter machine—running lighter, too, because he does not cut with so much pressure—can turn out a thousand feet of veneer for less money than the man who cuts especially for that quality that goes to make up the faces. In other word, there is no need to pay the face veneer man's price for filler stock when you can get it cheaper from back-country mills. Sometimes the face veneer man may have a number of machines, using one with special skill to make faces, while with the others he makes common veneer to compete with the cheaper stock offered. That makes a good combination, for it enables both the faces and the fillers to be shipped in the same car and helps make up carload shipments and thus save freight.

But, generally speaking, the place to look for your fine face stock, no matter what the wood, is among those experienced manufacturers, usually located at or near the larger centres, who have a reputation for quality. Then for your fillers and plain back panel stock, take to the woods for the saving in price. It is not meant by this that all manufacturers of high class veneer are centered around the larger cities, while all those in the woods make poor stock, but it is meant that the place to get cheap veneer is generally from the country mills, either



General View of Main Bay, American Wood Working Machinery Company's Rochester Plant.

direct or through some selling agent who handles their output. This is one place where the selling agent has a chance to do a good stroke for himself and his customers, too, by knowing where to get the best face stock, where the best bargains in fillers, and assembling them at some shipping centre so that all can be supplied to the user together. The dealer that can and will do this is a good man, especially for the smaller users of veneer, to tie to, because with his larger experience he can more readily locate just what the user needs in every case and thus save the user both time and money, that amounts to a whole lot more than the dealer's profit.

On the subject of matching up and toning face stock there is more that can be said, too, even though it may seem to have already been pretty well covered. Sometimes it is matching that is needed, and sometimes toning. Maybe that is not just the way you would state it, but it will answer. It is like this: If you have a job in quartered oak, and it is to be heavily stained so that the the original color is all practically wiped out or changed over, the main thing to aim at in jointing two pieces together is to get pieces in which the figure matches, or comes so near it that the two will go together harmoniously. Get pieces in which the tracings of the splash line have the same general contour, run in the same direction as put together, etc., and even though one piece may be white and the other red in color, presenting something of a contrast, the color will be evened in the staining till this contrast disappears, while the figure will show up nicely. On the other hand, if the work is to be finished natural, or practically so, you must

frequently watch out for both figure and color. In other words, the important point is to get a harmonious tone in color. That's why sometimes it is more of a matching job, while at other times it takes on more of the nature of a toning job, because there is no chance to tone up in staining. This same logic applies to all face woods having figure, and color that is used natural, and it is a good point to keep in mind.



Planers and Matchers Under Construction at the American Wood Working Machinery Company's Rochester Plant.

Somebody, not a great while ago, got a notion of rounding off the corners of boxes instead of finishing them square. Others seeing this box concluded they wanted some, too, and there developed quite a call for round cornered boxes, which pleased some, but worried other box manufacturers who were not provided for finishing the corners round and really thought that it weakened the box somewhat to round off corners. Now the wonder is, that before this time, somebody hasn't thought of and developed the idea of making three-ply veneered boxes with solid round corners, making a lap along the sides or the end and turning corners.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

His Excellency, the Cook.

Two of the most important functionaries of the lumber camp are the cook and his prime minister, the cookee, says the American Lumberman. The cook has a harder time making good than any other man in the woods and a good cook is a jewel to be prized above rubies. Like every other man who holds high office, he will not suit everybody. There is an old saying that what is one man's meat is another man's poison, and in matters of cookery what one man likes another man may not like at all. There are people, for instance, who eat olives and who claim to like them, yet olives instantly recall the man who never ate them. He said: "I don't like olives and I am glad I don't, because if I liked them I would probably eat 'em and I hate the darn things." In the face of finical likes and dislikes, the cook occupies a delicate position.

Therefore, when an unkind epithet is applied to the cook we should give him the benefit of the doubt and acquit him if possible. He may be a good cook for one man, but a poor cook for another. The worst of it is that the man whom he fails to suit will call him a sour-dough and a stomach robber, while the man whose palate is tickled will say nothing, after the fashion of most men. There never was a logging crew yet that did not complain almost unanimously of the quality of the grub, beginning by cussing the cook and gradually working up to the president of the company. It is quite as certain that most of this criticism is undeserved. It is particularly undeserved in this day and age when cooking has progressed to the point where the ordinary lumberjack lives quite as well in the woods as he lives at home.

Some of the young woodsmen who complain so strongly about the quality of the cooking and the character of the grub should be reminded of the days of forty years ago. At that time in many a lumber camp knives, forks and plates were things unknown. Practically the only table utensil was the ferocious appearing jackknife which the lumberjack carried in his pocket. With this he hacked off his meat, mashed his potatoes and pitchforked his prunes. Even the tin plate had not penetrated many a logging camp. Now in some camps the men eat from china and are provided with a supply of knives, forks and spoons in as large numbers as the set up of a banquet.

The cook of the old days cooked his beans in a hole in the ground and followed other simple methods. Now he has a high-priced kitchen range and an array of cooking utensils that looks like the storeroom of a school of domestic science. Much tradition attaches to the old bean hole. Old timers are wont to declare that beans are never as perfectly cooked as they were by the slow cooking process of the hot stones in the bean hole. This may be true and yet beans baked to a brown in the modern kitchen range are edibles not to be despised.

The hand of progress has shown itself in other features of lumber camp cookery. In former times enough of certain articles were taken in the fall to supply the camp during an entire winter. Such a camp was visited by a supply team not more than once in two weeks, and it was the only means of connection with the outside world. The bill of fare consisted largely of redhorse, a popular name for cornbeef, salt pork, potatoes and bread without yeast. Now the lumberjack has spread before him yeast made bread, cookies, doughnuts, pies, potatoes in various forms, canned goods of every character, prunes and raisins, and fresh meats, sometimes daily or oftener.

This change has been brought about by better means of communication. Many a camp lies near a railroad and new supplies come in every day. As a result fresh meat is a probability and fresh eggs a possibility. Nevertheless, the same old complaint goes up, is no louder and yet no less than that concerning the more modest fare of forty years ago.

Lumber camp life has been revolutionized by modern methods, but many old-timers are not prepared to admit that the improvement is great. Some lumber camps have telephones and the lumberjack enjoys almost the same facilities as the man who sits in an office building in a large city. He gets his daily mail and the matter of ingress and egress is easy.

Improved facilities have not tended to increase the efficiency of camp crews, but instead have built up a large body of those gentlemen known as camp inspectors, who move from camp to camp as their fancy dictates. In the old days the foreman went into the woods with his crew and stayed with them until spring. Now he has three crews; the one that is actually working, the one that is coming and the one that is going. One northern camp last year had 1,000 different names on its pay roll during the winter and, as some of them were of the Russian variety, the clerk finished the season in a state of nervous prostration.

The entrance of foreigners into the lumber camps of the north is

the most conspicuous change in woods operations. The down-in-Mainers, who constituted 90 per cent. of the crews forty years ago, kicked more than do the crews of the present perhaps, but they worked harder and were therefore entitled to do so. They took real pride in their work and attacked it with enthusiasm. The shrewd logger who created a feeling of rivalry in his camp between individual men, or between his camp and some other, got three days' work where he sometimes now gets only one. The lumberjacks of forty years ago were many of them of the good old fighting kind who, if they fought each other, likewise fought the forest.

Many lumberjacks of the present are more prone to be content with the day's work without considering its significance to themselves or their employer. It may be that the woods work of the present requires less skill and intuition than did the woods work of the past. The timber is smaller and the conveniences are greater. The log loader, operated by horse-power, and the steam skidder have reduced the requirements of the laborer in the woods. Forty years ago the lumberjack had to be a woodsman in fact as well as in name, and had to possess considerable woodcraft. Very often a crew went into the woods in the fall with little besides a stock of provisions and axes. The men not only constructed their camp by felling trees and building a log camp, but hewed out tables, benches and bunks, these being the real and original mission furniture. Such a man could be dropped down in the heart of a wilderness and if he had enough to eat would not suffer, for he could build a house for himself, sleds for use on the logging road and every other detail of camp equipment.

Now many of the camps are built of lumber railroaded to the spot and covered with tar paper. Sleds are gaudily painted red affairs fresh from the hands of the wagon maker. These improvements make the work of the lumberjack much less exacting labor than did the difficulties of two score years ago.

There is one dignitary of the lumber camp whose work is allied to that of the cook and the cookee, who is deserving of more credit than he gets and not deserving of many of the kicks he does get, and that is the gentleman popularly styled the bullecook. He is the individual described in Edward Markham's poem, *The Man with the Hoe*, who goes about "upon his back the burdens of the world." Upon the bullecook's back fall most of the burdens of the little world in which he lives. He is the hewer of the wood and the drawer of the water and, when the eating propensities of a crew of lumberjacks are considered and the fierce fires which they maintain in their bunk houses are observed, it will be seen that the bullecook has no sinecure. Bullecooks sometimes become cookees, if they live through the period of probation, and every cookee hopes sometime to be a cook. It is the hope of promotion undoubtedly that keeps many a young fellow faithful to disagreeable duties.

Taking it "by and large," as some of the old settlers would express it, the cooking department of a lumber camp is not something to be casually considered. It is the keystone of an arch, for the man who can be content while he is in the cook shanty is not going to complain about a little rough usage in the woods. And the moral effect upon employes of the camp cook's labors is a matter for consideration by employers who recognize the effects of good food upon labor.

Secretary A. B. Wastell, of the Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association, supplies the following figures, showing wages in the logging camps of the Pacific coast. Cooks, \$40 to \$100 per month; foremen, \$100 to \$175 per month and \$2.50 to \$5 per day; fallers, \$2 to \$3.50 per day; buckers, \$2 to \$3 per day; rigging hustlers, \$2.50 to \$4 per day; chasers, \$2.25 to \$3.50 per day; donkey drivers, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per day.

Peter Verigin, the leader of the Doukhobors, was in the British Columbia interior recently and stated that he meant to bring the Doukhobor colony there. He bought extensive timber limits, which will not only furnish the people with immediate employment but will also give them lumber for building purposes cheaper than it can be bought on the prairies.

Barnett & McDonald, of New Westminster, B. C., are contemplating building a logging railroad on Home Sound, about three miles in length.

Clement Ryan of Newcastle is taking a crew of thirty men to drive for Jas. A. Rundle on Bartibogue river.

Tea for the Camp

Perhaps the tea which you have been sending to your camp has not been giving just the satisfaction which you would desire that it should for the money that it has been costing you. If this be the case, just try for once what we can do for you in the way of teas. We have them at all prices but are particularly strong in the kinds to suit the camp, principally because we make a specialty of this class of business. Let us send you a sample lot of our mixed blend at the cost of 16½ cents, with the guarantee that if it's not thoroughly satisfactory we take it back, paying freight both ways.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

Corner Front and Scott Streets, TORONTO



THE LOMBARD

STEAM

Log Hauler Co.

WATERVILLE, MAINE

PATENTS

United States, May 21, 1901
Dominion of Canada, July 16, 1901
United States, May 21, 1907
Dominion of Canada, Nov. 19, 1907
Foreign Patents Pending

TELEPHONE 234-1

A. O. LOMBARD
Inventor and General Manager

June 22nd. 1908

The Lombard Patent Steam Log Hauler

Manufactured by us in Canada under Letters Patent

The Lumber Operator will readily see the advantage of this machine over the method of hauling with horses, where the haul is over four miles.

While the first cost of this Log Hauler may seem large a close comparison of the amount of work that can be done and the cost of maintenance will show that it is really cheaper than men and horses.

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler is not an experiment, it has been on the market for a number of years and has been improved from time to time as experience has shown to be desirable until now it is as near perfect as experience and careful study can make it.

This has led other manufacturers to copy it and they are now offering for sale an imitation of the original, which is clearly an infringement of the Lombard Patents.

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler is built by us exclusively in Canada and we hereby warn interested parties that the purchase of any other machine than that made by ourselves is an infringement on the Lombard Patents and they are liable to prosecution.

We have a number of these machines under construction, which will be ready for fall delivery.

Enquiries will have our careful attention and illustrated circular will be sent on request.

The Jenckes Machine Co.

Sherbrooke, Que.

Gentlemen:-

Yours of the 19th. recd. Please insert the following in all or any part of your advertising that you think advisable.

"Lumber operators are warned that there has recently been offered for sale a Log Hauler copied from the Lombard Log Hauler and which is an infringement on the Lombard patent. Any parties buying such a machine will be promptly prosecuted for infringement.

PATENTED IN CANADA NOV. 19- 1907. No. 108676."

Signed *A. O. Lombard* Inventor.

P. S. The patent date and number have put in in extra heavy type so that it will be noticable.

aol

The Jenckes Machine Co., Limited

General Offices: Sherbrooke, Que.

Works: Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont.

Sales Offices: Sherbrooke, St. Catharines, Rossland, Vancouver, Halifax, Cobalt.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Fourteen lines make one inch. Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

DRY PINE SLABS AND EDGINGS FOR sale, last years cut at \$2.50 per cord. F.O.B. Toronto. Apply LILLICRAP TALE LUMBER CO. Lakefield, Ont. 14

WE HAVE FOR SALE A FEW CARS OF cedar posts and shingles, pine lath, clear face and better red pine and a good quantity of white pine and spruce lumber. JOHN HARRISON & SONS Co., Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound, Ont. 14

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE ABOUT 500,000 FT. Hemlock, Spruce and Balsam lumber. Good condition, well manufactured. Will be sold quick. Now at Berriedale. Write or wire. D. B. Wood, Hamilton 14

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order. Write us. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near Cartier.) 14

FOR SALE

150 M. BLACK ASH AND ELM, ABO T 40 M. already sawn, balance can be cut as desired, address Box 617 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

FOR SALE

200-M. No. 1, Red Pine and Spruce Lath mixed 300 M. No. 3.
3 Cars 18" XX Cedar shingles.
A quantity of 3x5, 3x6, 4x4, 4x5, 6x6 and 8x8 Cedar. JOHN D. McRAE, Eganville, Ont. 16

Bargain for Immediate Sale

5 CARS OF 1" WHITE PINE, SIZE 6, 8, 10, 12, mostly 16' large per centage clear. Snap on Lath, delivered, also cedar posts, F.O.B. cars Courtright. Wanted contract for piles, any size or length. Apply W. H. THORNTON, Inwood, Ont. 14

For Sale

200 M. PINE BALSAM AND BALM LUM- ber, cut last season. Also this season's cut, one million feet Pine and Balsam, can be sawed to order and shipped rail or boat. J. H. McNALLY, Desbarats, Algoma. 14

FOR SALE

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, ABOUT TWO million feet of Red & White Pine to be sawed to order, also one million and a half Red & White Pine last season's, cut, shipping order. Address Box 52, Chapleau, Ont. 14

FOR SALE

10 cars Cedar Posts, 8 ft., 4 1/2" and up.
1 car " " 3 to 4 in.
3 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles Clear Whites.
12 cars No. 1 Spruce Lath 1 1/2 x 4 ft.
10 cars Pine Squares 6 x 6 to 10 x 10.
5 cars 1" B. Ash C. and B.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. 14

FOR SALE

WHITE ASH DRILL POLES, 18 FT LONG x 2 1/2" diameter. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont., Can. 14

For Sale

2 Million feet Spruce
1 " " Hemlock
6 cars Soft Elm
Will saw to order car lots and over.
Correspondence solicited.
ROBT. J. LOUGH,
30 St. John St., Montreal. 13

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED

SIX CARS OF 4/4 DRY BLACK ASH common and better. Apply, box 607 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 13

WANTED

THREE CARS 1 1/4, 1 1/2 & 2" C. & B. BASS wood. July shipment. THE BRADLEY COMPANY, Hamilton, Ont. 13

WANTED FOR FALL SHIPMENT, either rail or water, 500 M. ft. 1" Birch, M.R., whole cut of log. Box 626 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto. 14

Timber in Round Logs Wanted

WALNUT, BIRDSEYE MAPLE, OAK, ASPEN, Birch, Ash, Sycamore. Offers to the GENERAL SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED, 20 Eastcheap, London, E. C. 13

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

POSITION WANTED
AS SAWYER—EITHER BAND OR CIR- cular. Long experience, A1 references. Western Canada preferred. Box 625 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

POSITION WANTED
AS BANDSAW FILER AND HAMMERER, eighteen years' experience, can furnish best of references in United States and Canada. Apply E.S. CHALUT, Portage de la Nation, Que. 14

WANTED

POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER BY A CAP- able young man with three years experience in lumber office. Best of references. Apply Book-KEEPER, Box 329, Lindsay, Ontario. 13

WANTED

POSITION AS WOODS SUPERINTENDENT by a Practical Experienced Lumberman. Strictly temperate. First class references. Apply Box 611, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

POSITION WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

WANTED—POSITION WITH A LARGE concern who can afford to pay for executive ability. Have had two years' experience with steam log haulers on eight to fifteen mile haul and can take full charge of business or of any department. First class salary wanted and first class reference and service given. JOHN R. STEWART, Blackduck, Minn. 20

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

SUPT. FOR LARGE SAW MILL WANT- ed, must be a hustler, good salary, applications confidential. Address Box 623 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED YARD MAN FOR A Hamilton yard. Applications confidential. Address Box 618, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO RUN A Moreau pulpwood Barker. Must thoroughly understand the work and be sober. Apply, stating qualifications and wages wanted, to H. J. NICHOLLS, Huntsville, Ont. 13

Wanted

SOBER, EXPERIENCED, INDUSTRIOUS salesman acquainted with the trade to sell Yellow Pine, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Lath, Shingles, etc. in Ontario, for a reputable Ohio Corporation. Address Box 624 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto 13

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

FOR SALE CHEAP

15 ROLLER TOP SWING CARS, SUIT- able for double piling lumber. Standard gauge. Apply the CAVENTISH LUMBER CO., LIMITED, Lakefield, Ontario. 14

FOR SALE

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 nearly new No. 2 Lane R.H. three block sawmill
2 refitted R.H. three block sawmills complete
1 nearly new L.H. three block carriage for No. 1 mill
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
2 new upright swing shingle machines, 40" saws
1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine 38" saw
1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine 35" saw
1 refitted Smallwood Automatic shingle machine
1 refitted Sewery automatic shingle machine
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 refitted shingle jointer, 42" wheel
2 new shingle packers
2 new No. 2 lath machines and bolters
1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
1 nearly new self feed lath machine, 4-13" saws
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw
1 refitted gang edger, 3-18" saws
2 nearly new edgers 3-16" saws
1 new double edger, 2-16" saws

SAWMILL BOILERS

1 48"x20' Erie, semi portable fire box boiler
1 42"x16' semi portable fire box boiler
1 39"x14'8" Jenkes, semi portable fire box boiler
1 36"x13' Beckett, semi portable fire box boiler
1 66"x14'7", 106-3" tubes horizontal tubular boiler
1 60"x12, 74-3" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 50"x14, 64-3" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 48"x13'6", 44-3" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 48"x12, 52-3" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
2 44"x13'10", 47-3" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 40"x12, 21-3" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler

SAWMILL ENGINES

1 15"x20" Atlas R.H. throttling governor
1 16"x24" rocking valve L.H. throttling governor
1 14"x20" rocking valve R.H. throttling governor
1 13"x20" rocking valve R.H. throttling governor
1 12"x16" slide valve L.H. throttling governor
1 10"x24" slide valve L.H. throttling governor
1 9"x14" slide valve R.H. throttling governor
1 9"x12" slide valve L.H. throttling governor
1 9"x10" slide valve C.C. throttling governor

Our supply department carries a full stock of engineers' and millmen's supplies

A copy of our supply catalogue or monthly stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver 14

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED

HEADING TURNER AND JOINTER. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont. 14

WANTED

GOOD SECOND LUMBER MILL CAR- riage, medium weight, Wm. Hamilton preferred, also one small steam nigger in exchange for large nigger; would exchange good lath mill for small engine and portable boiler and lathe for machine shop. Box 53, Gravenhurst, Ont. 13

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PLANING MILL AND CHOPPING BUSI- ness for sale; machinery in A1 condition. C. SAUNDERS, Real Estate, etc., Burford. 18

For Sale

A RETAIL YARD IN HAMILTON. OWNER will retain half interest if desired. Young, energetic and experienced man preferred. Box 619, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

Partner Wanted

WANTED—A MAN TO PURCHASE A working interest in active saw-mill and shingle-mill concern, including timber limits, at Vancouver, B.C. This is a rare opening for the right man. Eight to ten thousand dollars required. Investigate this. Address Box 10, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Vancouver Office. 15

STANDING TIMBER FOR SALE

ONE MILLION FEET STANDING HARD- wood Timber for sale, with 10 M. capacity Mill Planer, Matcher, Shingle Machinery (double saws), in first-class running order. Also one-half million Lumber and Logs. Will have to be disposed of on account of illness of owner. Market for everything. Two competing railways. Good home market. Also 350 acres of land. Grand chance for right man. J. C. Schlehauf, Box 873, West Lorne, Ontario. 16

FOR SALE

STEAM SAWMILL ON MAGNETEWAN River, 20 M. capacity. In good condition, Splendid shipping and piling facilities. Large amount of timber in vicinity. Pleasant place to live. Very profitable business assured. Deposit of brick clay on property, which might in connection be profitably worked. Chance of a lifetime for small investor. Apply Box 621, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

MILL FOR SALE

A STEAM SAW MILL EQUIPED WITH A Watrous Pony Band Mill, capacity 35,000 feet per day, situated in one of the best locations, and a well timbered section of the Province of Quebec. Will be sold at a bargain, together with 1200 acres of well timbered land, free of the Government charges, with very best facilities for shipments to United States. Can be seen at any time, but this is the best time to have an idea of the value of the location. Reason of selling death of junior party of the firm. Apply Box 600 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 14

MISCELLANEOUS

ONTARIO LIMITS FOR SALE

ADVERTISER HAS FOUR HUNDRED acres mixed timber in Haliburton County. D. HARTLE, Minden, Ontario. 13

FOR SALE, IN PARRY SOUND DISTRICT, three hundred and fifty acres, well timbered with cedar, spruce, balsam, birch, basswood and hemlock. Address Box 616, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 13

Tenders on Timber Lands.

SEALED TENDERS RECEIVED UP TO September 1st on large tract of British Columbia Virgin timber; estimate guaranteed. Maps and descriptions from PRETTY'S TIMBER EXCHANGE, Vancouver. 16

To Hardwood Manufacturers

A CANADIAN FIRM, HAVING EXTENSIVE hardwood limits, wishes to make trade connection with English or Canadian manufacturers, handling hardwood and using broom handles, dowels and stock of such kind. Address Box 622, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 15

For Sale

Timber Limit and Band Saw Mill

THE MILL IS MODERN CONSTRUCTION, with ample power; one single, one double cutting bandsaw and all subsidiary machinery; situated at Gravenhurst, Ontario.
Limits about 80 square miles, tributary by water to Gravenhurst, situated in the Townships of Finlayson, McClintock, Livingstone and Franklin. Address, THE RATHBUN LUMBER COMPANY, Deseronto, Ont. 16

Pine Timber Limit and Saw Mill For Sale Cheap

LIMIT ESTIMATED EIGHT MILLION feet and large quantity convenient to mill, could be secured cheap, situated on the Great Northern Railroad, British Columbia, Timber easy to log; short haul to mill, first class new mill, piling ground and shipping facilities, an A1 opening for a small investor. For full particulars write G. KENNEY, Hallerton, Que. 13

RED CEDAR AND DOUGLAS FIR STUMPAGE

280,000,000 FEET FIRST CLASS RED Cedar and Douglas Fir stumpage suitable for single proposition, but will sell in three parcels. Easily logged to splendid tide-water harbor. Towage to Vancouver 50 cents per M. Exceptional safety as regards fire. Easily reached for examination from Vancouver. You deal with owners direct. For particulars, maps and prices address JUDSON F. CLARK, 1164 Pacific Street, Vancouver, B.C. 15

Timber Limits

FOR SALE IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC valuable Pine, Spruce and Pulpwood Limits, very large; also smaller areas. Well located. Desirable investment. Correspondence solicited. Address—

ROBT. J. LOUGH
30 St. John St., Montreal.

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS, SAW MILL,

Plant, Supplies, Mining Lots, Logs, &c.

— OF —

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Russell House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, A.D. 1908, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., by THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, the following Timber Limits, Real Estates, Saw Mill, Mining Lots, Plants, Supplies and Logs in transit, namely:—

Parcel Number 1. "Coulouge Limits," comprising 156 square miles of Timber Limits on the Coulouge River in the Province of Quebec, covered by Licenses Numbers 149, 150, 151 and 152 of Season 1873-74 and known as Berths W, X, Y and Z, together with certain Limit Plant, Supplies and Live Stock to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 2. "Hibou Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 20 square miles of Timber Limit on Hibou and Ignace Creeks covered by part of License No. 550 of Season 1873-74, together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 3. "Wakefield Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 8 square miles of Timber Limit in the Township of Wakefield covered by License No. 58 of Season 1873-74.

Parcel Number 4. Several Freehold Timber Lots in the Township of Wakefield.

Parcel Number 5. "Black and Dumoine Rivers Limit," comprising 26½ square miles of Timber Limit on the Black and Dumoine Rivers covered by part of Licenses Number 362 and 369 of Season 1873-74 together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies therewith.

Parcel Number 6. Real Estate, Saw Mill, Lumber Yard and Wharf at East Templeton. This parcel consists of about 298 acres more or less of Freehold and 5 acres of Leasehold land at East Templeton, P.Q. (about 8 miles below Ottawa on the Ottawa River), together with a fully equipped Saw Mill and Machinery erected thereon having a capacity of 150,000 feet per day, with Lumber yard, Wharf, Railway siding, Cars and other plant and machinery therewith.

Parcel Number 7. Mining Lots. This parcel consists of several mining lots and mining rights in the Townships of Wakefield, Buckingham, Portland East, Portland West and Derry.

Parcel Number 8. A large quantity of logs, timber, telegraph poles and ties now lying in and about the Ottawa, Coulouge and Gatineau Rivers at and in transit to the above mentioned Saw Mill.

The first seven parcels above mentioned will first be offered for sale en bloc, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors. If the reserved bid is not reached, then each parcel will be immediately offered for sale, separately, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors.

Full particulars and complete descriptions of the respective parcels and the terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale and may be seen on application to the Vendors at East Templeton, P.Q., or to their Solicitors, Messrs. Gormully, Orde & Powell, No. 33 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED,

Vendors

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1908.

17

Investing in Timber.

The Monetary Times says timber and real estate in a place like British Columbia increase rapidly in value as development of the country progresses. For that reason people are investing their money in these, not as a speculation, but that their children may benefit. Much acreage property in the vicinity of the cities has been bought with this in view. Not a great deal of money is required, payments being on the installment plan, and often before the final payment is made values are much higher. In timber, more money is needed, but the returns are correspondingly greater. The starting of new industries is an

excellent sign of growth, and with a larger population manufacturing plants will naturally follow. Labor is more plentiful, and there is a better market for output. At New Westminster, Mr. Finch Page has plans in hand which will mean the building of a pulp mill in connection with the B. C. Box Factory. With the new process of utilizing all waste timber in the manufacture of pulp, there is unlimited room here for the establishment of enterprises of such a nature.

"Color in the Wood Pile."

"We got a letter from our German representative the other day," said the manager of an elastic bookcase concern, "that made us sit up and take notice.

"You know the crating charges on foreign shipments at best run up to a pretty stiff figure. During the last few years the cost of the cheaper grades of lumber used for packing has tripled and this hasn't helped much on profits.

"We made a little study of the matter about a month ago and found that a cheaper grade of lumber would serve just as well as the stuff we had been using to box our bookcases. So we made a shipment to German representatives in the new cases.

"When that shipment reached the Fatherland of little wood, we began to get letters like this: 'Why have you changed the quality of your boxing material?' 'This wood is of exceptionally poor grade.' 'Kindly send all future orders in original packages.'

"Well! we began to look around to see what was the trouble. A little correspondence revealed the fact that our foreign representatives were making greater profits by selling the soft wood packing boxes to the toy-makers, than they made on the book cases."—System.

Proper Felling Methods.

When a tree is felled too soon the greater part of it is sap wood, and in a young tree even the heart wood has not acquired its proper degree of hardness; indeed, the whole tree must partake so much of the nature of sap wood that it cannot be expected to be durable. And when a tree is not felled till it be on the decline, the wood is brittle and devoid of elasticity, tainted, discolored, and soon decays. But in trees that have arrived at a mature age, the proportion of sap wood is small, and the heart wood is nearly uniform, and is hard, compact and durable. It is true the proper age for each species has not been satisfactorily determined, but it is a point where great accuracy is not necessary; for half a dozen years in the age of a tree will not make much difference, provided it is not cut too soon. It is against cutting trees before they have arrived at maturity that we should protest; and

as it is most likely to happen from interested motives, it is the more necessary to caution lumbermen in this respect.

Lake States Production.

Bradstreets states that the lake states, one of the greatest forest regions that ever contributed to lumbering, are rapidly falling behind in timber production, according to a preliminary statement just issued by the Bureau of the Census. Statistics concerning the annual output of forest products, from more than 2,100 saw mill operators in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota—the big three—show that the cut last year was only 5,500,000,000 feet of lumber, which is 12 per cent. less than the cut of the preceding year. The heavy inroads made in the timber resources have been too much for the great forests. Six million acres in Michigan, known as "pine barrens," have been thrown on the delinquent tax list, although under proper regulations they might still be yielding lumber annually.

Tie Cutting in B.C.

The cutting of ties was a feature in the lumber industry in the interior of British Columbia last winter and the activity will probably continue. D. B. Dulmage, of Cranbrook, was on the coast recently, and says that nearly 1,000,000 ties will be taken out this year. He has a contract for 150,000, with no limit as to future contracts when this is fulfilled. C. P. Reil, of Creston, has taken out 100,000 ties and the Silverton Lumber & Power Company, of which William Hunter, M.P., is managing director, has a large contract. On the coast the mills at Tynehead, Haney and Port Hammond and the Brunette saw mills, at New Westminster, have all been busy with railway orders.

Branding Finished Lumber.

Some United States lumber companies are branding the name of their company with a rubber stamp on their finished lumber and factory stock for rail shipment. The benefits to be derived from thus attesting to the origin of lumber is first a good form of advertising, besides settling all controversies regarding the identity of the mill from which the lumber originated. It has often been a cause of interminable trouble and disputes when cars of lumber arrived at a yard from different mills and some of the lumber is not up to grade, to establish the identity of the particular mill from which the lumber came. It is impossible generally to be able to distinguish any particular lot of flooring or ceiling run to the same pattern and standard of size with any degree of certitude. The adoption of the plan of branding will enable an honest manufactur-

er to get credit for the character of lumber he turns out, and compel his less careful competitor to stand on his own merits when disputes heave in sight. Besides, a name means something to the customer.

Ask Removal of Duty on Lumber.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has submitted the following plank to the Republican platform for consideration:

"The earnest consideration of the conservation of the nation's resources, set forth in President Roosevelt's message at the recent assembly of State Governors at the national Capital, having directed general attention to the startling denudation of our forest lands and the consequent imminent danger of a timber famine; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Republican party in convention assembled pledges itself to the removal of duties upon all forest products, including lumber, both rough and dressed, and upon pulp wood, wood pulp and print paper, to the end that our rapidly depleting forests may be conserved, the water supply of our great rivers regulated and controlled, the vast waste of soil stopped and finally that the great consuming public may reap the advantage of the cheaper forest products of other countries."

Boston Market Uncertain.

A Boston correspondent says: Prices are pretty uncertain, and nobody knows what his neighbor's price will be, but we think there is rather more business moving lately. It may be we have turned the corner. The export business to South America seems to be paralyzed. Prices on 12 inch pine for that trade are quite uncertain, business having stopped almost altogether in the last thirty to sixty days. They seem to be having some financial troubles down there and to have stopped buying. There has been one very large failure.



Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The lumber market in Ontario is still very quiet. The season is now so well advanced without any decided sign of improvement that manufacturers are ceasing to look for any betterment at least before the end of the summer. They are all hopeful, however, and ready not to be surprised, if a turn for the better should come. One prominent Ontario company state that the season to date has been so quiet that they have done during the first five months only 46 per cent. of the amount of business transacted during the same period in 1907. Georgian Bay mills are only moderately busy, but there is a fairly good trade, considering all the drawbacks existing. Prices generally are steady, though hemlock shows a tendency to fall off. The best grades are from one to two dollars lower per thousand feet in car lots.

Ottawa reports show that dealers are still able to maintain high prices although the volume of trade is extremely light. White pine is perhaps the firmest, while spruce is about \$1 cheaper and the indications are that it may go lower still. The American demand is languishing, largely on account of the election uncertainties and the English demand is very dull. There is only an average local demand for building materials and a tendency is shown to use the cheaper grades wherever possible. Scantlings are being substituted for heavier pieces and small joists are taking the place of larger ones. The drives are all over and have been pretty successful. J. R. Booth has a raft of 150,000 feet on its way down which is the largest that has been seen for many years.

Eastern Canada.

The lumber situation during the last fortnight has been very seriously depressed from three different causes. In the first place there is still no sign of any conclusion to the strike of the shingle workers. The season is now so far advanced that even an immediate cessation of the strike could not bring about much improvement until towards its conclusion. The second cause of depression is the great quantity of logs that have been hung up during the drive as the result of dams giving way and allowing the water to become low. Some 25,000,000 feet have been hung up in this way. A third cause of trouble is the weakness of the demand for "English" spruce deals, which continue dull in spite of a reduction of the output by some 30 to 40 per cent. Only a small amount of this year's cut of deals has been marketed, and there is no indication of an improvement. Anything that can be sold is not bringing more than \$12.50 per thousand superficial feet f.o.b. St. John.

Western Canada.

Shingles have not gone lower than \$1.90 basic price, and it is believed by many that they will not go lower, and will probably go higher very soon. The demand for shingles has increased considerably and the business so far has been at a small margin of profit. Should the market, however, go through another bear movement and prices be depressed, conditions prevailing during the old lean years of hardship and distress in the shingle business will be reproduced to the peril of vested interests.

The price at present is very near the danger line, owing to the wilful price cutting of some of the mills, but matters have not yet become so bad that they cannot be remedied. From present indications it seems probably that the market will be held up from disaster.

In lumber, Vancouver prices are still low, but it is claimed that list prices prevail for what little business is being done by rail. Trade during the month has been dull for export, and disappointing locally. Individually some have nothing to complain of locally, but generally speaking there is not the largest sale of lumber which the numerous building permits would suggest. The northern trade is still up to the average, but the general opinion seems to be that with the development of Prince Rupert more activity should prevail.

United States.

Reports from various points in the United States show that the production for the first six months of 1908 has been far below normal, and there are less stocks ready for shipment now than at any time within the last eighteen months. There is more lumber available than is required by the consumers, so that producers and dealers are forced to keep closely in touch with developments from week to week. Each week is showing a decided firming up of opinion with respect to values, but it has not as yet manifested itself in increased prices. Manufacturers, however, are making no great efforts to sell and instances are not rare where they have refused business at the prevailing prices. Northern pine and hemlock are quite dull, production being limited wherever possible. There is a tendency to hold stocks on the yard and to leave the trees in the forest, rather than to meet the present competition from other kinds of lumber. In Chicago there has been a slight advance on all grades of yellow pine ranging from 50 cents to \$1 a thousand. This is caused largely by the broken stocks of retail dealers. White pine is very inactive in New York, with no improvement in prices. Buffalo shows a steady sale of white pine and spruce. In New York spruce prices are irregular. At North Tonawanda, vessel receipts during the past week show a slight increase over those of the previous week. Eight vessels arrived with something over 6,000,000 feet of stock.

Great Britain.

English advices show that business has been of very scanty dimensions during the past fortnight. Few orders have been for anything more than immediate necessities. This applies particularly to the London market. Surrey Commercial docks are reported extremely bare, which is an unusual state of affairs for the month of June. The market for sawn pitch pine timber in London is very quiet.

Liverpool reports show that the slight turn for the better which was recently noted has not been increased. It can not be stated whether rock bottom has been touched, but if not, it must be very close. Pessimists are in the minority, the general opinion being that the low bank rate will shortly bring about an increased demand. Any improvement must be only gradual. Spruce prices remain steady and recent arrivals are finding a fair market. Birch logs recently arrived are receiving attention. Several parcels of 14 to 16 inch average Quebec wood have arrived and most of them have been sold. Sawn and hewn pitch pine continues dull with a small demand and heavy stocks. Quebec pine is meeting moderate demand, but the high prices asked are forcing consumers of lower grades to look for substitutes. Manchester reports a very quiet market, with small arrivals.

Canada proposes to sell paper, the finished product, and not part with her pulp logs—the raw material—at a nominal sum, that American workmen may have the pleasure of and profit from converting the logs into pulp and paper. If one thinks that Canada does not fully realize her strategic position in connection with the pulp and paper, he should read the proceedings and debates in the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa.—The Lumberman's Review.

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring
N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

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**Cleveland-Sarnia
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**If You are Interested in
Service and Quality You
Should Write Us To-day**

If you persist in furnishing your customers with stock of a high quality, you are building on a firm foundation. A buyer who gets unsatisfactory lumber at once places the blame upon the dealer, not upon the manufacturer. It is therefore up to you to see that your stock is right. We are always strong on quality—due to the superiority of our timber and mill work—and one trial will make you a steady customer. Why not write now?

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Ontario

Special bills cut to order on short notice in White Pine and Norway, any length from 10 feet to 60 feet.

We make a specialty of Tank Stock and Silo Material, any thickness, width or length.

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Teon and Stretch

Every Belt is passed through a specially devised stretching apparatus, so that all undue stretch is taken out, and the total result is a sound, reliable and high grade Belt.

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We have facilities equal to any on the continent for

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Our business is handling lumber (Hardwood and Softwood) of all kinds, lath and shingles, in car load lots.

We personally interview manufacturers of various kinds in Western Ontario who buy only car load lots our aim being to sell them WHAT they want WHEN they want it.

The market is wide and wants various. Will you send us a list of what you want to dispose of no matter what it is and we will place it before the manufacturers most likely to use such as it is.

Our personal connection with these consumers may serve to effect a sale which otherwise might be missed.

Business may result to your profit. There is some one wanting or soon will be wanting just what you have to sell and may not know where to get it.

At Present We Want

1", 5/4", 6/4", 2" Basswood, all grades.

1", 6/4", 2" Ash, all grades.

2" 1/4 sawn Hard Maple.

1" cull Birch, Maple, Beech, Ash, Soft Elm, Basswood.

The R. E. Kinsman Lumber Co.
HAMILTON LIMITED

EDGINGS

James Chalmers' planing mill at Lindsay, Ont., was destroyed by fire last month at a loss of \$5,000.

Owing to the bursting of the boom of the Patrick Lumber Company, on the Slocan river, near Nelson, B. C., some 9,000,000 feet of timber went out and down the river, causing a loss of \$6,000.

An advice from Dawson City states that forest fires are raging near Minto and along Lake Labarge. Fifteen miles of Canadian telegraph wires have already been devoured near Minto, and for five miles along the lake. Hundreds of square miles of valuable timber are reported to have been destroyed.

Large quantities of square timber are continually being shipped through Lindsay from Sudbury, Midland, and other points along the north shore of Lake Superior. The timber is conveyed to Montreal and Quebec, where it is put on board ship and sent to the Old Country to be used in the main for ship building.

D. McKechnie, a mill owner of Bruce County, Ont., was removing a splinter from a circular saw in his mill, near Alvanry, a week or so ago, when he was caught by the sleeve and thrown on his back in front of the saw. His body was cut almost completely in two. The unfortunate man leaves a widow and one son.

The Transcontinental Railway Commission have appointed nineteen men to act as fire wardens along the line of the G. T. P. construction in New Brunswick. The timekeepers are made deputy wardens as an additional precaution. There are nineteen sections of forest land along the line, the sections averaging about ten and a half miles.

A recent despatch from New Brunswick states that workmen of the St. John Lumber Company, while sorting logs at Vanburen, Me., on the head waters of the St. John river, discovered the body of a man. The remains are believed to be those of Hugh Fitzpatrick, Grand Trunk Pacific contractor, who was drowned two weeks ago at Baker's Brook. A watch in his pocket bore the initials, "H. F." A reward of \$1,000 was offered for the recovery of the body, and the authorities are endeavoring to gain information about his relatives.

Joseph Bellicotti, an employe of the Carney Lumber Company at Owen Sound, Ont., met with a terrible death last month. Bellicotti was one of a gang brought down from the company's timber limits near Massey, Ont., to work in the mills. One of his companions was working at a slasher. An obstruction formed under the conveyor which carries the slabs. Bellicotti, who was engaged at other work, voluntarily went to the man's assistance. While at this work his foot caught in a conveyor chain belt and he was thrown onto two rollers and carried between them up to his chest, where he became wedged and the machines stopped. The victim lived until he reached the hospital.

The Lower Lincoln paper mills, situated at the lock of the old Welland Canal, at St. Catharines, Ont., were completely destroyed by fire on June 19th. The mill was a large stone structure and was used for the manufacture of the coarser grades of paper, and making of pulp. D. Woodruff, the president and general manager of the concern, was absent in England at the time of the conflagration. The loss is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$60,000, with insurance of about \$25,000. With commendable enterprise the firm issued a notice the day after the fire to the effect that the destruction of one of their mills would not prevent any orders from being filled with the usual promptitude.

According to information received from New Brunswick, it appears that the Cushing Company's drive on the St. John river, in charge of W. J. Noble, has been abandoned and will not be brought out this year. The drive, amounting to eight million feet, is hung up at Nine Mile Rapids, some distance above Seven Islands. Operators recently arrived at Fredericton state that when the drive started they had about nine or ten millions and that a portion of the drive came out as it got ahead of the main drive. The men say they had about forty days' driving and were greatly retarded by the water rising very rapidly when the recent rains occurred, and then falling away just as fast, leaving a lot of logs high and dry. One man from Bathurst on the drive was drowned by falling from some logs in dead water.

The forestry branch of the department of the interior is continuing its work in the forest reserves in the west. The forest survey of the Riding Mountain forest reserve will be in charge of J. R. Dickson, who will have a strong party to assist him. His headquarters for the present will be at Ochre river. A party will be sent to make the survey of the reserve near Prince Albert known as the "Pines." The staff is being increased by the appointment of two young Canadians who have recently graduated from the forestry schools, J. R. Dickson and R. H. McMillan. Both are graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Dickson is also a graduate of the University of Michigan in forestry, while Mr. McMillan holds the diploma of the Yale forestry school. Mr. Knechtel, inspector of forest reserves, will spend the entire summer in the west, where he has been for some months past. The work of the department in tree planting is to be continued in co-operation with the western settlers, the annual tree distribution from Indian Head, of some two million trees, having been successfully completed in May. The service for the protection of the Dominion forests against fire will be extended. With this end in view a number of rangers have been placed along the line of the G. T. P., from Edmonton westward, wherever construction is being carried on.

One of the heaviest operators on the St. John river, N. B., this year was F. Chouinard, of St. Pamphile. For the St. John Lumber Company and for the mills at St. John, Mr. Chouinard this year took out about forty million feet of logs and succeeded in bringing them all out with the exception of two of the fourteen millions which he cut for the St. John Lumber Company. From Mr. Chouinard it was ascertained that about twenty-five million feet of logs were hung up on the St. John river and tributaries. When all reports come in this amount may be exceeded, or it may be that with steady rains some of the logs now hung up will come up. The amount hung up includes two millions of Mr. Chouinard's operation for the St. John Lumber Company; eight millions of W. J. Noble's drive for the Cushing Company, hung up at Nine Mile Rapids; five millions of Michaud's drive on the Allegash for the St. John Lumber Company, hung up by a big dam going out; two millions of Allan Hammond's drive on Black river for the St. John Lumber Company; three millions of Jabez Hodgson's drive on Trowser Lake, Tobique, for D. Fraser & Sons, hung up by a large dam being carried away; four millions for the Ashland Lumber Company, on the Machias; one million of Neil McLean's on Brown Brook, and half a million on the Blue river, which was left behind by one of the operators. If it had not been for several big dams breaking away practically all of the lumber on the upper St. John and tributaries would have come out.

Trade Notes.

Lesard & Cloutier, lumber dealers, St. Henri, Que., have registered.
 C. B. Easton & Company, lumber dealers, Quebec, Que., have registered.
 Lacoursiere & Lachance, lumber dealers, Stanfold, Que., have registered.
 A large paper mill is being erected at Lower Derby, N. B., by J. B. Beveridge.
 Vatnsdal & Olafson, of Wadena, Sask., have opened a yard at Foam Lake, Sask.
 Nelson & Thomas, Killarney, Man., are now known as the Nelson-Thomas Lumber Company.

S. O. O'Brien, Strathcona, Alta., has been succeeded by the O'Brien-Dale Lumber Company.

Dontre & Lavigne, Limited, lumber manufacturers, Beloeil Station, Que., have obtained a charter.

Hollister & Fraser, lumber dealers, Altamont, Man., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Hollister will continue.

The Great West Lumber Company, Theodore, Sask., have been succeeded by Thomas & Rees.

The Kimberley Manufacturing Company, Kimberley, B. C., have been succeeded by the Yellow Head Pass Lumber Company.

The Hartley Bay Lumber, Trading & Fishing Company, of Hartley Bay, B. C., have opened offices in Vancouver in charge of J. J. Martin.

A new lumber firm, the William Robinson Company, has been incorporated at Winnipeg, with a capital of \$300,000. The incorporators include W. R. and K. A. Robinson, and R. G. Affleck.

A complete portable sawmill outfit, with buildings and all necessary equipment, situated close to Edmonton, Alta., is on the market and tenders for purchase of same will be received at post office drawer 37, Edmonton, until July 1st. Particulars may be obtained of J. A. Stovel or T. G. Hutchings, Edmonton.

J. Guthrie, representing the F. H. Rice Lumber Company, of St. Louis, was recently in Victoria, B. C., making investigations with a view to the establishment of a large sash and door factory. Mr. Guthrie also visited Vancouver. He states that it is the intention of his company to instal a plant and erect buildings at an approximate cost of \$100,000.

The A. Bishop Lumber Company, with mills and headquarters at Nolalu, on the Duluth extension of the Canadian Northern Railway, are making preparation to open a retail yard at Westfort, Ont. The sheds are now under construction and as soon as the stock can be assembled the yard will be ready to deliver lumber. The yard will be in charge of Robert MacCauley, formerly with the Pigeon River Lumber Company.

J. S. Emerson, a well known lumberman of Vancouver, has sold a half interest in his Port Moody sawmill and logging business for a consideration of a quarter of a million dollars. The transfer is made to P. R. Roe and Robert Abernethy, of Port Moody. The business will be carried on along similar lines as formerly, the new concern, which will be called the Emerson Lumber Company, Limited, retaining the office in Vancouver.

A transaction of much interest to B. C. lumbermen was recently negotiated in Vancouver when, for a sum considerably over \$250,000, J. S. Emerson disposed of a half interest in his lumbering business to P. D. Roe and Robert Abernethy. The property involved in the transfer includes the Emerson cedar mill at Port Moody, the four tugs Erin, Shamrock, Evergreen and Afton, and logging business scattered at various points along the coast between Vancouver and Broughton Island. The Port Moody mill represents an investment of approximately \$300,000. It is the intention of Messrs. Emerson, Roe and Abernethy to immediately incorporate as the Emerson Lumber Company, Limited. The business of the new concern will be carried on practically the same as in the past, offices being maintained in Vancouver and at the mill at Port Moody. Messrs. Roe and Abernethy will take active charge of the operation of the mill at Port Moody while Mr. Emerson will direct the affairs of the company in Vancouver. Incidental to the large sale was the disposal of the McRae mill at North Vancouver by Mr. Emerson. This mill is situated on the inlet front just east of the Wallace shipyards. The purchaser was D. W. Grant with whom are associated several others. The new owners have taken over the plant and will immediately proceed to erect a small shingle mill in connection with the business. The new concern will be incorporated immediately and will operate as the North Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us. State number of enquiry.

810. Chair seats.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of chair seats from Canadian manufacturers.

817. Pine deals.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices of 3-inch pine deals, best 2nds and 3rds, c.i.f. Manchester, from Canadian exporters.

818. Laths.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices of plasterers' laths, 1 inch by 3-16 inch, and 1 inch by 1-4 inch, from Canadian exporters.

819. Washboards.—A Manchester firm wishes to obtain prices of washboards from Canadian manufacturers.

820. Turned wood.—A Manchester firm, capable of handling all varieties of turned wood and willing to furnish specifications, desires to correspond with Canadian manufacturers.

821. Spruce deals.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices and description of spruce deals from Canadian exporters.

823. Excelsior.—A Manchester firm wishes to correspond with Canadian manufacturers of excelsior or wood wool.

847. Puncheon staves.—A merchant in Antigua, now purchasing oak molasses staves, wishes to find Canadian prices on same or a cheaper substitute.

851. Moulding and cardboard.—A dealer in moulding and picture framing requisites, desires catalogues and prices from Canadian manufacturers.

868. Wood handles.—A Birmingham firm wishes to purchase wood handles for buckets and straw boards.

892. Box shooks.—A Hull firm, largely importing box shooks for supplying soap, confectionery and similar manufactures, invites offers from Canadian exporters for c.i.f. shipments to Liverpool, London and Manchester. Prices to be based on 1,000 super feet in sizes 1-4 inch thick rising by sixteenths to 1 inch at random widths and lengths, the latter not to exceed three feet.

906. Wood pulp.—Inquiry has been received by a London firm of wood pulp agents for the names of Canadian exporters of all kinds of wood pulp who may desire representation in the United Kingdom.

DRY STOCK READY FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

2 cars 1 x 18 to 23" panel and No. 1 Poplar.

6 " 1" 1st and 2nds Poplar.

6 " 1" No. 1 common Poplar.

6 " 1" No. 2 " "

8 " 1" mill cull Poplar.

2 " 1 x 18 and wider panel and No. 1 Cottonwood.

15 " 5/4 No. 1 common Cottonwood.

5 " 1 x 13 to 17" box boards Cottonwood.

20 cars 1 x 8 to 12" box boards Cottonwood.

19 " 1 x 13 to 17 1st and 2nds "

21 " 1 x 13 to 17 No. 1 common "

20 " 1 x 6 to 12" 1st and 2nds "

15 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 1 common Cottonwood

20 " 1 x 4" and wider No. 2 " "

15 " 4/4 1st and 2nds plain red or white Oak.

24 " 4/4 No. 1 common plain red or white Oak.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
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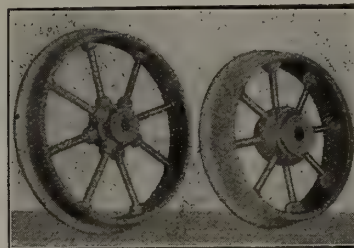
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 BILL TIMBER a Specialty



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Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

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Limited.

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Manufacturers of

Larrigans Lumberman's and Prospector's Boots Sporting Boots

Lumberman's Aprons

and Tanners of the Celebrated
 English Oak Harness Leather



Wood Preservation Methods.

The United States Forest Service in a pamphlet on "Wood Preservation" says: Of the many antiseptics which have been proposed for the preservation of timber only four have been largely used with success in the United States. These are creosote, zinc chloride, corrosive sublimate (bichlorid of mercury), and copper sulphate. At the present time copper sulphate has fallen into almost total disuse, and corrosive sublimate is restricted to two plants in New England. The use of this latter is the so-called "kyanizing" process which is so frequently referred to in all the literature of wood preservation. In general, the process consists in steeping the timber in a dilute solution of corrosive sublimate long enough to insure thorough penetration.

Thus in the United States creosote and zinc chlorid are the only preservatives in common use. There are many other patented substances known by various names; but the most of them have for their base one or the other of these two preservatives. Creosote is a by-product of coal tar, and contains a large number of constituents of great chemical complexity. Zinc chlorid is obtained by dissolving metallic zinc in hydrochloric acid. This is further diluted by water before it is used for wood preservation.

There are two principal methods of injecting preservatives into timber, the "pressure-cylinder method" and the "open-tank method." A third process known as the "brush method," is used to a more limited extent.

Timber to be treated by the pressure process is placed on iron trucks or "cylinder buggies" and drawn by steel cables into huge horizontal cylinders, some of which are 8 or even 9 feet in diameter and more than 150 feet long. These are capable of withstanding high pressure, and their doors are so arranged that, after the timber is drawn in, they can be closed and hermetically sealed. After the doors are closed live steam is admitted into the cylinder, and a pressure of about 20 pounds per square inch is maintained for several hours, the exact time depending upon the individual opinion of the operator, as well as upon the moisture content and size of the timber under treatment. In some cases the steam pressure is allowed to go considerably above 20 pounds, but there is constant risk of injuring the strength of the timber. When the steam is blown out of the cylinder, vacuum pumps are started and as much of the air as possible is exhausted from the cylinder and from the wood structure. This process also continues for several hours. Finally, after the completion of the vacuum period, the preservative is run into the cylinder and pressure pumps are started and continued until the desired amount of preservative fluid is forced into the wood. The surplus preservative is blown

back into the storage tanks, the timber is allowed to drip for a few minutes, and finally the cylinder doors are opened and the treated timber is withdrawn.

The injection of the preservative by the open-tank process depends upon a different principle. The wood is first thoroughly seasoned, and much of the moisture in the cells and intercellular spaces is replaced by air. If the timber is peeled soon after cutting, and stacked in open piles, the time required for seasoning can be greatly lessened. The seasoned timber, or that portion of it which is to be preserved, is immersed in a hot bath of the preservative contained in an open iron tank. This hot bath is continued for from one to five or six hours, depending upon the timber. During this portion of the treatment the air and moisture in the wood expand and a portion of them pass out. At the end of the hot bath, as quick a change as possible is made from the hot to a cold preservative. This causes a contraction of the air and moisture remaining in the wood, and, since a portion of it had been expelled, a partial vacuum is created which can be destroyed only by the entrance of the preservative. Whether the open-tank or pressure-cylinder method is the more desirable depends upon the particular conditions of each case. Both methods have their particular uses and neither can always be wholly substituted for the other.

A less efficient but cheaper treatment can be secured by painting the surface of the timber with at least two coats of hot creosote or some similar preservative. The liquid may be applied with an ordinary paint brush, but care should be taken to fill thoroughly with the preservative all checks, knot holes, and similar defects. The liquid can penetrate only a very short distance into the wood, but as long as there remains an unbroken antiseptic zone around the surface, the spores of the wood-destroying fungi can not enter. It is especially important in this method that the timber should be thoroughly air-dry before treatment. Otherwise the evaporation of water from the interior of the stick will cause checks to open up and expose the unprotected wood to fungi attack.

This process finds its principal use where the amount of timber to be treated is too small to justify the erection of even a small treating plant; where the land is so rugged, as in the building of mountain telephone lines, that it is impracticable to transport the timber for even short distances, or where it is necessary to restrict the cost of the treatment to the lowest possible figure.

The question is frequently asked whether or not the strength of timber is impaired by the process in common use for wood preservation. No general answer to this can be given, since it depends altogether upon the character and strength of the preservative and the

(Continued on page 36).

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CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
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necessitating quick delivery of new solid
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EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
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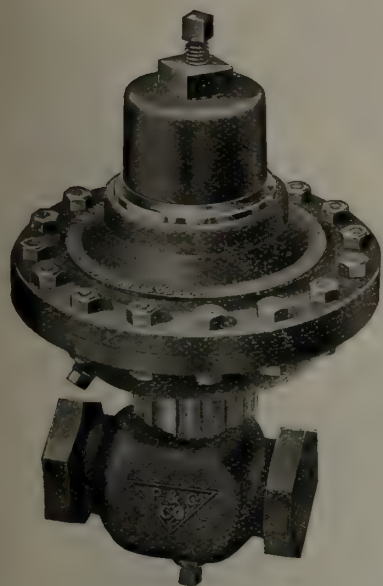
Also New and Re-laying rails from 12
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Simple in construction, sensitive in operation and small liability of getting out of order.

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Calgary

Vancouver

(Continued from page 34.)

care with which it is injected. It is probable that creosote does not penetrate the wood fibres, but merely forms an external coating around them; hence, in itself, it can not appreciably affect the strength of the timber. In general the ultimate strength of treated timber depends, first, upon the percentage of moisture remaining in the wood; and, second, upon whether or not the wood has been subjected to injuriously high temperatures during these processes of steaming and vacuum, if these processes were employed. The degree of temperature which can be applied without risk of serious injury depends upon the duration of the temperature, the moisture content and quality of the wood, and upon the pressure to which it is subjected.

If proper care is observed in the treatment of the timber all danger of injury from excessive temperatures can be avoided. The amount of moisture remaining in the wood is therefore a point of great importance. As the moisture in a piece of wood is reduced by drying, the strength of the wood increases, and as moisture is subsequently reabsorbed, the strength up to a certain limit is again reduced. Creosote retards both the absorption and evaporation of water; hence its presence in thoroughly seasoned wood exposed to humid conditions tends to conserve its strength, whereas, on the other hand, if it is applied to green wood the strengthening action of water-evaporation is retarded. Some processes tend to increase the moisture content of the wood and others to diminish it. Therefore, whether the strength of timber is increased or decreased during creosoting depends chiefly upon the process employed.

The effect which live steam at safe temperatures has upon the moisture content of wood is now being made the subject of a special study. It is safe to say, however, that during steaming the amount of moisture in air-dry timber is increased, with a consequent decrease in strength, and that the succeeding vacuum fails to remove all of the added moisture before the introduction of the preservative. With many kinds of air-dry timber, however, the steaming can be dispensed with altogether, and this is done in many commercial plants. Whether or not it can be omitted with all kinds of wood is not yet certain.

These considerations, of course, do not apply to the open-tank method, or to similar processes where the timber is immersed directly in the hot preservative, without the preliminary steaming and vacuum. Immersion in hot oil tends to evaporate some of the moisture in the wood and so to increase its strength.

Zinc chlorid and the other preservatives which are in water solution have a wholly different effect. Unless the wood structure is al-

ready filled with moisture to the point of saturation, more water is injected into it with the preservative, with the result, if the wood is partially seasoned, of decreasing its strength. The original strength may be regained, however, by seasoning. If the zinc chlorid is injected into the timber in too concentrated a solution it may cause a chemical dissolution of portions of the wood fibre, with the result of permanently decreasing the strength of the timber. But for the solutions in common use this danger need not be taken into consideration.

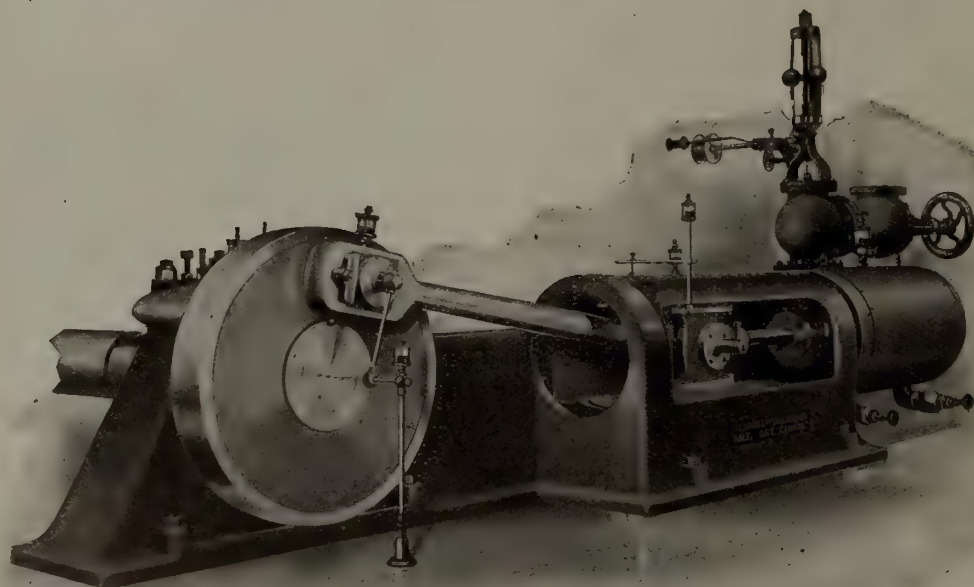
New Brunswick Stumpage Dues.

The total receipts from stumpage on crown lands in the Province of New Brunswick last year were \$180,135.44. The following were the quantities and kinds of lumber cut from crown lands, for which stumpage bills were rendered during the year ending October, 1907:

Spruce and pine (superficial feet)	113,443,500
Hemlock logs	3,192,110
Cedar logs	10,296,040
Hardwood timber (tons)	55
Wood fire and pulp (cords)	5,542
Hemlock	865
Shingles	5,000
Railway ties	141,155
Cedar posts	100
Piling (pieces)	375
Telegraph poles	900
Broom poles	4,793
Buckets	3,750
Lath (thousand)	1,600

Speaking of forest reserves, the Canadian Government is considering the establishment of a reserve which will make the people who object to the national forest policy of the United States take notice, says the American Lumberman. The proposed Canadian national forest would cover most of Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, over which the people of the Canadian Northwest are anxious to secure the Government's service in the way of fire protection and patrol. This reservation should take in a considerable part of the Canadian spruce belt, which is over 3,000 miles long, running from Lake Superior to Labrador. The agitation in favor of the control of this territory by the Government is largely resultant from forest fires, which have destroyed many million dollars worth of timber in the last few months.

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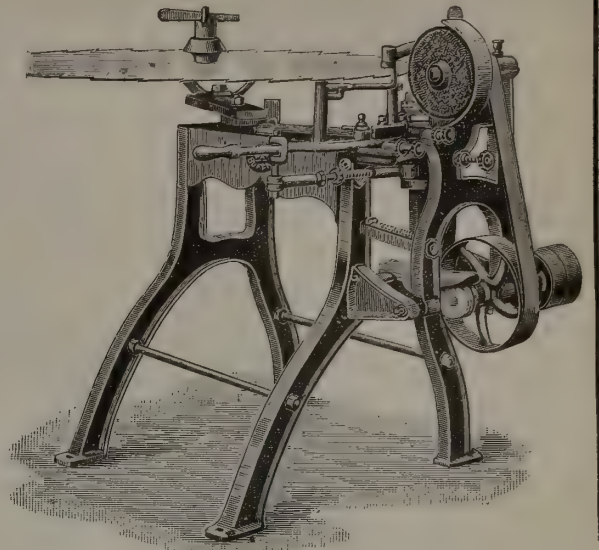
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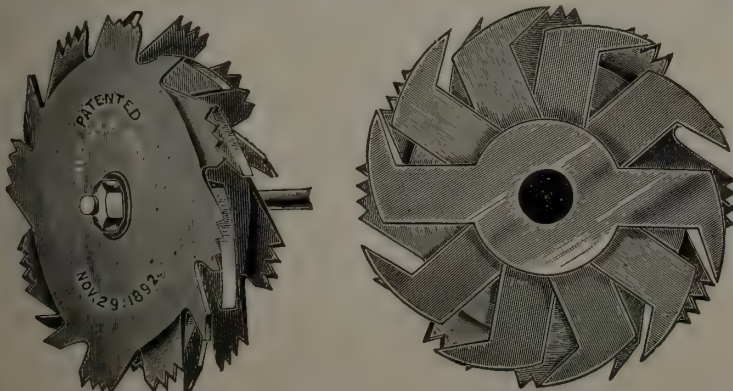
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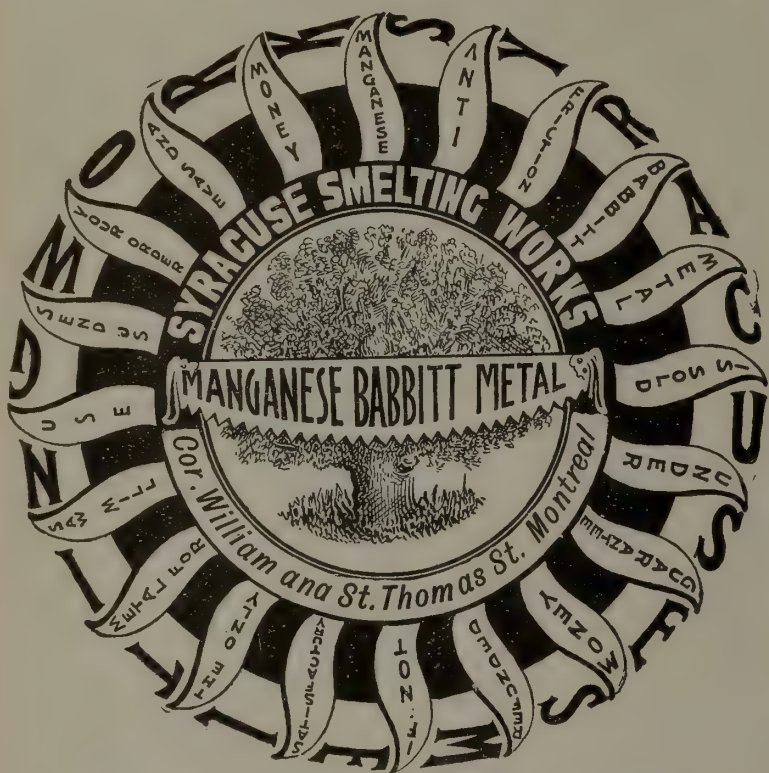
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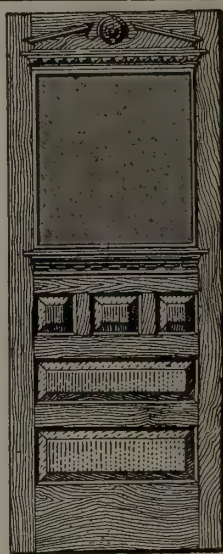
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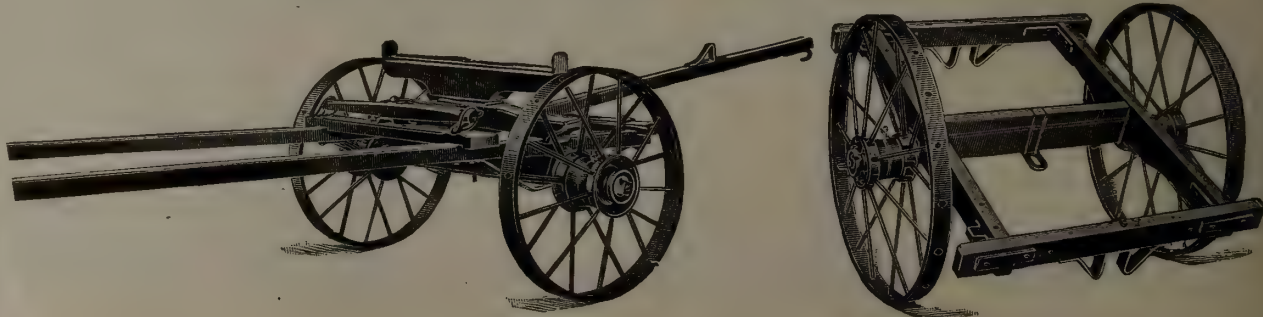
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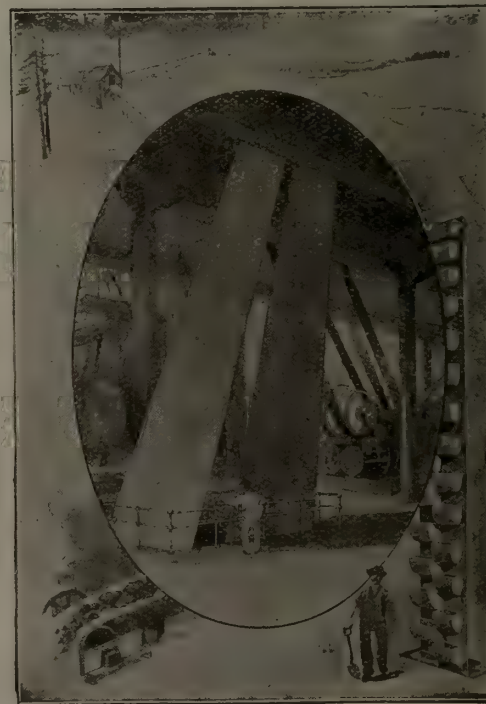
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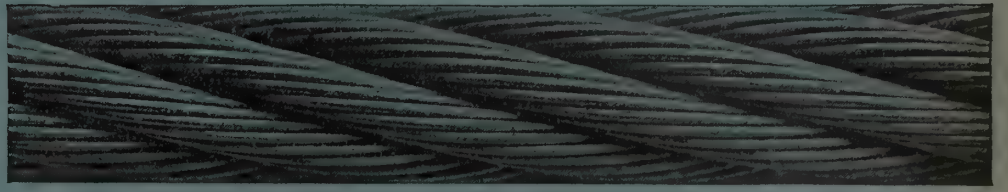
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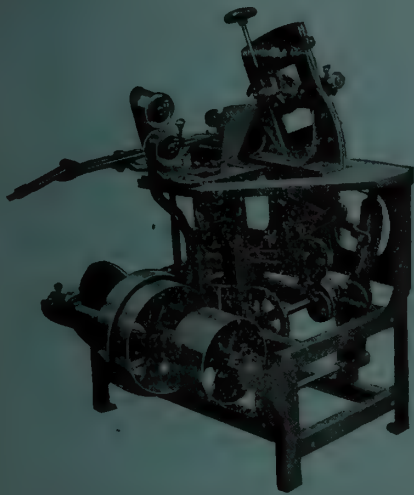
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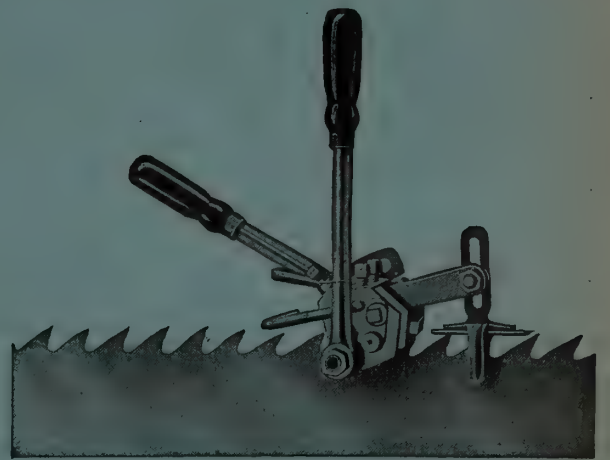
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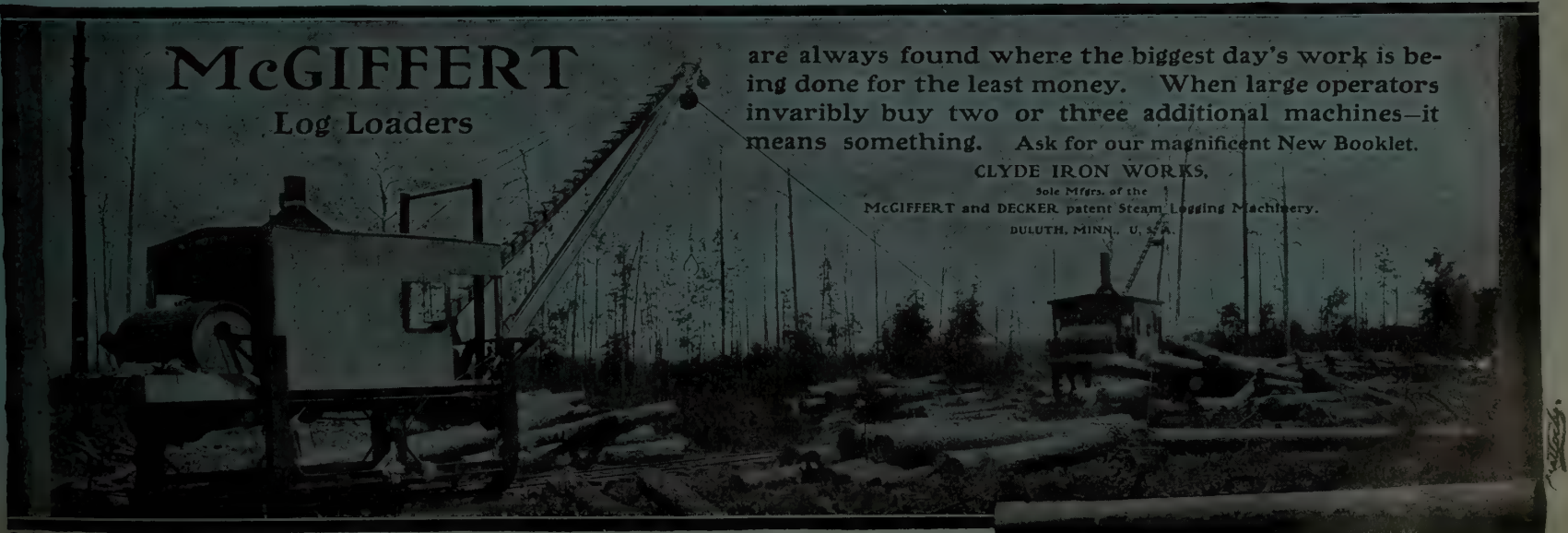
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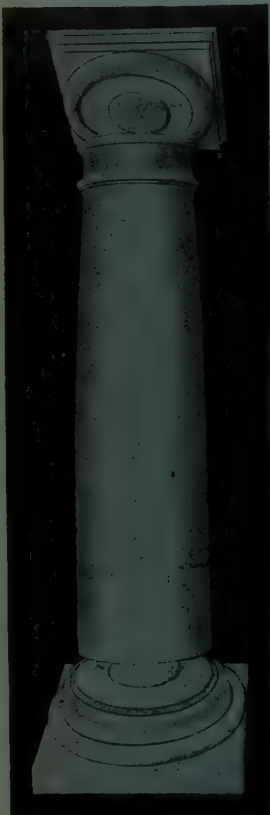
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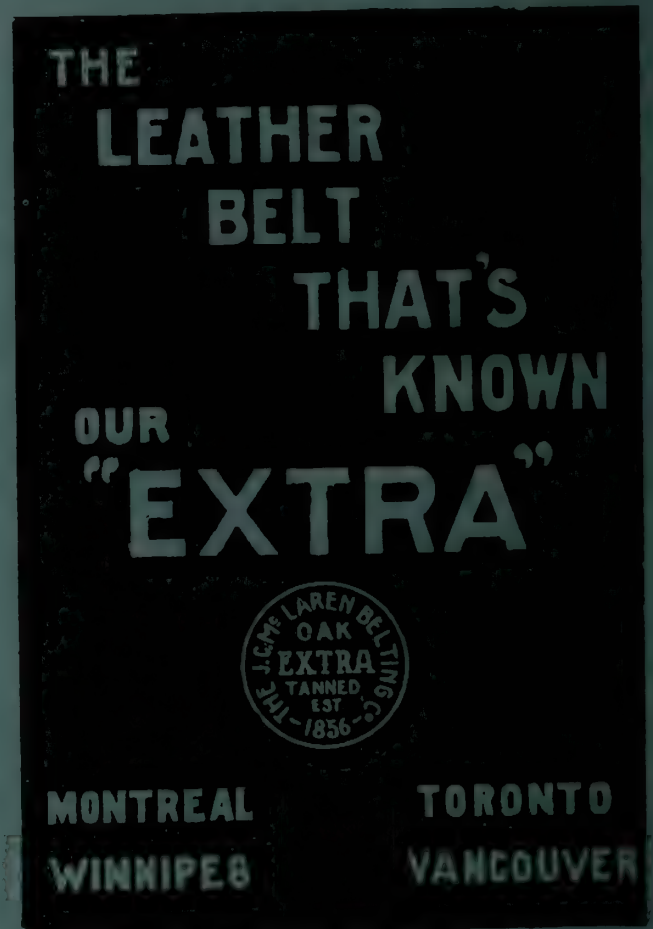
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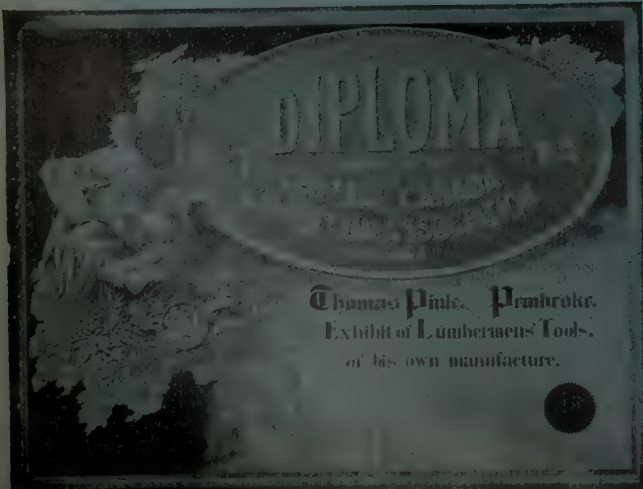
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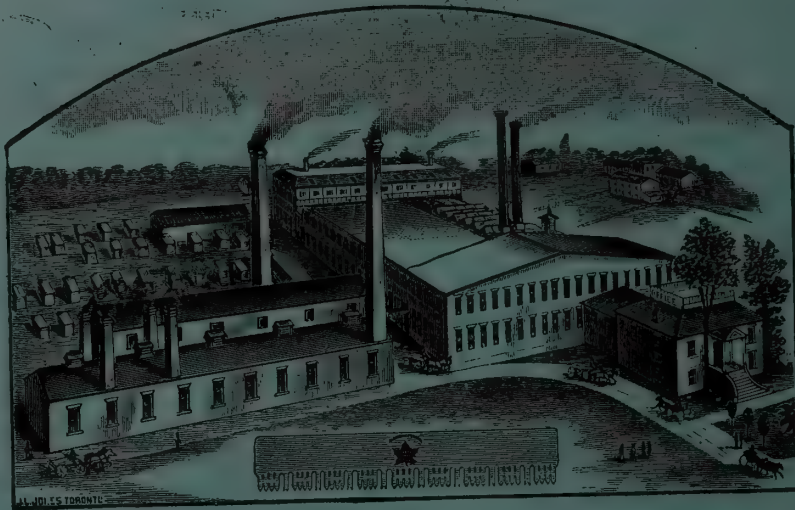
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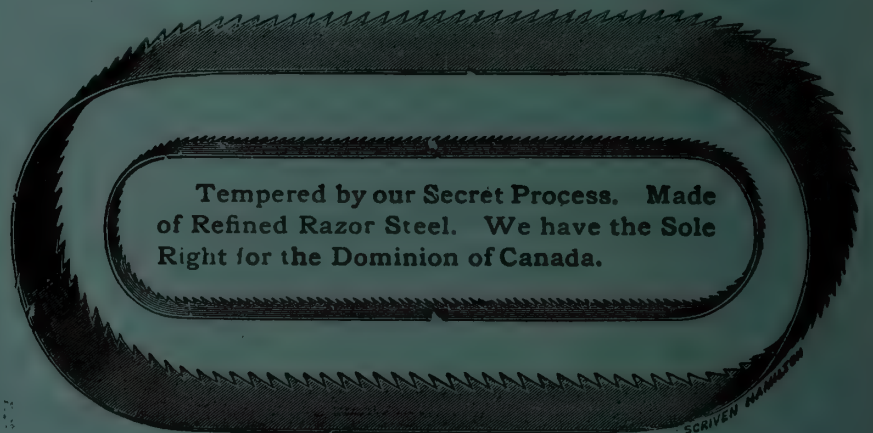
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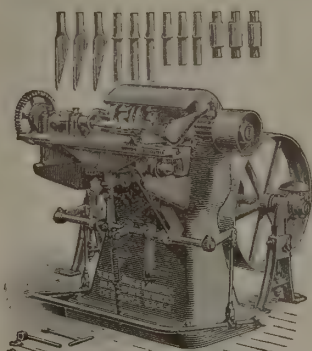
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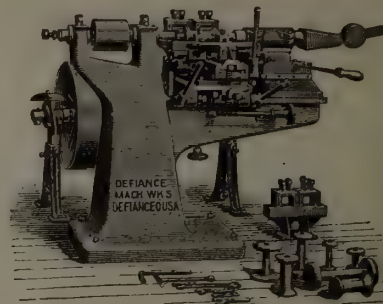
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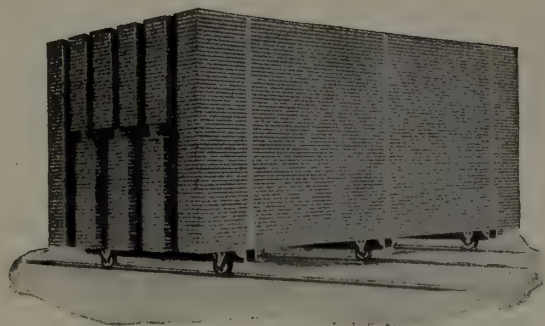
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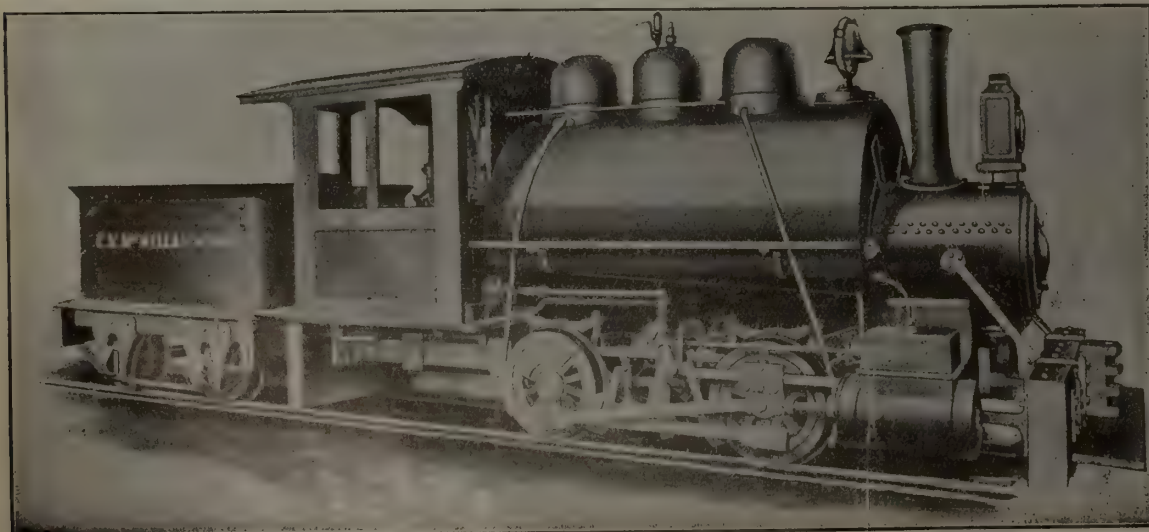


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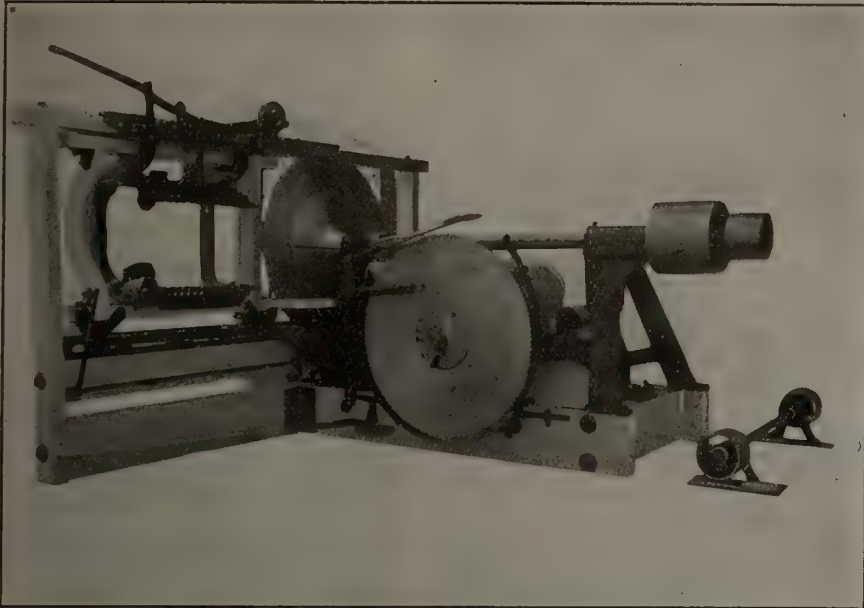
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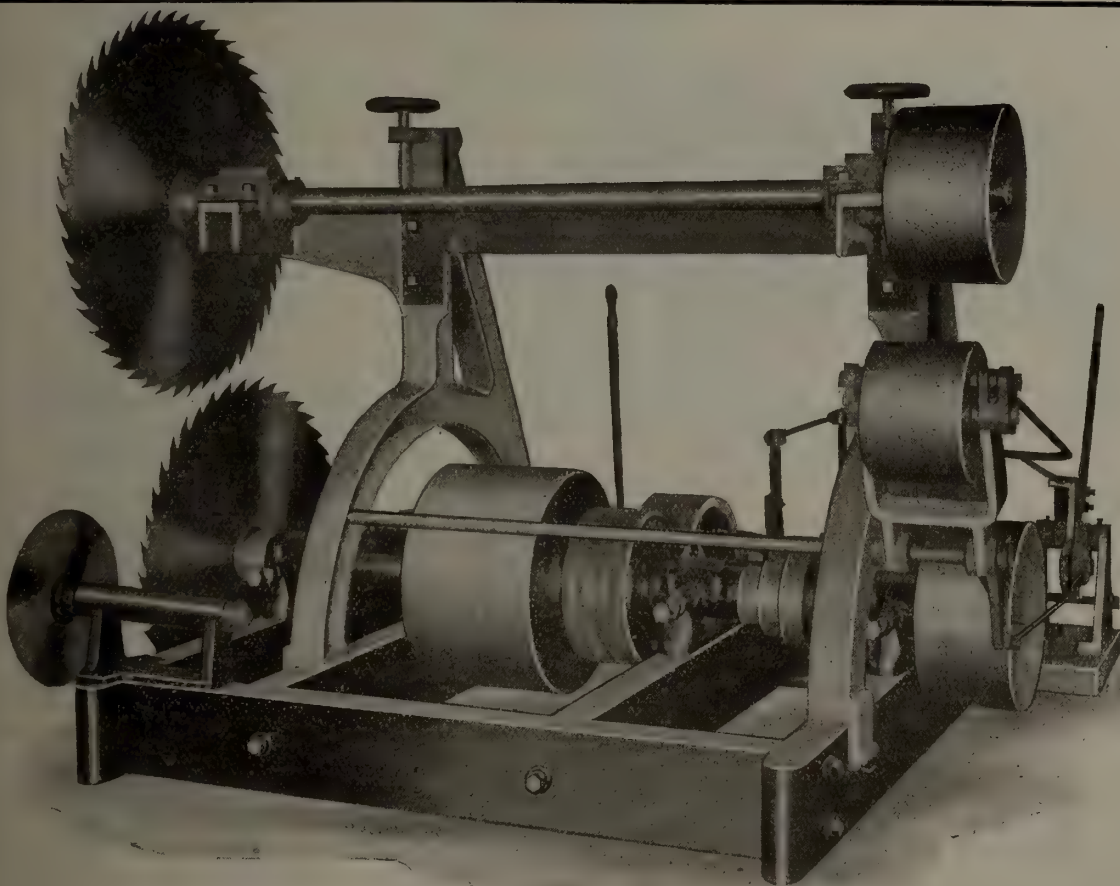


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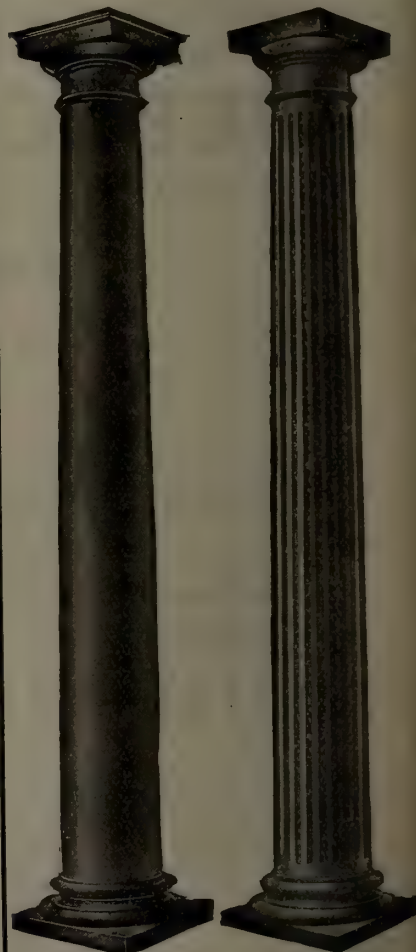
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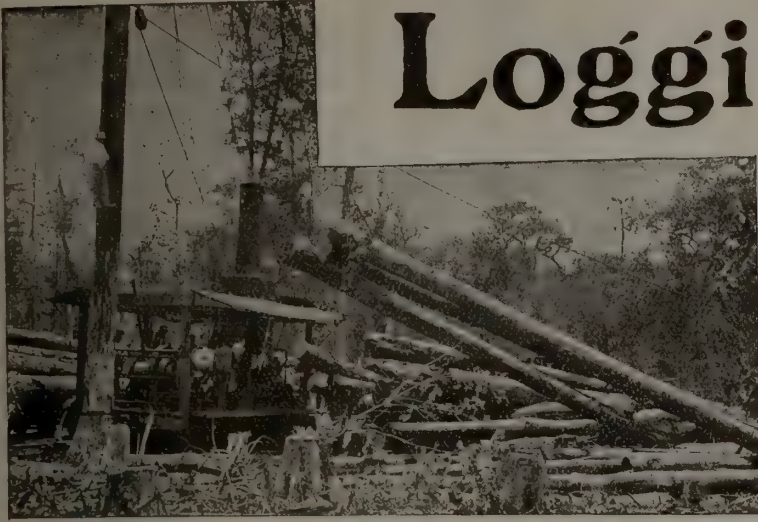
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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No. 14

Nine Supplements Already to the Simplified Tariff.

The new tariff issued on May 1 by the Grand Trunk Railway to rearrange the rates of freight charged for the carriage of lumber and forest products in Ontario, was produced at the recommendation of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners. The Board had been so bewildered when trying to understand the old tariff with all its amendments and special provisions, that they gave it up in disgust, and asked the railways to consolidate the whole thing in one tariff. This was done and the result was a consolidation, with a sting in its tail. The lumbermen of Ontario were stung to the amount of from $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hundred on most of the lumber they shipped from Ontario points to Ontario points. The tariff was simplified, but the rates were increased in a manner which met with immediate objection from the lumber manufacturers.

Since the issue of the tariff, however, the simplicity has disappeared and in its present shape it is as fearfully and wonderfully made as it ever was. Since May 1 no less than nine supplements to the original consolidation have been issued by the G. T. R., and the manufacturers feel that up to the present the railways have been doing pretty much as they pleased, and have been trying to divide them against themselves. The insidiousness of the G. T. R.'s methods will be plainly seen by those who have obtained copies of the ninth supplement. By this document reductions are made in favor of the lumber manufacturers of Ottawa. This is commendable in itself, and would be doubly so if it were extended to the other manufacturing districts of Ontario. The effect, however, is a double injustice to the manufacturers in the Georgian Bay district and along the line of the Grand Trunk north. These manufacturers, in times which are admittedly the dullest that they have been for many years, are already loaded with an increase in freight rates. Now, a reduction has been made in favor of the manufacturers at Ottawa and the latter are enabled to compete more successfully with the Georgian Bay manufacturers. The reductions made in the Ottawa rates hit the Georgian Bay companies at important competitive points. Some of the reductions made are as follows: Cobourg and Port Hope, 1 cent; Bowmanville, Newcastle and Oshawa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Whitby and York, 1 cent; Brockville, 6 cent, and Lyn (near Brockville), 2 cents. A side light is thrown upon the affair by a consideration of the points to which these reductions have been made. They are to places which, while affording a measure of relief to the Ottawa manufacturers, will have only a small effect upon the receipts of the railway. They do not apply to any of the large consuming points in

Ontario, but only to points at which the Ottawa and Georgian Bay manufacturers will be competing for orders.

This is a matter which the Board of Railway Commissioners will probably be asked to study in a short time. It is more than likely that they will come to the conclusion that the railway has shown too domineering a spirit, and has at the same time displayed too plainly the object of its moves. In trying to play the two large manufacturing districts off against each other, the railway is doing something which appears cunning, but it shows definitely the light in which they consider the justice of their own business. If they can afford to carry lumber for the Ottawa manufacturers at the reduced rate there is no reason why they should not do the same for the Georgian Bay companies. There are the strong reasons of justice and fair play, why they should do so.

No Panicky Feelings Here.

It is a creditable indication of the stuff that Canadian lumber manufacturers and wholesalers are made of, that they are not falling over one another in these times of dullness, so as to sacrifice their stocks and keep the ball of trade rolling at any price. The mania for doing business, no matter what the cost, is not so strongly characteristic of Canadians as it is of their fellows across the international boundary. It is refreshing to go into a lumber company's office, as the writer has frequently done during the last few months, and have a talk about the trend of business. There is no peevish pessimism or pulling of long faces, to accompany the relation of a sad tale of business depression. Times are dull all right, but what is the use of worrying, if one can manage to get along? Business is certain to be active again in the near future, and business men will need all the keen wits and good temper they can store up during these times of comparative idleness. With this belief well developed, some Canadian lumber manufacturers are contenting themselves with the best they can get at present, and instead of busying themselves with post-mortem inquests upon the good old times of last year, are going forth into the pleasant places of the woods and lakes for a few days of fun, or are to be found hunting for golf balls on the country links.

There is no use crying over spilled milk, as there is plenty more to spill, and if we cry, our eyes are so apt to be dimmed that we may not see what is left, and so upset it all. By cultivating a cheerful spirit of optimism and taking things as they come, while at the same time keeping the weather eye open for a breeze, lumbermen can probably do as much for themselves as by sitting down to mope, or by trying to force an unwilling market to absorb surplus stocks at starvation prices. Or if a man wishes to look into the records of the past and see what they teach, he had better leave the trade returns for good seasons alone, and have a careful look at those of the lean years, where he will find that all the price cutting on record, and all the efforts to stimulate a lifeless market by artificial methods, have availed but little, and in many cases have brought disappointment in their wake.

Ontario's Forest Playground.

The failure of the recent Congress to create the Appalachian forest reserve, says the American Lumberman, makes more conspicuous the example set by our Canadian neighbors in taking action to conserve not only their timber resources but to insure their source of water supply and to provide breathing spaces for the steady increasing and encroaching millions of population. There is an esthetic as well as a highly practical value in forest preservation. It insures to future generations not merely a continued and continuous supply of lumber but contributes in every way to the health and happiness of the people. American opponents of the Appalachian reserve movement should consider the object lesson presented by the famous Temagami reserve in Ontario—the greatest of Canada's forest areas under public control.

The Temagami reserve lies in the district of Nipissing and contains 5,900 square miles of lake and forest, a total of 3,760,000 acres. About forty-five years ago a forest fire started by the Indians, which was intended to discourage invasion by lumbermen and to preserve the region as a hunting ground, swept over the Temagami country, wiping out the timber on several hundred square miles of land, particularly in the region of Lakes Temagami, Lady Evelyn, and Anima Nipissing. The fire destroyed a tremendous area of matured and valuable timber, yet, luckily, it was not without some beneficent results. It retarded any serious cutting of the forest growth until another crop could grow and when that crop appeared forest preservation had so far progressed in Ontario that the land has been preserved to the people of Canada in all its original beauty. The reserve is covered with a heavy growth of norway, white birch, poplar and other indigenous trees.

There is nothing to indicate that it is the government's intention to make serious inroads on this timber for many years to come, and Ontario has thus preserved to itself the most magnificent playground in the world. While the Temagami reserve has great commercial value and importance, it is as a breathing spot for the people of this continent that it most impresses and charms, and it presents the esthetic

side of forest preservation better than any other forest reserve in existence.

Temagami is a region of lakes and woods—a land like that of which poets dream and minstrels sing. It is rich with Indian legend and Indian nomenclature. The word "Temagami" is derived from the Indian word meaning "deep water." One of the arms of Lake Temagami is known as the Bay of the Shining Woods, a beautiful title given to the spot by the Ojibways because of the presence of a heavy birch growth on its shore. Over the whole region are written similar quaint and beautiful conceits of its original inhabitants.

Americans—and in that body may be included residents of both Canada and the United States—may speak of the Temagami region with pride. The famed Lakes of Killarney do not exceed it in beauty, nor any region of woods and water excel it in splendor of scenery. Lake Temagami alone has 3,000 miles of shore line and hundreds of islands, each a subject for the painter's brush. The waters are alive with fishes and the woods with game, and all the delights of canoeing and camping await the visitor.

This is the playground which Ontario has preserved to herself and to her neighbors. She has done it with no great expense to herself and yet is to reap rich rewards from it in years to come. For the weary city dweller there will always be one spot to which he may turn and be sure of rest and quiet and recreation. At this time of year, when the woods call so invitingly and persistently, the Temagami region has a value not to be measured in dollars and cents.

Yet, Ontario will enjoy some financial returns from her great playground. Already the region is developing rapidly as a summer resort. The Grand Trunk Railway runs to its door, and it lies but a day and a night from Chicago and less time from New York. Its primeval beauty, as well as its ease of access, are being recognized more and more each season by the people of the Eastern, Middle, Western and Southern States.

The United States might create similar playgrounds within its confines. It should learn a lesson from Ontario.

The Railway Commission Can Grant Relief.

In regard to interswitching at Toronto many manufacturing firms are doing business under unjust conditions. They expended large sums on plants and equipment when enjoying switching privileges to their sidings from the G. T. R. and the C. P. R. until March, 1907. The switching charge previous to that time was always absorbed in the general freight charges. From then on, a varying charge has been imposed, of from 1 cent to 2 cents per hundred pounds. This strikes particularly hard upon firms which are situated on the C. P. R. sidings, as the G. T. R. serves the places from which they draw their supplies, and interswitching, in always necessary. The G. T. R. had its lines at many places on the Georgian Bay, like Collingwood, so early that they have been left untouched by the C. P. R. and are not competitive points.

There is one possible source of remedy for this difficulty. It lies within the power of the Board of Railway Commissioners to declare that any point shall be known as a competitive point, whether in reality two or more railways enter it, or not. Why should not the Board look into this matter, and if they find that certain firms which are doing business from these points are subject to an unfair charge, give them relief by declaring the points "competitive"?

The Newspapers and the Tariff.

The New Orleans Lumber Trade Journal publishes the following upon the pulp wood duty question:

A paper mill authority discussing the proposed removal of the duty, is reported, among other things, to have said:

From all that I can hear, I am more than ever convinced of the correctness of our contention that this movement for the removal of the duty on paper is not general among the publishers, but is confined to a mere handful. Their spokesman claimed at the hearings to represent 80 per cent. of the consumption of news print paper, but he was backed up by the personal appearance of only six per cent. of the consumption. The orders which he now claims to control represent only about 10 per cent. of the consumption of this kind of paper.

The newspaper proprietors back of him, moreover, own what are reputed to be among the most profitable newspaper properties in the country, so that there is not even the excuse of financial necessity for the unscrupulous effort that is being made to demoralize the paper manufacturing industry of this country, with absolute disregard of whether it brings ruin to our mills and drives the industry from the United States to Canada and other countries.

If a few more of the important industries of the country were subject to similar "raids" with as little provocation, people would soon realize the mischief that can be wrought by a small band of men, such as those who are badgering the paper industry.

The exact bearing of this matter upon the one industry of paper

making is of less public moment than is its relation to the whole subject of the protective tariff. It is by the operation of insidious special pleading relating to particular interests that protected industries generally are jeopardized. Great newspapers ordinarily the advocates of protection, but in the present instance demanding that pulp wood be admitted free, are, of course, open to the imputation of insincerity on the one hand and intolerant selfishness on the other. Events long ago demonstrated the fact that the imposition of \$2 a thousand feet on imported lumber greatly affected neither the volume of imports nor the price of domestic products. It, however, is a fact that the comparative cost of production in the two countries amounts to the sum of the duty, in favor of Canada, which reason of and in itself constitutes a sufficient warrant for its retention. There, however, is another and perhaps an equally valid, perhaps more important, reason, and that is that neither lumber nor pulp wood can be singled out for exemption and other commodities left. It is for this reason doubtless that the newspaper publishing interests failed in their efforts to induce the party of protection to adopt a plank in the Chicago platform favoring the exemption from duty of pulp wood.



R. G. Cameron, Treasurer Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Mr. R. G. Cameron, whose picture appears herewith, is the newly-elected treasurer of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, recently organized at Ottawa. Mr. Cameron is well known as secretary-treasurer of the Cameron Company, Limited, Ottawa.

Death of John Ferguson, Ex-M.P.

Word has been received of the sudden death of Mr. John Ferguson, ex-M.P., at his lumber camps at Tomiko, west of Sudbury, where he had gone to look after his interests. He was a member of the lumbering firm of Ferguson & McFadden, and was in apparently good health on his departure. He was taken suddenly ill, and his son, Mr. Geo. B. Ferguson, left on an early train. Death came in a few hours.

The late Mr. Ferguson was about 68 years of age, being born in Scotland in 1840. Six years later he came to Canada with his parents and settled on a farm in the township of McNab. He was for a number of years connected with Mr. John R. Booth, of Ottawa, in the lumbering business. In 1887 he entered the political field and was elected member of the Dominion House for South Renfrew. Known as "Honest" John Ferguson, he retained his seat in the House until defeated by the present member, Mr. A. A. Wright, M.P., in the second last election.

Mrs. Ferguson, who survives him, is his third wife, and he also leaves two sons and six daughters. They are Jas. B., of Admaston; Geo. B., of Renfrew; Mrs. Geo. B. Sardiff, Admaston; Mrs. John Scott, Renfrew; Mrs. John R. Allan, Medicine Hat; Mrs. R. H. Childerhose, Eganville; Mrs. Jas. McCreary, Jr., Larchwood, and Miss Marion, at home. He was a man of sterling character, and one of Renfrew's most popular citizens, holding the highest respect of all who knew him, and the news of his sudden death came as a heavy blow to his many friends.

Because your foreman can't run your machine as well as you can, is no reason to think that he is a poor foreman.

Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Meeting

The annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Association of Western Nova Scotia was held during the closing days of June and the first days of July at Liverpool, N.S. Two meetings of the association were held on June 30th, one of which was a private business session in the afternoon. At this meeting it was decided to urge upon the Government the advisability of re-surveying the forest lands of the province. A public meeting was held in the opera house at night, when addresses were delivered by Lieut.-Governor Fraser, Judge Longley, Mayor Mulhall, Dr. B. E. Bernow, Dean of Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto; J. E. A. Dubec, chairman of the Canadian Wood Pulp Association; Dr. G. E. DeWitt, president of the Nova Scotia Forestry Association; Leslie R. Fairn, secretary of the Nova Scotia Forestry Association, and President F. C. Whitman.

The president, Mr. F. C. Whitman, of Annapolis Royal, in his address, said that the holding of timber or wood lands in Nova Scotia was in the proportion of three to one in favor of small holders and the Government. It was plain, then, that the association did not represent any aggrandisement of capital or of timber land, got together for aggressive measures or oppressive purposes.

In the twelve counties in which the act for the prevention of fires was in force there was an estimated area of 7,462 square miles, and altogether in the province there were 9,069 square miles of forest land. In twelve counties a tax of one-quarter of a cent an acre upon holdings of timber lands of five hundred acres and upwards was imposed, amounting to \$4,661, which went to the fire fund. The Government paid in salaries \$1,800. This total of \$6,461, equal to a little under 90 cents per square mile, per annum, had done away with the devastating fires of former days. This was largely due to the conscientious and energetic work of the fire ranging staff.

Mr. Whitman referred to the value of growing timber and its influence upon climate and water supply. The quick growth of trees in Nova Scotia made it possible to get a crop in one generation, and find a second one growing. It was not necessary to wait for compensation until trees reached maturity, or even grew to cutting size. Land covered with a young growth of pine, spruce or other wood was a suitable proposition, and if there was truth in the statement that in twenty years there would be a timber famine, wood the size of a pulpwood stick was more likely to be the timber of the future at prices beyond present belief.

It was possible in Nova Scotia to make a cutting proposition of small sized trees that would compare favorably with a full growth timber proposition in value; and yet be able to conserve the growth. This would be with young spruce and pine that springs up everywhere, a natural growth that needed only light and moisture, and to be kept uninjured when cutting the other trees.

Improved Facilities.

In manufacturing and shipping, Nova Scotia needed improved harbors and facilities for handling at deep water berths larger cargoes than had been shipped in the past. The days of small wooden vessels had gone by and larger vessels had taken their place. While they were shipping deals, boards and scantling, they were not cleaning or making use of a very large amount of lumber that now went to waste. There was room for many woodworking manufactories to use up what was left over from the export trade. There were increasing inquiries for cooperage stock, such as barrels, drums, kegs and boxes for veneers, for chair seats and backs, furniture in the rough, handles for forks, rakes, picks, shovels and hammers, and so on, down to matches, skewers and tooth-picks. These manufactories were needed not only to use up what was now wasted, but also to give a more steady employment and keep labor employed all the year round. The addition of a pulp plant to use mill waste might prove a partial solution.

In closing, he called attention to the difficulty experienced in getting accurate information regarding the forests of Nova Scotia. It was true, many large Lunenburg firms could tell pretty well what they had in timber and how long their cutting could last; but the lumbermen were in a minority as regards their holdings and needed a forest survey of the whole province, one that would be a stock-taking of resources, letting them know what they possessed in forest wealth. They would then be better able to adopt a policy for the future. He hoped that some arrangement could be made whereby a complete map and data of the forest and trees of Nova Scotia would be issued the same as was being done in other parts of the Dominion and in the United States.

Addresses were delivered by Mayor Mulhall, who welcomed the delegates and by Lieut.-Governor Fraser, who referred to the valuable work done in the direction of preserving the forests.

Judge Longley spoke of some of the legislation which had been passed while he was Attorney-General, particularly that for forest protection. Mr. J. E. A. Dubec, chairman of the American Woodworking Association, spoke upon "The Pulp Industry." Mr. Leslie R. Fairn, secretary of the Nova Scotia Forestry Association, gave an address upon "Game, Fish and Forests."

Dr. Fernow, in his address upon "A Forestry Policy for Canada," said the general arguments for conservative forest management were: (1) That a shortage of natural supplies was in sight; (2) that wasteful lumbering not only destroyed useful material, but wasted the soil; (3) that climate and waterflow were unbalanced by forest destruction.

Canada's Timber Needs.

There was no timber famine in sight in Canada if one were to consider only the needs of the present population, for Canada had at present the largest per capita allowance of forest area in the world, namely, at least forty acres, or more than five times as much as the next best supplied countries, Sweden and the United States. But the supply and demand of other countries had to be taken into consideration in connection with Canada. There was profound ignorance and misconception prevailing as to Canada's forest resources. There was no question, however, that for Canada as well as for the rest of the world the time had arrived to consider seriously the propriety of preserving their timber resources.

Under present methods, with wasteful lumbering and no one concerned in the future conditions, allowing fires to run and to destroy any attempt of nature to recuperate, the waste land area was continuously increasing, and by and by they would find the consequences not only in a timber famine but in disturbed water flow. In short all the arguments for the adoption of conservative measures such as some other nations had practised for some time, could be shown to exist in Canada.

The first step was to start a forest survey. Such a reconnaissance survey should be mainly descriptive, segregating farm soils and the different forest types, with statements of their contents and condition, whether virgin, burnt or in good reproducing condition, swamps, etc. Such a survey for Nova Scotia, for instance, could probably be accomplished within one season, for an amount not to exceed \$10,000 to \$12,000.

Dr. Fernow then referred to the methods of protecting forests from fire and to the present system of licenses. These were limited and uncertain in their tenure. The large bonus to be paid before timber could be cut, concentrated interest on the immediately available log supply, and led to rapid and rough exploitation. It did not foster interest in the growth of the trees, which ought to be the principal care of the lumberman. The interest of the future belonged to the Government, and the Government must step in, take hold of the property of the people for management, instead of exploitation, and sell to the logger from year to year—with assurance of continued supplies—under proper forestry regulations.

All this would make it necessary to establish a special department of forestry and to have men educated who could give the technical advice needed in such departments. This step had already been taken by the Ontario Government. In this connection he drew attention to a matter which he said was generally misunderstood even by lumbermen. Lumbermen had long talked about cutting "second growth," and the impression had gone abroad that when a lumberman returned after fifteen or twenty years to the area lumbered over, he found a new growth reproduced from the old. This was a mistake. The trees they would find on their return would have been there at the time of the first cut, and would only have layed on two or three inches more than they then had.

Dr. G. E. Dewitt, president of the Nova Scotia Forestry Association, delivered an address entitled "A Plea for the Adoption of More Active Measures in Preserving the Forest." He entered a plea for the Government to make a careful survey of the land now in the possession of the Crown for the following objects:

First—To obtain careful data of its resources; whether the source of water power, or fit for timber or agriculture or neither.

Second—That restrictions may be made in the cutting of timber and in the cutting and transportation of pulpwood.

Third—That when the Government grants land to individuals or companies it shall not be a grant in perpetuity.

Fourth—To make it imperative upon municipalities to appoint or pay fire-wards in every county, not leaving the appointment to the discretion of the municipalities.

Fifth—That a system of economics of forestry may be taught in public schools, that the younger and coming generation may be taught that it is the right and duty of the people and the Government to safeguard the country's future by enacting such laws as shall conserve her natural resources.

Quebec employs between 40,000 and 50,000 lumbermen.

The British Columbia Trade

Inspectors for Lumber and Shingles.

Whether it is due to the fact that mill men are more conscientious on this side of the line than in the States, or to the fact that the business on this side has not reached sufficient proportions yet, it is a fact that the disputes in the east over lumber and shingle shipments from the coast are not sufficiently numerous to cause comment. In the United States it is being advocated that inspectors be appointed in the east, by coast manufacturers, whose duty it shall be to investigate on the spot any dispute of dealers as to the quantity or quality of goods sent on order.

This plan, it is claimed, has been tried on many occasions as an experiment, and always with the greatest success, the dealers expressing every satisfaction with the ruling of the inspector. In British Columbia, where the mills are not so numerous, every firm has already an established reputation, and must sustain that reputation at all cost. There is no other incentive more effective in spurring a manufacturer on to do his utmost to satisfy his customer, particularly when the market is governed by list prices, and merit and good service count for so much. There have been remarkably few serious complaints on the ground of substitution, short measure or inferior quality, so that the time is not yet ripe to follow the lead of the States in this respect.

Another matter which is of great importance along the same line will no doubt have to be taken up in Canada before long between the manufacturers and dealers. That is "trade ethics." This involves some very serious questions on the other side of the line. So much is this the case that at the end of June a conference of wholesale and retail lumbermen took place in Minneapolis to consider business relations. Both wholesalers and retailers all over the American continent recognize the importance of some established rule governing trade between the wholesale and retail branches. There are certain rules observed in British Columbia by some houses and other rules by other houses. And more frequently than formerly, orders are cancelled at the most inconvenient time for the wholesaler. If a convention were called at a convenient time to discuss this matter much good could be done, both in the interests of the wholesaler and the retailer. Some of the mill men in Vancouver when spoken to regarding this matter, strongly advocated such a convention.

The Interstate Decision.

The effect of the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision on the increased freight charges made by the railroads for lumber carriage, has been to relieve manufacturers in the West of the heavy burden of uncertainty which has been preventing them from extending their operations. A Seattle report upon the subject says:

This week has seen Western lumbermen in better spirits, and in a more hopeful frame of mind than for months. Neither manufacturers nor dealers expect that the market is going to spring at once into a state of activity equalling that of a year ago, but they hold to the belief that the regeneration has now begun, and that it is only a question of time until the industry will be in a prosperous state.

With the dissemination of information regarding the details of the decision the spirit of hopefulness that a week ago was manifested when the first reports were received has been intensified, and has extended to all parts of the Northwest. This was the tone of the meeting of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association in Bellingham, and it is generally believed that the effect will be most beneficial to the industry in general. A conservative course for the manufacturers is deemed the only wise policy.

"I am just as well satisfied with the decision no matter how much I study it," said C. F. White, chairman of the rate committee of the manufacturers. "And I think that the provisions and conclusions in the findings of the Interstate Commissioners are pretty well understood. I do not see that they are particularly complicated."

This last remark was brought forth by a query suggested through the printed interviews with Frederick Weyerhaeuser, who is on an official visit to the coast in connection with the annual meeting and election of officers of the Weyerhaeuser timber syndicate. The timber king said in the newspapers that he had not been able to understand the exact meaning of the decision, even after reading it, and he remarked that he had not seen anyone else who comprehended its intent. Mr. White, on the contrary, takes the view that little explanation is needed.

"The statement has been printed," continued Mr. White, "to the effect that Mr. Hill will appeal this decision. I doubt it very much. In the first place, judging from a letter I received from one of the highest officials of the Great Northern Railway, Mr. Hill is recreating

on his annual fishing expedition in Newfoundland, and the chances are that he has not heard of the Commissioner's findings. So the probabilities are not great that he authorized any statement of the kind published.

"Again, I believe that this case is one that interests Mr. Hill so intimately in a personal way that he and he alone will have the deciding word as to whether the questions at issue will be taken into the United States Supreme Court. It is the general belief that the railroads gained more than they had expected, following the presentation of arguments before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that they are well satisfied to let matters rest where they lie.

"Now, we manufacturers know where 'we are at,' and can proceed accordingly. The effect of the decision so far has been a stiffening of quotations and a general healthier tone."

Output Larger, Shipments Smaller.

The British Columbia lumber output and shipments for 1907 as compared with 1906, show an increase of 6,000,000 feet in the output and a decrease of 29,000,000 feet in the shipments. The increase of lumber manufactured in the coast mills in 1907 was 25,000,000 feet over 1906, while the shipments decreased by 39,000,000.

On the other hand the decrease in the mountain mills or mills of the interior of the province was 19,000,000, while they increased their sales 10,000,000 feet.

The stock held by the coast mills was 80,000,000 feet less than that held by the mountain mills on Jan. 1, 1908.

The coast mills shipped just over 50 per cent. of their output, while the mountain mills shipped just over 65 per cent.

The coast stock at the beginning of the year was only a little more than 23 per cent., and the mountain a little under 60 per cent. of their output.

The shipments were as follows:

Output—	1906.	1907.
Coast	450,000,000	475,000,000
Mountain	340,000,000	321,000,000
Total	790,000,000	796,000,000
Rail Shipment—		
Coast	215,000,000	191,000,000
Mountain	200,000,000	210,000,000
Foreign—		
Coast	85,000,000	70,000,000
Lath Output—		(Incomplete)
Coast	50,000,000	65,000,000
Lath Shipment—		
Coast Rail		29,000,000
Foreign		11,000,000
Stock of Lumber on hand, Jan., 1908—		
Coast		110,000,000
Mountain		190,000,000

New York Firm Opening in Vancouver.

A Vancouver report states that Robert Ryland Sizer, of the firm of the same name with headquarters in New York, is there and will open a timber business. He is reported as saying that British Columbia will in the near future control the lumber trade of Japan, Mexico, South America and to a large extent of the United States. For years he was a dealer in the timber of the Atlantic coast, but of late noticing that it was beginning to play out, and, looking into the future, he reached the conclusion that he would have to look for pastures new. This brought him to British Columbia. Mr. Sizer remarked that although things were depressed all over the continent, he did not believe this condition would last long, and, in fact, a reaction would shortly be felt in a marked degree. In regard to British Columbia timber limits he did not think the statement was correct that during the recent boom so much timber had been staked there was nothing of value left and that what remained could not be touched. Even if it was so there was no reason why legitimate timber men should be shut out. Many of those who had taken up limits during the rush were unable to hold them now and they were being sold at a reasonable figure. He said he had negotiations on for several tracts, and expected to close the deals before leaving the coast. He anticipated that the business he was about to open up would ultimately develop a larger and more important trade than his firm now carried on in New York.

Interesting B.C. Short Lengths.

Some authorities state that the friction of a belt on wood is double what it is on cast iron, and hence claim that it is more economical to run a wood pulley.

A number of logging camps in Western Washington recently shut down until after the fourth of July because of the overstocked condition of the log market.

A saw mill owned by the Adolph Lumber Company of Baynes Lake, 25 miles southwest of Fernie on the Great Northern, has been destroyed by fire. The insurance was placed through Winnipeg agencies.

W. H. Phelps, a Seattle millman, and E. F. Mitchell, of Vancouver, are erecting a mill at the confluence of the Ry-Hex and Skeena rivers, B. C. It will cost \$35,000, and will have a daily capacity of 50,000. The mill will be in operation within thirty days.

Five thousand acres of timber are under option to E. J. Young and F. N. Norton of Madison, Wis., and Medford, Wis., respectively. They have also secured an option on a Dominion lease for a much larger sum in the same locality. If the deal goes through the purchase price will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

While the shingle manufacturers of British Columbia and the State of Washington are lamenting the fact that there is little business to be had, the railway companies have decided to put up the rate on shingles to Boston and New York, and the Canadian Pacific have announced a similar move. The advance will go into effect on August 1st, when the rate will be ninety cents per hundred pounds instead of eighty.

Mr. A. S. Brooks, of the Brooks Scanlon Lumber Company of Minneapolis, has returned from a trip of inspection throughout the Harrison Lake, B. C., country. On the Lillooet and Chehalis rivers this company owns 100 square miles of timber limits. A deal to purchase forty-one additional timber berths involving a sum of \$400,000, is pending. Two saw mills will be erected by this company, one on the lake and one at Vancouver or New Westminster.

Robert Ryland Sizer, New York, has been investigating the timber situation in British Columbia. Mr. Sizer is one of those who believe that timber is becoming scarce in the east, and he is out west to look over the ground. He spoke to the "Canada Lumberman" of British Columbia reserving all timber unlicensed, and stated that now that tight money had struck British Columbia, as well as other places, timber taken up in good times for speculation, was being disposed of at a reasonable figure, so that legitimate procurors of timber were not being blocked.

About 150 lumbermen, representing most of the big coast interests in British Columbia and Washington, met recently at Bellingham, Wash., to discuss the findings of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on freight rates. It is said that the decision is not satisfactory to them, as it contains the old forty-fifty rate, as far as the lines drawn from Pembina following the state lines south to a point in the Gulf of Mexico. In the territory lying between this line and the Mississippi, a gradual advance is imposed amounting in all to five cents. Beyond this the railroads have power to raise the rates.

Retailers Sales Agreements.

A correspondent writes entertainingly in a Chicago exchange regarding sales agreements. He says that in these days of anti-trust laws, retailers are courting danger who agree to sell at a certain fixed price. While lumbermen are extortionists who do this, other callings that combine on price and do so openly are not interfered with. He then goes into the question of the durability of these agreements. He says he has known of agreements which were "riveted all round," and when it became known that they were being broken, a meeting was called—an experience meeting—and the parties to the agreement acknowledged they had broken it. They were honest sort of fellows, honest enough to confess, but stooped to "crawl under the circus tent," when it came to selling goods.

These men intended to keep their agreement, but in the stress of business the temptation was too great. In the case cited, after every man had confessed to underselling, one of their number said: "Well, I guess we are all liars." At that meeting there was another pledge made, that they would not combine on price, but they agreed to sell at a profit and meet one year hence. When the year elapsed another meeting was held and all confessed to having made a good living.

At the recent monthly meeting of the United States Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, a number of British Columbia lumbermen were present, and the president asked some of them to address the meeting. Mr. R. H. Alexander, of Vancouver, B.C., who always attends the association's meetings, called attention to what the association had accomplished by united effort in winning the rate case. As to trade, he declared it was about "as good" as in the States. There had been no rate trouble or financial panic yet out of sympathy with United States conditions. The banks had been and were still very conservative and this was restricting building and the consumption of lumber. He looked for a slow but gradual improvement.

The British Columbia rules for grading cedar logs are as follows:

No. 1.—Logs having 40 per cent. or over of their scaled contents No. 1 lumber.

No. 2.—Logs having from 20 per cent. to 39 per cent. of their scaled contents No. 1 lumber.

No. 3.—Logs that can be sawn into No. 1 merchantable lumber.

No. 4.—Logs that will only make No. 2 merchantable lumber.

Culls.—Logs that will not make lumber as good in quality as No. 2 merchantable will be culled.

The half year shows an increase of fifty per cent. in building operations in Vancouver, over the corresponding period of last year. It is believed that this condition is unparalleled on the continent, inasmuch as the monthly reports from the States and Eastern Canada have not shown any material increase. The total sum for 1907 from January to June 30th, was \$2,168,015, and for a similar period this year \$3,351,550.

It is not always known that belts which run perpendicularly should be of well stretched leather and kept tightly strained, as their weight tends to decrease the close contact with the lower pulley necessary to avoid loss of power.

A press dispatch from New York bears the information that the railroads will appeal from the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the western freight rate cases, and will carry the fight up to the Supreme Court.

Forestry Association Appoints an Organizer.

Mr. Roy L. Campbell of Ottawa has been appointed by the directors of the Canadian Forestry Association to present the claims of that organization to prospective members. This action was decided upon by the directors at their last meeting. Mr. Campbell will conduct a vigorous campaign for members. It was also decided that the invitation extended to the society by the Toronto board of trade to hold its next annual meeting there, be accepted. The meeting will accordingly be held in Toronto on March 11 and 12, 1909. Invitations were also considered from Halifax, Regina and Fredericton. Mr. J. M. Macoun handed in his resignation as editor of the Forestry Journal, and Mr. F. W. H. Jacombe, of the forestry branch, was appointed editor of the magazine. In accepting Mr. Macoun's resignation the directors by resolution expressed their appreciation of Mr. Macoun's work for the Journal during the past two years.

Canadian Imports from the United States.

According to the United States foreign commerce reports, Canada and Newfoundland imported from the United States in March 1908 \$113,373 worth of logs and sawed and hewn timber, against \$53,477 in March 1907. For the nine months ending with March, the figures were: 1907 and '08, \$759,816; 1906 and '07, \$938,218; 1905 and '06, \$960,979. Imports of lumber—boards, deals, planks, joists and scantling—from the same source are reported to have amounted to \$254,209 in March 1908, against \$515,565, in March 1907. For the nine months ending with March the figures were: 1907 and '08, \$3,479,547; 1906 and '07, \$3,021,603; 1905 and '06, \$1,806,748. The figures show therefore a marked increase in imports of boards, deals, planks, joists and scantlings, and a large increase for March, but a falling off for the nine months in the imports of logs and sawed and hewn timber.

The Minneapolis Lumberman says: "Uncle Joe" Cannon has succeeded in making himself very unpopular with a good many of the newspapers of the country because of his attitude toward the bill calling for the removal of the duty on pulpwood, and he has heard some rather uncomplimentary things during the past two weeks. It is not certain but that if the American publishers succeed in forcing congress to repeal the duty on pulpwood, the Canadian Government will at once renew the present situation by prohibiting its export. Dominion or provincial governments have already taken such action regarding saw logs.

Trade Ethics in the United States.

At a meeting held in Minneapolis on June 29th, at which delegates were present from lumber associations in Canada and the United States, a code of ethics was unanimously decided upon, with the hope that it might govern the business transactions of all lumber interests until such time as experience might demonstrate the necessity for revising it. The code was the work of sixteen associations of manufacturers, with a membership of 2,319 mills, eleven associations of retailers with a membership of 8,123 yards, and four associations of wholesalers with a membership of 447 concerns, making a total of 10,889. The following is the code as unanimously adopted:

1. (a) All orders taken by personal solicitation should be in writing and should be signed or acknowledged by both the buyer and the seller or by the authorized agent of each.

(b) All oral or telephone orders or conversations relative to such orders should be promptly acknowledged or confirmed, otherwise there will be no evidence to hold either party.

(c) With mail or telegraph orders the original order received from a buyer should be considered the contract, and all settlements should be made upon the basis of the same, unless the buyer permits the seller to make certain changes which may be requested in acknowledging the order. If shipment is made before the buyer grants such permission, or is able to instruct the mills, settlement should be made on the basis of the buyer's original order, or such amendments as may have been made.

(d) Any changes or additions should be agreed to by both buyer and seller.

2. All orders should be complete, explicit and should specify the grades, terms and conditions of sale.

3. An order or contract should be considered binding when the same has been duly signed by both buyer and seller or legally authorized by either party or acknowledged by the same. Such acknowledgement should be sent to buyer immediately upon receipt of order and in due course of mail. Failure to send such acknowledgement should release the buyer from his order obligation.

4. No commission man, unless specially authorized, should be regarded as having the authority to bind any seller on orders taken by him, and all such orders should not be regarded as binding upon the sellers until the same have been acknowledged by them as duly accepted orders.

5. The latest grade names adopted by the different lumber associations should always be used in writing up each and every order or contract. Where the latest grade names are not used, or improper abbreviations are used, or any omissions cause a misunderstanding resulting in loss, it should be held that the party first writing up the order should be responsible and should sustain any loss incurred by reason of such errors or omissions.

Terms of Sale.

6. In cases where the terms or conditions of the sale are not specified on the face of the order, the following terms should govern:

The consignee to pay freight, balance net cash, 60 days from date of invoice. Providing the buyer desires to discount he may deduct two per cent. from the net amount after deducting freight by paying within five days after arrival of car as shown by expense bill. No discount should be allowed after 30 days from date of invoice.

Non-arrival of goods within 30 days is no excuse for failure to remit. If buyer wishes to take discount, freight can be estimated and reasonable deduction made for probable shortage or improper grades.

Should any shipment on which cash has been advanced, or discount has been taken, on arrival at destination, not be acceptable for legitimate reasons to buyers, or satisfactory adjustment cannot be made as to the acceptance of the stock, buyer should have a right to demand return of such money as he has paid, before allowing the shipment to be moved or disposed of elsewhere.

The terms of sale should be considered as much a part of the contract as the price at which the stock is purchased.

7. The seller should not be held responsible for delays incident to transportation beyond his control, unless otherwise specifically agreed.

8. When definite time of shipment is specified, failure to ship within said time should permit the buyer to cancel the order by wire.

9. Where definite date of shipment is not specified on the order, the buyer should not be entitled to cancel such orders inside of 30 days from the date of the order without the consent of the seller.

10. The seller should be protected in all cases where special stock has been manufactured, or worked to apply on the order, providing the buyer is notified promptly what such charge or loss will be on the part of the seller, if not allowed to ship out such portions as may have been worked to apply on the order, with the further understanding that shipment can be made within three days, but the buyer should not be bound to accept the shipment if it cannot be loaded within the three days, regardless of the circumstances which may prevent the seller from so doing.

11. No order should be cancelled after the same is loaded on the car, provided, however, that it has been filled in according with the contract between buyer and seller, except as to date of shipment.

12. Unless the buyer is rated and in good standing as shown by the well-known credit agencies, no order should be binding upon a seller until such credit and good standing shall have been satisfactorily proved to the seller.

Transit Cars.

13. Transit and storage shipments should be subject to the rules applying to direct shipments, except as otherwise stated and agreed to at the time of giving and accepting the order. Invoices for transit cars should bear the date of diversion. Where a specific carload is ordered no other car should be substituted without consent of the buyer. It should be the duty of the seller to advise the buyer at the time the order for the transit car is accepted as to whether shipment is actually in transit or in storage at some intermediate point between original shipping point and ultimate destination, and to give the purchaser all the information in his possession regarding the present location and movement of the shipment in order to avoid misunderstanding.

14. Except when inspection is provided for by association inspection bureaus, claims on grades, also differences regarding contracts, should be settled by arbitration on request of the parties interested.

Whenever a case for arbitration arises one referee should be appointed by the president of the retailers' association in whose territory the claimant resides, and a second referee should be appointed by the manufacturers' or the wholesalers' association covering the district in which the shipment originated. Said referees as appointed should have the option to appoint a third referee, and all referees should be appointed with due consideration to convenience and expense. The expense of such arbitration should be paid pro rata as the fault may appear.

Arbitration methods should be employed wherever possible in the settlement of all matters in dispute.

A written statement of the findings in each case should be made by the referees, and their findings should be final, and copies should be sent to the secretaries of each of the organizations through which the referees were appointed.

15. In the matter of costs of inspections made by association inspection bureaus on lumber, the grade or measurement of which has been complained of, if reinspection shows the grade of the total amount of items complained of to be within seven per cent. of grade invoiced, the expense should be borne by complainant; if otherwise, by the shipper.

Trade Ethics.

16. It should be the duties of the manufacturers and wholesalers to take active interest in the marketing of their products through regular channels only.

17. It is the sense of the conference that the widest possible publicity be given for the purpose of making known irresponsible, irregular and unscrupulous dealers and manufacturers.

Mr. Peter Ryan, the well known auctioneer, who has during his experience sold about \$33,000,000 worth of timber, conducted the sale of the Dokis Indian reserve in the Russell House recently. The eight berths were sold for \$871,500 and at the lowest estimate it is expected that including Crown dues collectable and revenue from the timber the receipts will total \$1,071,500. Bidding was especially brisk. The only Ottawa purchaser was Mr. C. A. McCool, M. P. for Nipissing, who bought berth No. 7 for \$131,000. Mr. Patrick Shannon of Pembroke, bought berths Nos. 3 and 5, paying \$68,500 for the former and \$58,000 for the latter. Mr. J. S. Casselman, Riverside, Cal., secured berth No. 1 for \$178,000, this being the only American sale. Other sales were:

Berth No. 2, Patrick McDermott, South River, \$69,000; berth No. 4, James Playfair, Midland, \$114,000; berth No. 6, W. J. Shepherd, Midland, \$151,000; berth No. 8, James Playfair, Midland, \$102,000.

The Dokis Indian reserve is situated between Lake Nipissing and French river, and comprises an area of 70 square miles. This limit contains over 100,000,000 feet of timber. It is all virgin country through which the axeman has never made a mark. Experts say that the Dokis reserve is the finest stretch of red and white pine in Canada and it is very convenient to operate. For over fifty years negotiations had been carried on with the Indians endeavoring to have them surrender the reserve, but until now they opposed the move.

Few probably realize that practically every sewing thread spool used in this country is made of birch wood, nearly 20,000,000 feet board measure, being consumed every year for this purpose, 4,000,000 feet of this being shipped to England in the shape of spool bars. Shoe pegs, shoe shanks and toothpicks also consume enormous quantities of birch.

Senators Divided on Pulp Duty Question.

In the Senate recently Senator McMullen resumed the adjourned debate on Senator Baird's motion, declaring that a commission should be appointed, including representatives of the Provincial Legislature, to report on the best means of preserving the forests, in view of the large amount of logs and pulpwood annually exported. Canadian forests, he said, had suffered both from the wasteful methods of lumbermen and through fire. He looked forward with alarm to the time when the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains would be denuded of their forests and the streams rising there would be unduly flooded in the spring and unduly low in the summer. He commended the preservation and reforestation work of the Interior Department in the west, and gave figures to show that the timber and pulpwood of the United States were rapidly disappearing, and the demand on Canada's resources increasing. Steps should be taken, he said, to preserve Canada's supplies, and the forests should be placed under the control of trained men. Canada should place an export duty on pulpwood, and its removal from the country should be prevented. There never was an act which redounded more to the credit of the law-makers than the act of the Ontario Legislature forbidding the exportation of sawlogs.

Senator Bolduc did not oppose the form of the motion, but objected to the proposal to place an export duty on pulpwood. Ontario had required the logs cut to be manufactured there. Other provinces could do the same thing, and an export duty would thus be rendered unnecessary. Precautions should be taken against the destruction of forests by fire, which wrought more damage than the lumbermen. An export duty would be a serious thing for Quebec. Farmers there in clearing the land for crops frequently got fifty or sixty cords of pulpwood from four or five acres. If the American market was not open to them half of that wood would be burned.

Effective Provincial Regulations.

Senator G. W. Ross said it was now recognized that the deforestation of a country had a decided effect upon the climate and streams. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway had, through fires, cost the country many thousands of dollars, and he feared that there would be much destruction of forests by fire, through the building of the National Transcontinental. He advised Ontario and other provinces to insist that the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific should be protected from fire by the Dominion authorities. He called attention to the fact that Ontario had built a railroad through a most valuable forest without the destruction of a tree through fire, so thorough were the precautions taken. There was also the conservation of forests to be considered. He called attention to the beneficial results to Ontario by the regulation passed some years ago, requiring that all logs cut from crown lands in Ontario should be manufactured in Ontario, and to the benefit which had followed a later regulation providing that only mature trees should be cut on limits disposed of by the provinces. This allowed the young timber to reach its full value to the lumberman and to the province.

The law compelling the manufacture of logs in Ontario, passed in 1898, had caused mills to be moved from the United States to Ontario and old mills to be repaired and put into operation, so that in four years the value of milling property in the province had been increased by \$1,030,000, and employment given to 2,322 more men. There was also to be considered, the benefit to the province generally from having this industry enlarged and the lumber made and marketed in Canada, largely in the Northwest for the benefit of the settler. Ontario had extended the provision to pulp wood of which an examination some years ago showed the province to have 288,000,000 cords upon which the 40 cents per cord royalty, if it were all cut, would amount to \$115,000,000. The restriction upon the export of pulpwood had resulted in the establishment of a pulp mill at the Soo, one at Spanish River and a pulp and paper mill at Sturgeon Falls.

Senator Ross expressed the opinion that if an export duty were to be placed on pulp wood throughout Canada, the American paper makers, who are now drawing supplies from Canada, would have to move their mills across the line. If they were unable to take the logs to the mills they would soon take their mills to the logs, a thing which would be greatly to the advantage of Canada. Even if the export duty would reduce the price of pulp wood temporarily and he did not know that it would, there would be compensations and in the long run the owner of the pulp wood would benefit through an enhanced price for his wood.

Dominion Government Should Act.

While a province could do a great deal to preserve the forests the Dominion could do more. A province could only require timber cut from its crown lands to be manufactured in the province. This would not affect the timber and pulp wood cut from private limits. The Dominion, however, could impose an export duty which would discourage the exportation of pulp woods from all provinces and all lands and compel their manufacture into pulp and possibly paper in this country. If the settler was placed at a disadvantage it would only be

for a time. When the American supplies were exhausted, and that would not be many years, the demand for pulp from Canada would increase immensely. The price of pulp wood would go up and the settler would be grateful to the laws which had compelled him to conserve his supplies.

Senator Ross expressed the opinion that the American newspapers and American owners of pulp limits were conserving the holdings they had in the United States and getting their pulp wood supplies from Canada. That might be good policy for them, but in time it seemed that the proper policy for Canada would be to enact legislation which would compel the Americans to cut their own areas now, and when they were exhausted they would have to resort to Canada and pay higher prices. He believed that an export duty on pulp wood would hurt no one in Ontario. For the other provinces he would not speak. As to the settler in Quebec, an export duty surely would not instantly deprive him entirely of a market. How many settlers were there who owned a considerable area of pulp wood, and how many of these would suffer? He thought a census would show there were not many thousands. In the long run they would be gainers if compelled to conserve their pulp wood as the price was bound to go up. It seemed to be a duty to preserve pulp areas and lay up for posterity a pulp bank account. He thought the Dominion government might find some means of imposing an export duty in such a manner as not to do injury to the settler, and if that could be done there should be no time lost in doing it, as the American invader was now spoiling Canada's pulp areas in an alarming manner.

Senator Legris moved the adjournment of the debate.

A Pulpwood Duty Growing Popular.

F. J. Campbell, general manager of the Canada Paper Company, was in Toronto recently and spoke cheerfully of the trade situation as he sees it from Montreal. He expects a good fall trade. Mr. Campbell said that sentiment was very rapidly forming in Quebec in favor of an export duty on pulpwood. If Canadian manufacturers were given access to United States markets for pulp and paper there need be no fear of an export duty on pulpwood, but failing this the export duty or possibly prohibition was bound to come. Some fear had been expressed in the United States that if the duty were taken off pulp and paper Canada would prohibit the export of wood, and would thus seek to force United States mills across the border. But if it were made a contingent or reciprocal arrangement, the duty being taken off pulp and paper on condition that no export duty was placed on pulpwood, nobody doubted that Canada would stand by the bargain. If things drifted along as at present, however, without any action on the part of the United States, then the public in Canada was being so awakened to the need of an adjustment that an export duty would be inevitable in the future.

Started With Fifty Members.

The meeting of Canadian lumbermen which was recently held in Ottawa for the purpose of forming a national association, naturally looked to the National Wholesalers' Association of the United States as a model, and without much discussion the main points of that organization were decided upon as those which the Canadian Association should follow. The name "National" would even have been adopted had it not been that it might lead to confusion. The new association is to be confined wholly to manufacturers and wholesalers, and there is to be no suggestion of a control of prices. Even if control were contemplated, it would not be practicable, as nearly every lumberman in Canada has his own system of grading, and uniformity in the price lists would be impossible.

The Association started well, with a membership of fifty on the first day, and it is expected that as soon as the secretary has been appointed and headquarters have been established, the membership will grow rapidly.

Trees as Water Preservers.

The value of trees in maintaining the water supply was presented in a forceful manner to the last regular meeting of the Toronto Engineers' Club by Mr. T. Aird Murray, C. E., of Leeds, England, who said that with Mr. Charles Hensall, engineer for the Leeds City Council, he had gone to the locality from whence originated part of that city's water supply. He found that trees were being planted all around the smaller streams. In explanation of this, Mr. Hensall said that it had been demonstrated that every square foot of ground in an area covered with trees held at least 35 per cent. more water for a fortnight after rain than did a square foot of land devoid of trees. This meant that by judicious tree-planting the great city of Leeds was increasing the capacity of its reservoir by 35 per cent.

Market Correspondence

Lath Lower at Ottawa.

Ottawa, July 10.—The leading feature of the lumber trade in the vicinity of Ottawa this month is the enormous reduction in the price of lath. The wholesale quotations of the big manufacturers do not represent the marked decline that has taken place although they, too, have come down from 50 to 75 cents per thousand in the white pine varieties. Spruce lath has not been affected so much, owing to the fact that many buildings are in progress for which spruce was specified owing to its cheapness at the time the contract was making.

Middlemen are selling the best white pine lath at \$3 per thousand and less, some of them losing over one dollar a thousand in the transaction. One large dealer has already dropped \$7,000 in sales of lath during the last few weeks and several others in Ottawa are in practically the same position. Buyers seldom go to the manufacturer knowing that the middleman will be more ready to sacrifice his stock. The bargains that have been secured in this way recently give much encouragement to follow up this kind of buying. The yards are full of last year's stock, and while the mill owners show a disposition to hold on to their lath rather than make too great a cut, the smaller men in the trade are compelled to raise money and take what is offered. Fortunately for the middleman the makers of lath are also keeping up their prices as a protection to the men who still hold the 1907 stock which was bought at a much higher rate wholesale than could be obtained now, retail. The outlook is that none of this season's cut of lath will be touched for the present, so great was the quantity carried over, and so dull is the market. The general opinion among Ottawa lumbermen is that lath is getting down to a level where it will remain. The prices prevailing for the last few years are considered to be out of all proportion to the value, as compared with other sorts of lumber. Six or seven years ago white pine was purchaseable at \$1.25 per thousand, showing that despite the great reductions and losses by middlemen, they are still getting an advance on prices of the past that compare favorably with the quotations on larger lumber. At the same time the middlemen will come out nearly even, taking into account their big profits when lath suddenly advanced.

The market for pine shipping cull shorts and strips and pine mill culls is fairly firm. Extreme dullness still characterizes the trade in the more expensive lines of pine. Buyers who never before looked for the low grade of pine seek them this year as an apparent result of the dearth of money. This enabled one local manufacturer to sell his output of mill culls at one dollar more than last season, though there was a downward tendency in every other sort of lumber produced. The demand for shipping cull shorts at from \$18 to \$20 per thousand at J. R. Booth's mill seems also to be quite active.

All the manufacturers find orders coming in for much smaller quantities than formerly characterized the trade. The retailers are doing this because they believe they can buy in car loads as cheap, or cheaper in the fall than they could now, by taking much larger quantities and bearing the additional cost of insurance. Shipping is so slack that the yards are filling up rapidly and there is every likelihood that the present season's cut will have to remain here until outside markets improve. Prices are being kept up remarkably well except where lots are sold at special rates, where the stuff cannot be held for lack of means.

The southern pine which the Canadian Lumbermen's Association object to have imported into Canada does not come into competition with Ottawa valley lumber in the local market but naturally fills a want in other places which diminishes the demand for Ottawa lumber. Shortly after the delegation from the Canadian Lumbermen's Association asked the government to keep out the yellow pine the matter was brought up in the House of Commons by Mr. W. H. Bennett. He complained that the southern pine had completely sidetracked hemlock and was to some extent responsible for the present dullness in the Ontario lumber trade. He asked the Dominion government to follow the example of the Ontario government which made a ruling that no imported lumber should be used in the bridges or buildings on the Temiskaming Railway. Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, in reply said:

"I am entirely in sympathy with the idea of using the timber produced in Canada, and also all other material produced in Canada where it can be properly and advantageously used in the public interest. It is certainly news to me that either the government or a contractor would think for a moment of going to the southern States and getting pine which is very considerably more expensive than Canadian timber if Canadian timber would do just as well. But in the portion of the Dominion from which I come (Maritime) it has always

been considered that southern pine is more desirable than the ordinary timber which can be obtained in Canada. Insofar as the construction of wharfs is concerned the government always uses Canadian timber. And I would go so far as to say that as far as possible we will use Canadian timber on all works which are constructed by the department but I could not at the present time, until further advised, and after consultation with the chief engineer, say that I would cause it to be specified that contractors must use Canadian timber because it might be that in connection with certain works it would not be in the interest of the public to use Canadian timber in place of southern pine."

In the case of works under water along the Nova Scotia coast southern pine, creosoted, says the minister, is indispensable on account of the teredo peculiar to these waters. Creosoted timber is not made in Canada so that it all comes from Norfolk.

No Shingles Making at St. John.

St. John, N. B., July 10, 1908.—The most prominent feature of the short lumber trade is the lack of shingles offering in and about St. John. This is due to the fact that the strike among the shingle workers continues and there is no prospect of a settlement. There has been practically no attempt made by the mill owners to start their shingle machines. It is impossible to pick up enough competent men to fill the vacancies; shingle sawyers are usually recruited from among the bunchers, and as the latter are also out there is little hope of making a start with new crews. It would seem now as if St. John might be a dead letter as far as manufacturing shingles is concerned for another month yet, or even for two months. The most dogged determination seems to be the prominent characteristic in regard to the matter, on the part of both the men and the employers. The retail price of second class has advanced from \$2 to \$2.25 per thousand during the past week. Of clears and extras there are absolutely none to be had; the sole stocks being composed of about one half million of Ex. No. 1. No orders for shingles are being booked for summer delivery and it would seem as if the manufacturers of this line of goods had made up their minds to fight the matter to the end regardless of all else.

All the local plants are now sawing long lumber with the exception of Charles Miller's mill at Pokiok, and Miller Brothers' mill at Strait Shore.

The local lath trade is only fairly brisk. Considerable quantities have gone forward by schooner, but the shipments so far this year are lighter than was the case last year by twenty-five per cent. Local people are marketing their lath in the face of a steady pressure of pessimism and hesitation on the part of the buyers. In this city as well as in New York and Boston, local values have a lack of stability that is the cause of much uncertainty and doubt as to the immediate future. It is generally felt that the mid-summer lethargy which usually characterizes the American markets will have its natural effect upon New Brunswick lath, but in spite of this fact there is no indication of any remarkable anxiety on the part of local dealers or manufacturers to make any sacrifice. For a quantity as large as an ordinary coasters' cargo, an enquirer would be quoted from \$2 to \$2.10 for dutiable goods, and from \$2.25 to \$2.35 per thousand for non-dutiable.

At present the lath piles on the local wharves show only medium stocks. The late starting of the mills together with the fairly heavy shipments in this line have effectually prevented any over-plus; at present the purchaseable quantities which are divided among some half dozen manufacturers, would total in the vicinity of three millions.

Trade in New Brunswick spruce deals for export to the English markets show little improvement, although the cut of this line of lumber is less than usual in New Brunswick, and although the stocks of spruce at the chief distributing centres on England are smaller than the average, the markets have shown no improvement, chiefly because of the fact that trade generally is so quiet and, also, because of the strong competition from Baltic woods, which, authentic reports say, are taking the place to a greater extent this year than ever, of Canadian woods. Usually the Baltic woods are much higher in price than the Canadian products, but this year heavy offerings were made and at lower figures than were asked for Canadian spruce. The natural result was that buyers filled their requirements largely from the Baltic. In spite of these facts local people are confident that it will be only a matter of time until natural conditions will again prevail and are governing their operations with the future rather than the present in mind.

In qualifying as a foreman it is well to remember that it is no more important to know how to handle all the different machines under you than it is to be able to impart information and give instructions to others. Some men, excellent workmen themselves, do not have the knack of imparting information to others, and are thus seriously handicapped. Another thing to keep in mind is that there are men and their individualities to handle, as well as machines and their peculiarities.

U. S. National Association Meeting.

At the meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the United States, which was recently held at Minneapolis, the most important feature was the reading of an address by Mr. J. B. White, of Kansas City, upon the subject of "Taxation as Related to Forest Preservation." Mr. R. S. Kellogg, of the Forest Service, presented some statistics just compiled by the census bureau from information gathered by the forest service and by the secretaries of the various manufacturers' associations showing the lumber cut of 1907, reported by 28,850 mills as being 40,256,154,000 feet, as against 37,550,736 feet in 1906 reported by 22,398 mills, an increase of 7.2 per cent. Mr. Kellogg said the increase was due to the increased number of mills reporting, and his opinion was that there was no greater amount of lumber manufactured in 1907 than in 1906, and that the lumber produced would never again reach the figures of 1907.

Seattle was chosen as the next place of meeting, and the following officers were elected: R. A. Long, president, Kansas City, Mo.; E. G. Griggs, vice-president, Tamoca, Wash.; J. A. Freeman, treasurer, St. Louis, Mo. Board of Governors: H. M. Graham, Brinson, Ga.; E. C. Fosburgh, Norfolk, Va.; J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo.; Edward Hines, Chicago, Ill.; John B. Ransom, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Bloedel, Bellingham, Wash.; George H. Chapman, Stanley, Wis.; W. C. Miles, Globe, Wash.; F. H. Pardoe, Wausau, Wis.; R. H. Downman, New Orleans, La.; William Deary, Potlatch, Ida.; William Irvine (ex-officio), Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Death of Samuel Disston.

The death of Mr. Samuel Disston, former secretary and general manager of Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, which occurred on June 27th, will be greatly regretted by all those who came in contact with him, in the lumber business. The late Mr. Disston was seventy years of age. Death came after a fortnight's confinement to his bed. For some time past Mr. Disston's health had been such as to prevent him giving close attention to business. On this account he resigned his position as secretary and general manager on May 28th, and was tendered a testimonial banquet upon that occasion. It was hoped that after a period of rest Mr. Disston would still be able to give to the firm the benefit of his ripe experience. This, however, was not to be.

Mr. Disston was born in Nottingham, England, and came to America in 1850. When twelve years of age he entered the employ of Henry Disston and served his apprenticeship as a saw maker. From then on he advanced until he became secretary and general manager of the business. The high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him was strongly exemplified by the expressions of admiration which were so frequent at the complimentary banquet referred to.

Barbados' Prices.

S. P. Musson, Sons & Company, Barbados, report under date of June 20, as follows:

Lumberstuffs.—White pine.—Arrivals consist of the Trn. Schr. "Reliance" from Shelburne, N. S., to selves, with 260,000 feet which we had sold to arrive at \$30 and \$22.50 for merchantable and second quality respectively, and the Trn. Schr. "Evelyn" from Liverpool, N.S., to neighbors with a deck load consisting of 131,000 feet, for which they obtained similar figures. These two cargoes have about supplied present requirements. Spruce and hemlock.—The 25,000 feet spruce ex "Edyth" mentioned in our last, was sold at a round price of \$18.20. For a small lot of 23,000 feet ex "Reliance" we obtained \$21.75 and \$17.75 for merchantable and second quality respectively, and 15,000 feet ex "Evelyn" fetched a similar price. Pitch pine.—No arrivals. Shingles.—The 860,000 Longe Gaspe ex "Edyth" mentioned in our last, fetched \$4.90. The "Pearl Eveline" arrived on the 16th from Gaspe with 560,000 which were sold at \$4.91. The Trn. Schr. "Advent" from Jacksonville, also arrived on the 16th, to our address with a cargo consisting of 1,100,000 Cypress which we had sold to arrive some time ago. There have been no receipts of cedar laying during the fortnight, but one or two cargoes are expected. Shooks.—No receipts, but stocks are ample. Wood hoops.—No arrivals, season over.

A Boston correspondent reports that there is more business there than a short time ago. They do not, however, find the New York market bracing up much. In the vicinity of Boston there certainly is more business, but prices do not improve nor are they liable to do so before fall. Spruce has evidently dropped off a little. Shingles seem inclined to be rather weak, especially red cedars which have been decidedly cut. The \$4. quotation on 16 inch red cedar shingles has practically disappeared.

The Speed of a Log.

The American Lumberman recently published a number of interesting articles and letters upon the question of the speed of a log floating down a river. The opinions were so various, and the public interest was so general, that in the end, the editor had to take to the woods and put an end to the discussion. The "Canada Lumberman" published a short reference to the experience of the American Lumberman's editor, and has received from Mr. A. P. Ebert of Warton, Ont. the following interesting letter:

My attention has been directed to a discussion, notice of which appeared in your issue of June 15th, as to whether a log would travel faster in a river than the current that carried it. This I notice is a point on which there is a diversity of opinion, and reasonably so. My opinion is that where a stream is of uniform depth and width, with a gradual descent, a log floating therein will, (after it has gained the velocity of the current), continue to go with it (neither faster nor slower), until there is a change in the velocity of the current. If there is an increase in the velocity of the current, the log will go slower than said velocity, until it has been affected by the change. If on the other hand, the current should become slower, the velocity at which the log was travelling will for a time carry it faster than the current, but on the whole with a varying current and water neither rising nor falling, the log will gain on the current slightly, owing to momentum and weight. I notice that one correspondent says the log will run three or four times as fast as the current, and can only think he has fallen into this error by observing logs run through a dam with a flood, when the logs will invariably run away from the water, but the reverse is the case if the flood is shut off as soon as the last logs are put through. The water will then run away from the logs and leave them stranded.

This is a thing that should be more understood, as I have frequently seen a drive stuck in a stream, where there was sufficient water to take them out if not wasted. The general error is to start to run the logs as soon as the dam is opened. The water has to fill up all wide places, and the logs run away from it, and to where there is not enough water to float them. A jam is then formed, and as logs continue to come down it increases, and the whole flood is wasted, while it is being cleared away. If sufficient time were allowed, after letting on the flood, to fill the stream, before starting to run logs, there would be no jam, and consequently ten times as much work done with the same flood. It is also just as necessary to stop running logs for a time before water is shut off, if not they lag behind, and form a jam, when the water gets too low to float them, and if not watched and cleared out with the commencement of the next flood, it is also lost. I have seen twenty days spent by 120 men taking off a jam that was formed in this way. If the flood had been allowed to run one hour before putting through logs, it would have been impossible to make a jam at all. This was done by men who had been driving logs for thirty years.

Quebec Cullers' Statement.

A comparative statement of timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, staves, etc., measured and culled to July 7th, is issued by the Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec, as follows:

	1906	1907	1908
	cu. feet.	cu. feet.	cu. feet.
Waney white pine	434,720	546,360	551,160
White pine	30,520	74,040	76,040
Red pine	560	4,640	8,000
Oak	208,920	152,760	129,000
Elm	333,520	148,800	44,080
Ash	3,360	8,680	4,000
Birch and maple	148,360	63,680	59,880

At a recent session of the House of Commons, Col. Hughes, M. P. urged the government to impose a duty on American lumber coming into Canada. He stated that \$12,000,000 of lumber was imported last year and that 6,000 or 7,000 men were at present idle in Ontario in consequence of the dullness of the lumber industry. He believed that wit ha duty upon lumber this could be prevented.

It is much more the practice now, than formerly among southern mills when orders are plentiful, and business rushing, to put on double shifts and run the mills night and day in preference to enlarging the plant. Probably the logic of this is drawn from the idea that the average saw mill will outlast the timber supply, anyway, and it is better to run night and day, even at the risk of wearing the plant out quicker, than to spend more money for additional equipment.

Vendors

FOR SALE

TIMBER TRACT, ABOUT 400 ACRES,
Hemlock, Elm, Basswood, Maple, Cedar
Poles, etc., near Bannockburn, FRED. SEISSER,
1985 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14

Timber Limits

FOR SALE IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
valuable Pine, Spruce and Pulpwood Limits,
very large; also smaller areas. Well located.
Desirable investment. Correspondence solicited.
Address—

ROBT. J. LOUGH
30 St. John St., Montreal.

British Columbia Timber

TIGHT SQUARE MILES OF A TIMBER,
held under 21 year licence, is offered for sale;
is located on good stream and will cut about 20,000
feet per acre. For particulars address Box No. 833,
Nelson, B.C. 17

For Sale**Timber Limit and Band Saw Mill**

THE MILL IS MODERN CONSTRUCTION,
with ample power; one single, one double
cutting bandsaw and all subsidiary machinery;
situate at Gravenhurst, Ontario.

Limits about 89 square miles, tributary by water
to Gravenhurst, situate in the Townships of Finlay-
son, McClintock, Livingstone and Franklin. Ad-
dress, THE RATHBUN LUMBER COMPANY, Deser-
onto, Ont. 16

RED CEDAR AND DOUGLAS FIR STUMPAGE

280,000,000 FEET FIRST CLASS RED
Cedar and Douglas Fir stumpage
suitable for single proposition, but will sell in three
parcels. Easily logged to splendid tide-water
harbor. Towage to Vancouver 50 cents per M.
Exceptional safety as regards fire. Easily reached
for examination from Vancouver. You deal with
owners direct. For particulars, maps and prices
address JUDSON F. CLARK, 1164 Pacific Street,
Vancouver, B.C. 15

**Railroads Increasingly Inter-
ested in Preservative
Treatment of Wood.**

The American Railway Engi-
neering and Maintenance of Way
Association, consisting of about
900 members representing 200,000
miles of railroad track and repre-
senting in its membership the
leading engineers of the country,
is giving an increasingly large
amount of attention to the subject
of wood preservation. At its last
annual meeting this association
appointed a committee of seven-
teen to investigate and report
upon this particular subject,
which is of commanding impor-
tance to the railroads, seeing that
in the matter of cross ties alone
their annual wood requirements
amount to something like 100,000,-
000 pieces. The outlay involved
in so expensive a scale of con-
sumption is very large, and rail-
way engineers, realizing that the
price of cross ties is steadily ad-
vancing, are naturally interested
in any treatment process carrying
the promise of longer life for the
tie. In its untreated state the rail-
road tie is good for not more than
six or seven years of usage, where-
as European experience has shown
that, with the aid of chemicals, a
tie should last from two to three
times as long as that. In other
words, timber testing engineers
are reasonably certain that an av-
erage of from fifteen to twenty
years may be secured by treating
a tie with a good preservative,
coupled with the use of improved
devices for the prevention of me-
chanical abrasion.

Moreover, there is no reason to
doubt that similar good results
may be had from the preservative
treatment of timber, to be used

by the railroads for bridges, tres-
tles, piles, fences and transmission
poles.

Pulpwood Dull in Quebec.

Quebec reports state that dull-
ness pervades the pulpwood mar-
ket in certain sections, and unless
signs fail it is liable to be further
accentuated before any material
improvement occurs. This condi-
tion is more remarkable because of
its somewhat sudden appearance
and the contrast furnished by the
rapid transition from the condi-
tion of optimistic activity which
had prevailed for some months
back. This is particularly true of
the larger deals affecting the
transmission of wooded properties,
and in this connection an absolute
hush may be said to obtain.

Where, a short time ago, repre-
sentatives of large foreign pulp-
wood consumers and limit holders
were frequent visitors, and rumor
told of large tracts of timber land
changing hands or the cutting pri-
vileges thereon being sold, to-day
only an isolated dealer appears,
and there is little to talk about
and less to do. One of these men
recently said:

"Stagnation is the most expres-
sive term to use to describe the sit-
uation in the pulpwood industry
at the moment. There have been
no transactions whatever, either in
limits or wood on the stump, or
otherwise, in some months past.
Furthermore, there does not ap-
pear to be any immediate prospect
of it picking up."

**Operations of 157 Mills for
April and Four Months.**

The Yellow Pine Manufactur-
ers' Association of the United
States has issued a comparative
statement of cut and shipments
for April, 1907 and 1908, based
upon the returns from the same
number of mills and the same
mills as in the previous report,
namely, 157.

The figures show that these 157
mills cut 266,715,004 feet in April,
1907, and 208,045,492 feet in April
of this year, a decrease for the
later operations of 58,669,512 feet.
In the same period the shipments
were, respectively, 303,152,045
feet and 233,039,193 feet, a de-
crease for April of this year of 70,-
112,852 feet. The actual reduc-
tion in stocks at these mills in
April last, comparing shipments
with cut, was 24,993,701 feet.

In March the cut, as set against
that of March last year, was only
49,517,525 feet, reduced, as com-
pared with a reduction of 65,480,-
513 feet in February and one of
104,182,568 feet in January. The
decrease in shipments prior to
April 1st, as compared with those
of 1907, was at the following
rates: In March, 67,958,245 feet;
in February, 38,470,252 feet, and
in January, 53,468,479 feet. In
April of last year the average mill

shipped 1,930,905 feet, as against
1,484,321 feet in the corresponding
month of 1908, while its cut
equalled 1,698,821 feet in the for-
mer period and 1,325,130 feet in
the later.

**Norwegian Pulp Prices
Advancing.**

A Norwegian journal, referring
to the pulp market recently, said:

"All branches of this trade,
viz., mechanical wood pulp, sul-
phite and sulphate cellulose, are
at present very quiet, but quota-
tions remain practically unchang-
ed. We have made special in-
quiries as to the position of sul-
phate cellulose, and have been re-
surprised at the result, for
we find that the value has been
better maintained than we had ex-
pected, considering the largely in-
creased output. Although recent
sales of cellulose may have been
made occasionally at fractional re-
ductions from top prices, the cost
of production has risen so much in
the course of the last two or three
years that a few shillings' reduc-
tion in selling prices may be suffi-
cient to change the appearance of
the balance sheet of most mills
materially. This fact, when it be-
comes more generally known in
the producing countries, will put
a stop to the establishment of new
mills."

To Control Yellow Pine.

It is reported from St. Louis,
Mo., that a scheme is under con-
sideration for the formation of a
corporation to control the yellow
pine timber lands of the Southern
States. It is estimated that 160,-
000,000,000 feet of yellow pine are
still standing in those states, but
in view of the fact that 13,000,-
000,000 feet were cut last year,
and that the demand for this class
of timber is likely to increase, the
extinction of these southern for-
ests appears to be in sight. The
objects of the proposed company
forests to prevent destructive fires
and protect growing saplings in
order to ensure a supply in the
future. It is hoped that if the
scheme can be carried through it
may ultimately be extended to
cover all the timber lands in the
Northern States.

To Clean a Greasy Belt.

When belts become very greasy
they are not only disagreeable to
handle, but they are not as effi-
cient as clean belts. To remove
the grease the belt may be washed
with a solution of caustic alkali,
but this is apt to weaken the lea-
ther. A better plan is to pack it
in some dry powder like chalk or
clay that has been dried and pow-
dered. Then let it lie for a few
days in a very warm place and the
powder will soak up the oil and
clean the belt.

A Warning from England.

The London Evening Times
holds out a hope that the British
Columbia logging trade will revive,
but says that if the boom of the
last two years is not revived it will
be hard to make anyone regret it.
The whole record of the slump
makes a less creditable episode than
the well-grounded confidence and
self-restraint displayed by Cana-
dian financiers in the face of the
New York crisis. The Times ad-
vises greater competition with the
Republic capitalists and discusses
the advisability of careful re-stock-
ing.

Suspend Wood Pulp Duty.

Representative Stafford, of Wis-
consin, a member of the special
committee of the United States
House of Representatives, which
is investigating the wood pulp re-
solution has introduced a reso-
lution to suspend the import
duty upon mechanically ground
wood pulp for a period of eighteen
months, except that imported into
the country from any place which
forbids or restricts the importa-
tion of or which imposes an ex-
port duty or any other charge on
such wood pulp.

**The
Corbet Foundry & Machine Co.
Owen Sound, Ont.**

Have for sale Second-Hand Machinery, com-
pletely overhauled, ready for shipment:
1 Tubular Boiler, 72" diameter x 13' 6" 124 tubes,
100 lbs. steam, all fittings complete.
1 Boiler Feed Pump (belt driven).

**R. SPENCE & CO.,
BEECH FILE WORKS
HAMILTON, ONT.
FILE AND RASP MANUFACTURERS
AND RE-CUTTERS**

A Trial order solicited.
Write for price list and terms.
C. P. MORE, Proprietor

LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFG. CO.
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

**IF YOUR BUSINESS
ISN'T WORTH
ADVERTISING,
ADVERTISE IT
FOR SALE**

Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

The reduction in the price of laths at Ottawa is the most noticeable change that has taken place recently, although wholesale quotations do not give a good idea of the decline. The best white pine lath is being sold by middlemen at \$3 and even less. Dealers are losing in the neighborhood of \$1 a thousand on these transactions. The decline is caused by the great quantity of last year's stick still on hand. Manufacturers are doing their best to keep the price up and it is probable that this year's cut will scarcely be touched for some time. Pine shipping cull shorts and strips, and pine mill cull are firm at Ottawa but the higher grades of pine are pretty dull. Practically every kind of lumber is weak. Orders are coming in largely for small quantities only. Ontario prices generally are easier. Manufacturers have been holding out for list prices as much as possible but it has been nearly impossible to sell at anything but lower figures than those listed. No. 1 pine cuts and better are selling at \$40 to \$44 for one inch, and \$50 to \$52 for one and one half inch. Two inch is bringing from \$50 to \$54. Spruce mill run is easier at \$19 to \$20. Red pine is off about \$1 selling at \$28.50 to \$30 for clear and clear face, and \$20 to \$22 for common.

Eastern Canada.

It looks now as though St. John would have little or nothing to show in the manufacturing of shingles for possibly two months to come. Both sides to the strike seem to have settled down with determination not to give in. One result has been an advance in the retail price of second class shingles from \$2 to \$2.25 per thousand. Clears and extras cannot be found on the market and no orders for shingles are being received for summer delivery. Long lumber is being sawn at most of the St. John mills. There is only a fair demand for lath, though good quantities have been shipped. Mid-summer dullness seems sure to have its usual effect upon New Brunswick markets. Lath supplies are only medium in quantity owing to the late starting of the mills and the fairly good shipments. There are only about three million on the market. There is little improvement in the English demand for spruce deals. It is reported that Baltic woods are replacing Canadian woods to a greater extent than ever in England.

United States.

In spite of the fact that prices are almost stationary and the demand light, a much better feeling throughout the lumber trade is reported. Resumption of operation by a large number of manufacturing concerns, which either have been closed down or running on part time, and the opening of the repair and other shops of a number of the large railroad systems have put new life in the market and the entire trade is confident that a steady improvement will take place during the fall months. Buying among suburban New York yards has given snap to the hemlock market, but the base price is shaded on all lines and while the price is about \$21 most business is taken at \$20 price. Hemlock boards are not offered freely. Building prospects in the suburban section are good.

One New York wholesaler has been figuring on inquiries aggregating 3,000,000 feet from two large manufacturing sources. Yard trade is quiet. Retailers are buying for current wants. Competition is keen. The sale of white pine at Buffalo is not active. Dealers find

the higher grades selling best, as the low grades are hard hit by yellow pine, which is coming in with a rush for use in the box factories.

The receipt of lumber by vessel at the Tonawandas has shown a considerable increase over the preceding weeks. In Chicago the lower grades and cull lumber are about the only ones which have been in active demand. The feeling in the better grades is steadily improving, especially in car building lumber, which is expected to be in strong demand within a few weeks. A number of railroads have inquiries out for this class of material, but as yet have placed no large orders and all the car lumber bought is in small lots for immediate use in repair work.

Great Britain.

So far conditions have not come up to the anticipations of a few weeks ago in Liverpool. In some directions there is a slightly better feeling, but in others there is no improvement. The supplies to this and other West Coast ports are more than ample for the consumption. There is a little better feeling in the spruce deal market, and some cargoes of St. John, N. B., shipment have been sold to arrive at improved prices, although these do not come up to the shippers' ideas of value, and such shipments as are now available are expected to bring a still further advance.

The pitch pine market for future delivery is unaltered. The large importation of sawn pitch pine timber has flattened down the market to such an extent that there is no business to be done in forward contracts. The low class stuff that has recently been landed is of course going away in large proportions, as it can be sold at almost unprecedented prices. The market is swamped with consignments of low class pitch pine timber, for which United States shippers should endeavour to find some other market.

Recent arrivals at Glasgow were principally from Montreal. The "Hesperian," with 305 pieces lumber and 7,720 pieces boards to order, and the "Athenia," "Marina" and "Ionian," with small parcels pine, etc., for the usual brokers, and 2,777 pieces birch, 31,742 pieces deals, and 295 pieces oak lumber to order. The "Carthaginian," from Philadelphia, has 6,068 pieces spruce and hemlock deals and 385 hardwood planks to order.

Business has been quiet, with nothing of a special interest to note; still the tone of the market is a little more cheerful, although anything like activity seems a far way off. Only a few buyers in a position to accumulate stocks are taking advantage of the present exceptionally favorable prices.

Some movement has taken place in the lower grades of white-wood, and this, coupled with enquiries in order grades and for certain sizes in oak boards, has tended to stiffen prices, while shippers are inclined to advance all round. There have been one or two sales of Quebec birch logs ex quay, but for pine and spruce there is no great demand in evidence.

Practically every one has recovered from the fright of last fall's panic, and on every hand the wheels of industry are again being set in motion. In the building line things are going to be very lively this summer, and the woodworkers can rest assured of a very busy and prosperous season.—Exchange.

Timber, lumber and their manufactures in Canada represent a capital of 148 millions, metals and products (other than steel) 104 millions, food products, 88 millions, textiles, 73 millions, iron and steel products, 60 millions.

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring

N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Traders Bank Building

65 Yonge Street - TORONTO



Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.
F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.

J. M. DIVER, Genl. Mgr.
E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

The
Cleveland-Sarnia
Saw Mills Co.
Limited

Special Bills Cut To Order

We are equipped to cut to your specifications on short notice, special bills in White Pine and Norway. Perfect milling and correct grading applied to timber such as we use, gives us lumber that meets the demand of the most exacting customers.

**Promptness and Despatch
Are Essential**

to good service at all times, but particularly when special bills are required. You will not have cause to regret entrusting your orders to us. Supplying your requirements is a pleasure—let us please you.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.

Limited

Sarnia

-

Ontario

A full assortment of yard stocks in White and Norway Pine always on hand.

Trade with New South Wales.

Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Sydney, New South Wales, reports that there is a possibility at present of too much cheap timber going there. A United States mill shipped a cargo of timber and it was sold at low figures. The purchaser is reported to have made a very great profit out of the transaction, which is likely to incite buyers to order supplies beyond immediate requirements. However, this will last but a short time. There is every indication that the timber trade will be a steadily increasing one. I had an opportunity to make a hasty run to the chief timber centres on the west coast. Mills are being erected which will speedily diminish the accessible timber supplies, and these when done, will increase the cost of local production very considerably.

One purpose of my visit to the west coast, was to ascertain the prospects of Canada supplying sawmill outfits to a larger extent than at present. The government regulations of New Zealand only grant to any owner of a sawmill the right to hold 800 acres of timber lands when close to a railway, and 1,000 acres if further removed. As a result of this policy very small mills are erected; some of which do not cut much more than 5,000 feet per day. This would prevent the erection of modern machinery, as such requirements can frequently be met at home. There are one or two large mills proposed at an early date, where the company about to build has been able to purchase outright a very considerable area of timber land. There is a possibility that the plant for these mills may be obtained in Canada.

The values of Canadian timber exports and imports to and from New South Wales for 1907, compared with 1906, were as follows:

	1906.	1907.
Exports to N. S. W.		
Timber, undressed, Oregon	£2,054	£1,906
Timber, undressed, not less than 12 x 6	114	307
Timber, undressed, under 12 x 6	9,569	7,601
Timber, dressed, Oregon . . . . .	....	1,732
Timber, laths,	1,027	340
Timber, logs, not sawn	120	....
Timber, staves	549	303
Imports from N. S. W.		
Timber, undressed	5,566	4,240
Timber, logs, not sawn . . . . .	....	158

Will Study Wood Structure.

The United States Government has established a laboratory for investigating the structure of commercially important woods. Laymen will not understand the significance of the proposed investigations carried on in this laboratory so quickly as architects, builders and other wood users, who in these days of growing scarcity of the more valuable woods, are seriously perplexed in identifying substitutes. Mistakes of this kind in identification have, in the last few years, in several instances, meant the loss of thousands of dollars and many embarrassing lawsuits.

Many of these woods look alike, even to the trained eye of the millman or the builder, and yet they are widely different in value for certain purposes, and it is of the greatest importance to be able to distinguish them quickly and certainly. Again, a new wood may come to a man's notice for the first time, and it may be necessary for him to decide what it is and what it is worth.

The Government has been helping individual lumber users for some time, but the facilities have not been nearly so complete as they are now. It is to meet such needs and answer such questions that the forest service has established the laboratory and placed it in charge of a trained dendrologist. Architects, lumbermen, manufacturers and makers of wodenware are already sending in samples of wood for identification, and asking if there are not some structural characters by means of which such woods may be conveniently separated from relative species having greater or less value for some specific purpose.

The laboratory will investigate in a practical way. The structure of the woods, sections lengthwise and crosswise, will be studied so as to separate by structure alone the various species of a genus. Analytical keys to the trees of each group will be worked out. These will be based on the arrangement and character of the pores discernable to the naked eye or by a hand lens.

The Railway Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior has issued a report on "Canada's Fertile Northland." It includes a number of useful maps and contains much information of interest to lumbermen. Copies can be obtained free upon application to Mr. R. Young, superintendent of the branch.

Lumber Insurance Company of New York

DIRECTORS:

B. W. Arnold, Albany, N. Y.
 Of Arnold & Company, Albany, N. Y.
 Alger, Smith & Company, Duluth, Minn.
 Spanish River Lumber Co., Spanish River, Ontario
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 Little Current, Ontario
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 Of Merrill & Ring, Duluth, Minn., and Seattle, Wash.
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FULLY GUARANTEED

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depends upon its

Scientific Construction

and the Quality of Steel Used

We recognize no superior in the science of
 Saw Construction and use only the *Highest*
Grade Selected Silver Steel in the famous

"E. R. Burns Quality Saw"

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SAW CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

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OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
 EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
 RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED



**THE LOMBARD
STEAM
Log Hauler Co.**
WATERVILLE, MAINE

PATENTS
United States, May 21, 1907
Dominion of Canada, July 16, 1907
United States, May 21, 1907
Dominion of Canada, Nov. 19, 1907
Foreign Patents Pending

TELEPHONE 234-1

A. O. LOMBARD
Inventor and General Manager

June 22nd. 1900

The Jenckes Machine Co.

Sherbrooke, Que.

Gentlemen:-

Yours of the 19th. recd. Please insert the following in all or any part of your advertising that you think advisable.

"Lumber operators are warned that there has recently been offered for sale a Log Hauler copied from the Lombard Log Hauler and which is an infringement on the Lombard patent. Any parties buying such a machine will be promptly prosecuted for infringement.

PATENTED IN CANADA NOV. 19- 1907. No. 108676."

Signed *A. O. Lombard* Inventor.

P. S. The patent date and number have put in in extra heavy type so that it will be noticable.

aos

The Lombard Patent Steam Log Hauler

Manufactured by us in Canada under Letters Patent

The Lumber Operator will readily see the advantage of this machine over the method of hauling with horses, where the haul is over four miles.

While the first cost of this Log Hauler may seem large a close comparison of the amount of work that can be done and the cost of maintenance will show that it is really cheaper than men and horses.

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler is not an experiment, it has been on the market for a number of years and has been improved from time to time as experience has shown to be desirable until now it is as near perfect as experience and careful study can make it.

This has led other manufacturers to copy it and they are now offering for sale an imitation of the original, which is clearly an infringement of the Lombard Patents.

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler is built by us exclusively in Canada and we hereby warn interested parties that the purchase of any other machine than that made by ourselves is an infringement on the Lombard Patents and they are liable to prosecution.

We have a number of these machines under construction, which will be ready for fall delivery.

Enquiries will have our careful attention and illustrated circular will be sent on request.

The Jenckes Machine Co., Limited

General Offices: Sherbrooke, Que.

Works: Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Ont.

Sales Offices: Sherbrooke, St. Catharines, Rossland, Vancouver, Halifax, Cobalt.

J. R. Eaton & Sons

ORILLIA - ONTARIO

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers

Pine Doors, Veneered Hardwood Doors,
Sash, Frames, Stairs, Turnings, Ceilings,
Mouldings, "Empire Brand" Hardwood
Flooring, Pine and Hemlock (Rough or Dressed).

Milling in Transit a Specialty.

Planing, Matching, Moulding and Re-Sawing.

Is it your wish?

To Purchase or Sell as quickly as possible

A Particular Lot of Lumber

A Mill Property

Second-Hand Machinery

An Advertisement in the "Wanted" and "For Sale" Department of the

CANADA LUMBERMAN

Will secure for you a Buyer or Seller, as the case may be. Address,

The Canada Lumberman, Toronto

HAND POWER ELEVATOR

LOAD,
1,500 lbs.
CAR, 6 x 5 FT.

\$100⁰⁰

F. O. B.
HAMILTON
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We supply
drawings and
instructions
enabling any-
one to install.

SAVE
TIME
LABOR
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HANDLING
GOODS
FOR UPPER
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Write our
nearest office
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Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Limited
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONTARIO

A Well-Known Hollow Blast Grate.

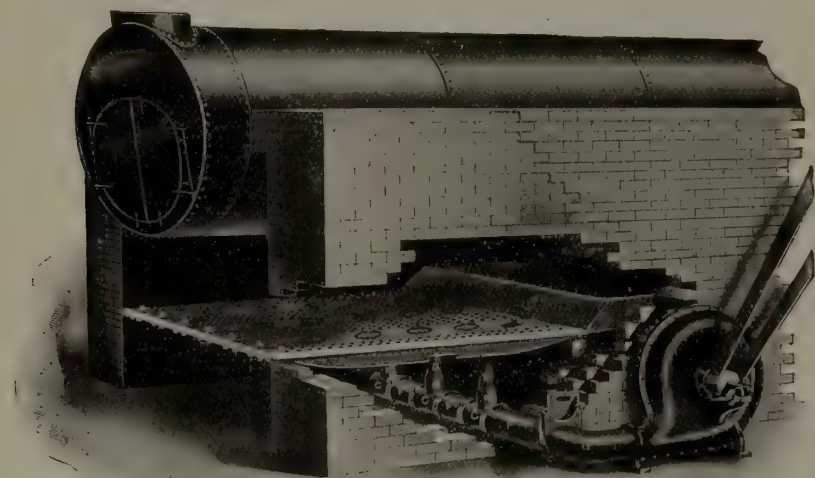
The name "Gordon Hollow Blast Grate" is so familiar to every one connected with the manufacture of lumber that those who have never seen the grate itself, might like to know more about it. The illustration shows it as applied to a single furnace of the ordinary construction, for the combustion of sawdust.

G is a galvanized elbow leading from the blower to the blast-regulating gate E. C, F is a cast blast pipe composed of heavy flanged sections securely bolted together, with asbestos gaskets between. D, D are sections of boiler tubing fitting into patent nipples H, on the pipe and corresponding nipples on the bottom of the blast bars. A, A, A are the blast bars themselves, and B, B, B are draft grate bars. The blast bars are hollow inside, and are provided with four or five "tuyeres" of lids. In the cut, one of these tuyeres, marked J, has been removed from its seat. These tuyeres are about 7 inches in diameter and weigh 10 pounds each. In the periphery of the tuyere is a series of notches, and through these notches the air escapes from the chamber of the bar into the furnace.

The construction of the tuyere and its seat is unique. It is such that the top of the tuyere cannot "cant" or become accidentally displaced; and that such sawdust, ashes, etc., as may chance to enter the blast outlets are immediately expelled again, making the bar largely self-cleaning.

It will be evident that as the tuyeres are held in place by gravity alone, in case it is desired to increase or decrease the size of the blast outlets, tuyeres of a different description can be readily substituted. It is also a simple operation to remove the tuyere for the purpose of freeing the outlets from rust and other obstructions.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate is claimed to be the only "tuyere" grate made, this being one of the patented features that has made it so successful. Another is the nipples that receive the vertical connecting tubes. These are of such design that all-around-adjustable, air-tight, ball-and-socket joints are secured at both ends of the tube.



The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate.

While the form of the tuyere and its seat is such that the bar is largely self-cleaning, in the bottom of each bar, at the front end, there is a large blow-out. There is therefore no chance for the bar to fill up.

The manner of operating the grate is obvious, from the foregoing description. The air from the blower is forced into the cast pipe, ascends the vertical connecting tube, fills the chamber of the blast bars and escapes through the tuyere outlets into the furnace, fanning the fire and greatly accelerating combustion. The gate E is for the purpose of adapting the volume and pressure of the blast to the weather, the kind of fuel, its condition, the amount of steam required, etc.

That the grate is a success is evident from the following extract from a testimonial: "We were using ordinary grates. Found it impossible to keep steam. Put in your grate. Could then burn sawdust and green slabs, using one less furnace, and keep steam 'popping off.' Would not run a mill without them."

Requests for further information should be addressed to the manufacturers, the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Michigan.

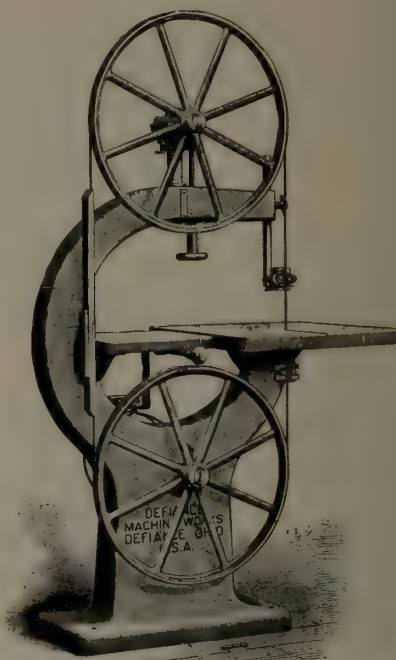
Really, it is not lack of guards and precautionary measures on the part of the mill owners so much as it is lack of care on the part of operators, that causes most accidents with machines. This is more especially true in regard to boys and young men, but even the older heads get careless and reckless at times. One employer, who has about 300 men operating wood-working machines, says his greatest trouble with young men is to keep them from getting too frisky and careless.

The North Coast Dry Kiln Company of Seattle, has secured the contract for the large new dry kilns to be installed at the Fraser River Saw Mills, Limited, near New Westminster. The same company installed the dry kilns of the King Lumber Company, at Cranbrook, a description of which appeared in our June issue.

Mr. E. G. Blackwell, Manufacturers' Agent, Vancouver, has been appointed British Columbia representative for the Pedlar Metal Roofing Company of Oshawa. Mr. Blackwell will carry a full range of this company's products in his warehouse in Vancouver, consisting of metal ceiling, metal lath, corner beading, corrugated iron, and interior wall finish.

Mr. A. S. Brake, representing Jos. Peace & Company, saw makers, of Sheffield, England, has secured the order from the Fraser River Lumber Company, of Millside, B. C., for their entire equipment of solid tooth circular saws which will be installed early in July.

The Norton Company, Worcester, Mass., have issued an attractive little booklet entitled, "Grinding Points Ground Down." It consists of a number of pointers for all who have use for grinding wheels and should prove invaluable to those who obtain it.



The Defiance 28 in. Band Sawing Machine.

The Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio, have issued a circular relating to their 28-inch band sawing machine, which is the first of a number of small tools they are now bringing out. These tools are built upon the same line as the company's other tools, and they state that they are of the highest grade and are being turned out in large quantities by automatic machines. In this way the company is enabled to market them at moderate prices. There are many special features which the company claim for this machine. The frame is cast in one piece, with cored centre, making it stiff and reliable. The wheels are 1½-inch face covered with pure rubber bands. The machine will take material up to 12 inches thick, and the saw blade is 14 feet 10 inches long. The tight and loose pulleys are 10 inches diameter, 4-inch face, and the speed is 700 revolutions per minute.

Mr. Fred S. Morse, of Springfield, Mass., treasurer of the Nepisiguit Lumber Company of Bathurst, N. B., was in Bathurst recently looking after matters in general, pertaining to the company's cedar shingle plant, which was put into full operation about the end of June, after having several days of running, trying out all machinery, belts, etc. The mill is in perfect condition and is one of the very best shingle mills anywhere in Canada. The company state that the shingles manufactured will be of the very highest standard. The product of the mill will be largely sold through the office of the Fred S. Morse Lumber Company, headquarters at Springfield, Mass., with a branch office at 116 Agnes street, Montreal, where Mr. T. Frankford Story is in charge. The mill is equipped with eight upright Dunbar shingle machines and has the most competent men in charge.

Quebec's timber supply is estimated at: soft wood logs, 155 billion feet; hard, 21 billion; pulpwood, 745 million cords; ties, 730 million.

The Camp

That's the bugbear of many lumbermen—the cook reports that the quality of goods which are being sent him does not give him a chance to turn out stuff that the men can eat—in consequence, supplies which have cost good hard money are in many cases thrown away. This all eats heavily into the profits and shows up particularly strong when business is dull and lumber not any too saleable. Now, the point we want to make is this—we are specialists in this camp supply business as far as the grocery end of it is concerned—we don't claim that we can do the Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes and Horse Feed part of it—but for anything in the Grocery or provision line, we do claim, and have good reasons for so doing, that we can give that measure of satisfaction that is so necessary for the smooth running of this particular department of the lumber business.

H. P. Eckardt & Co.

Wholesale Grocers

Corner Front and Scott Streets, Toronto

We are Buyers

6 cars 1-inch Basswood 1sts and 2nds.
2 " 1½-inch " " " "
2 " 1½-inch " " " "
10 " 1-inch Soft Elm " " " "
12-inch and up.
1 car 1½-inch Soft Elm 1sts and 2nds.
12 " 1½-inch x 3-inch Maple Strips 1sts
and 2nds in multiples of 9 inches.

Always in the market for Rock Maple Logs, 12-in. and up, diameter.

The

Send us your Stock Lists

Carter, Stevens Lumber Co. Limited

103 Bay Street, Toronto

We are Sellers

Basswood No. 1 and 2 Common.
" Mill run.
5 cars 1-inch Quartered White Oak 1sts and
2nds.
7 cars 1-inch Plain White Oak 1sts and 2nds.
3 " 1-inch Black Walnut " " "
1 " 1½-inch Birch 1sts and 2nds.
2 " 1-inch Soft Elm Mill run.

ESTABLISHED 1878

Hanson's Woollen Mill Hull, Que.

Manufacturers of The "Hanson" Sock and Mitt.

Nothing in the Market
to equal them for Lum-
bermen.

ALL MY SOCKS BEAR THIS STAMP



Can be obtained from any Wholesale Dry Goods House in Canada

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GILLIES BROS.

Manufacturers of

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WHITE PINE

Mills @ Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

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CAPACITY 40,000,000

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EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF LUMBER

is necessary to run a lumber business successfully, and Expert Knowledge of Insurance is just as necessary in order to get the best rates and conditions. We are experts in our line, which is

INSURANCE

We maintain a staff of competent inspectors who are at your service.

We have facilities equal to any on the continent for

PLACING LARGE LINES

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to get our advice and figures.

Why don't you give us an opportunity to quote you.

Burnett, Ormsby & Clapp, Limited

St. James Street
Montreal

7 Melinda Street
Toronto

95 William Street
New York

If You Want THE BEST
in

Long Leaf Yellow Pine

let us figure on your next bill. The stock we furnish will fill your most exacting requirements. It is perfectly milled, correctly graded and has a reputation to uphold. We are particularly well equipped to give Canadian trade prompt service.

We are in a position to get out timbers up to 36 feet in length and to surface sizes up to 6 x 12. All timbers larger than 6 x 12 we can arrange to have dressed in transit.

Big Sandy Lumber Co.

HULL, ALABAMA, U. S. A.

EDGINGS

L. A. Brien & Company, sash and door manufacturers, Montreal, Que., have registered.

J. S. Pugh, of Okotoks, Alta., has secured an option on a large timber area in East Kootenay.

Meredith & Stonehouse, lumber dealers, Yorkton, Sask., have disposed of their interests to F. J. Carpenter & Company.

The Canada Paper Company, of Toronto, Sir Montague Allan, President, are contemplating extensive improvements to their mills.

The Adolphe Lumber Mill at Baynes' Lake, south of Elko, B. C., was completely destroyed by fire a short time ago. All the lumber was saved.

The Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company, Shawinigan, Que., have recently made additions to their plant, increasing its capacity from fifty to eighty tons daily.

The ratepayers of Chesley, Ont., have approved of a by-law granting immunity from taxes and other concessions asked by the William Smith Company, furniture manufacturers.

An unknown Russian logger was accidentally drowned, July 3rd, by falling off a log into the Elk river at the Elk Lumber Company's No. 4 camp, near Hosmer, B. C. The body was not recovered.

A sawmill is being erected on the Skeena river four miles from Aberdeen, B. C., by W. H. Phelps, of Seattle, and E. F. Mitchell, of Vancouver. It will cost \$35,000, and will have a daily capacity of 50,000 feet.

E. J. Skeans, of Vancouver, has completed arrangements for the erection of a large saw mill on the Alberni canal. The mill will have an initial capacity of 75,000 feet per day. The estimated cost is \$75,000.

A large rossing mill will probably be erected at Cornwall, Ont., by the Santa Clare Lumber Company, who have taken an option on a site of six acres of land. Therris J. Meigs, New York City, is general manager.

The yard of the B. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Buffalo, is as full of lumber as usual and several cargoes have been taken in, though the policy has not been of late to stock up heavily, as it is not so hard to get what is wanted as formerly.

The big tug of Graves, Bigwood & Company is down again from Georgian Bay to Buffalo, bringing about 3,000,000 feet of white pine, but it is noticed that piece cargo lots prevail more or less. The Byng Inlet mills are as active as usual.

Owing to the rising of the Saskatchewan river, approximately one million logs were swept away towards Grand Bend from Edmonton and Strathcona in a few days. In one day the river rose over four feet and was running at eight miles an hour.

Fire caused serious loss at A. G. Chew's lumber yard at Tannersville, Ont., near Waubashene, on July 2nd. Seven million feet of lumber, two million lath, 3,000 railway ties, 13 Grand Trunk cars and other large items were completely destroyed.

The Dokis Indian reserve between Lake Nipissing and French river contains 100,000,000 feet of timber, said to be the finest stretch of red and white pine in Canada, and was sold for \$871,000. It is expected with crown dues, etc., that it will total over a million dollars.

Angus Cameron, a well known Wisconsin lumberman, was drowned recently at Kettle Falls, near Fort Frances, Ont. He had just finished supervising a drive of six million feet of logs into Rainy Lake. He was thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

The Pigeon River Lumber Company are still negotiating with the town of Port Arthur for the erection of a pulp mill to turn out fifty tons of ground wood per day. The town owns a municipal power plant, and the company ask a free site and 5,000 horse power at a reasonable price and fixed taxation for ten years.

W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Mills Association, Vancouver, B. C., recently announced that the total cut of the British Columbia Mountain Mills will average not more than thirty-three per cent. of the capacity of the mills. At present the mills are running fifty per cent. of full capacity. The stocks are normal.

M. E. Preisch, Buffalo, has left for New Brunswick to assist in looking after the rebuilding of the Bathurst Lumber Company's burned mill. He will spend some time there, but will not have any lumber to sell till the cut of this mill is ready to put on the market, as there was no lumber taken with the mill property and tract when it was bought last season.

The Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company are postponing for a while their project for erecting two large sawmills in British Columbia, one at Harrison river and one on the coast. A. S. Brooks, a member of the company, who recently made a trip through the States, expresses his confidence in a marked improvement in general conditions after the Presidential elections. A deal for the purchase of forty timber berths is pending.

A Chicago syndicate has secured an option on 198,000 acres of limits, constituting a portion of the original land grant to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway in East Kootenay. This is one of the largest forested areas in British Columbia. The deal, which involves a payment of about \$750,000, is being negotiated by John McEwen, of Vancouver. The limits are now being cruised and are located at the lower end of Kootenay Lake.

A Detroit despatch states that there has been great suffering and heavy financial loss in Presque Isle and Cheboygan counties, as the result of fires in the northern Michigan forests which were fanned to gigantic proportions by the recent gales. The fires have destroyed at least three villages, rendered hundreds homeless, and have swept over thousands of acres of timber land causing damage estimated at about \$200,000. Charlevoix and Otzago counties have also suffered considerably.

Arrangements have now been completed by the Ouatichouan Pulp Company to instal machinery for the manufacture of paper at their plant at Ouatichouan Falls, Quebec. The Metabetchouan Pulp Company, at St. Andre, Quebec, also intend to instal papermaking machines. The Jonquieres Pulp Company, Chicoutimi, Quebec, have decided upon expansion, which will embrace the manufacture of paper in the near future. Hitherto these companies only manufactured wood pulp, of which the greater portion was exported.

An interesting lawsuit was recently settled when Judge Mathers gave judgment for \$25,000 against the Arrowhead Lumber Company, Thomas Meredith, New Westminster, president, in favor of J. Bent, a real estate agent of Chicago, who found a purchaser for the plant and timber limits of the company in the interior of British Columbia early in 1906, for \$620,000. He claimed he was to receive a commission of \$50,000 if successful. A man named Lamb, was the purchaser, closing the deal two years ago for the Lamb Watson Lumber Company.

An unusual cause of fire is reported from the Jacquet river, Quebec. A new saw mill was being constructed with cement foundations, the floor of the basement being three feet above the level of the highest recorded tide. The government seismograph at Washington recorded an earthquake at sea in the North Atlantic the day before the fire, causing an unusually high tide and submerging the floor of the basement to the depth of ten inches. This caused fire by the slaking of lime in barrels, and as it was Sunday and no workmen were present, the entire plant was destroyed.

In the recent issue of the Timber Trades Journal, London, England, is an account of the opening of an office in Liverpool by the Pacific Coast Lumber Mills, of Vancouver, B. C. This office will look after the exportations to the United Kingdom. Attention is called to the plant of the mill, which cuts from 75 to 100 "Petersburg Standards" daily, which enables them to handle orders with promptness and accuracy. A standard is about two thousand feet. The article speaks of "British Columbia pine, otherwise known as Oregon pine and Douglas pine, which is the strongest soft wood known."

Vancouver despatches tell of several recent severe losses by fire. Devey & Owen, near New Westminster, had their plant destroyed, as well as 500,000 feet of dressed lumber. They carried little insurance. Two fires took place in the Chilliwack district, where the Bowman Bros. lost a saw and shingle mill and Street Bros. lost a plant of similar size. The Patrick Lumber Company lost one of their logging camps in the Little Slokan valley, the fire destroying one horse besides a large stock of provisions. This company has been very unfortunate this spring, having already lost the winter's log drive owing to high water in the river.

A Winnipeg advice says that Don Robertson, manager of the Rainy River Boom Company, and of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, was arrested recently on a charge of cutting the booms of the American companies, principally the Rainy River Lumber Company and the Shevlin-Mathieu Company. A dispute has been going on in the courts for several years between these companies as to respective right on the waters and this culminated recently in the crew of the tug "Kingfisher," under the alleged direction of Mr. Robertson, cutting several booms belonging to the rival companies, which, it is claimed, resulted in the loss of considerable logs. Armed resistance was displayed and later the "Kingfisher" was pursued up the river and Mr. Robertson arrested. He was brought before Magistrate Morton and the case remanded, Mr. Robertson being released on bail.

There is a promise of activity in the vicinity of Nakusp, in the Kootenay. O. L. Boynton, one of the Minnesota men who is prominent in the Elk Lumber & Manufacturing Company, was with a party, consisting of Egbert Wyman, Ed. Laird and D. B. Stevens, from the United States, inspecting the conditions in that vicinity. It is believed that a mill will soon be working there as a result of the visit. That the eyes of others are directed to that part of the province is evident, for a millman from Arkansas, whose name is not yet made public, is reported to be considering a purchase of the limits held by Messrs. Scott, Symond, McIntosh and associates. The recent visit of Mr. Lawton and other timber experts from Nova Scotia to inspect the Kuskanook limits belonging to Slokan parties further shows that when prosperous conditions again resume there will be activity in that district.

A large timber raft, composed of 150 cribs, recently passed Ottawa en route to Quebec. The raft, which belongs to J. R. Booth, was built on the Coulange river, and was on its way to Quebec. The raft method of transportation is fast becoming obsolete, and this is the first one that had come past Ottawa for a number of years. Considerable difficulty was encountered by adverse winds, and a delay was caused by the Chat's rapids. The raft was manned by eighty men with Noe Valiquette as head pilot. To get through any rapids it was divided into separate cribs, the cribs going down individually. The value of the raft, which comprises about 150,000 feet, is estimated at from \$80,000 to \$100,000. It is built of square and waney timbers of the best selected white pine, practically free from knots, with no waste timber, and thus commands a comparatively high price.

The second ordinary general meeting of the Canadian Pacific Sulphite Company was held recently in London. Ernest E. Sawyer, who presided, said that while the company had not advanced as quickly as they had hoped, the directors had not lost an iota of their confidence in the future. Though inevitable delays had taken place, all the plant put down had exceeded anticipation both as to capacity and economical working. He had received from Swanson Bay a report which described the company's lumber as comparing favorably with any of that on the northern coast, and stating that the company should be able to control the market. The principal profits of the future would be derived from the production of pulp, and the market conditions were now even more favorable than when the company was floated. All that was originally put forward in regard to the company's property had been fully justified by experience, and all that they required was time in order to have satisfactory results. The directors have decided to create £65,000 six per cent. debentures, of which about half will be issued immediately. The proceeds of this issue, according to present intentions, will be applied to complete the pulp mill and provide the funds for working the same.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us. State number of enquiry.

930. Agent.—Canadian exporters of wood-pulp would find in Rouen an agent for the sale of their goods in France.

939. Wood pails.—A request has been made by an English firm of manufacturing confectioners for the names of Canadian manufacturers supplying wood pails to hold 28 pounds of sweetmeats, which, if reasonable prices are offered, they could buy in 25 gross lots.

941. Oak staves.—A Leeds firm of churn makers and general coopers, invite offers from Canadian shippers of oak staves at random lengths, widths and thicknesses.

Box Lumber For Sale

Do you need Crating Lumber?

We can sell you all kinds.

300 M. ft.	1" No. 3 common Birch, Beech and Maple	220 "	1" mill cull oak
310 "	1" No. 2 common yellow Pine.	130 "	1" mill cull poplar
190 "	1" No. 3 common yellow Pine	190 "	1" No. 2 common gum
240 "	1" mill cull chestnut	90 "	1" No. 3 common gum

American Lumber & Manfg. Co.
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JOHN DONOGH LUMBER CO., Limited
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
WHOLESALE
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Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Just A Word to Sawmillmen

Our business is handling lumber (Hardwood and Softwood) of all kinds, lath and shingles, in car load lots.

We personally interview manufacturers of various kinds in Western Ontario who buy only car load lots our aim being to sell them WHAT they want WHEN they want it.

The market is wide and wants various.

Will you send us a list of what you want to dispose of no matter what it is and we will place it before the manufacturers most likely to use such as it is.

Our personal connection with these consumers may serve to effect a sale which otherwise might be missed.

Business may result to your profit.

There is some one wanting or soon will be wanting just what you have to sell and may not know where to get it.

At Present We Want

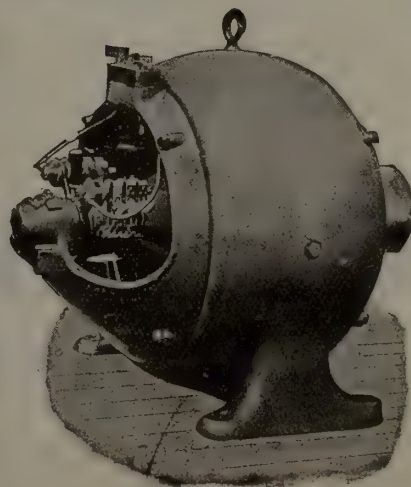
1", 5/4", 6/4", 2" Basswood, all grades.

1", 6/4", 2" Ash, all grades.

2" 1/4 sawn Hard Maple.

1" cull Birch, Maple, Beech, Ash, Soft Elm, Basswood.

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Importers and Contractors for
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Lighting Plants

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FOR
LUMBER MILLS

Electrical Supplies
OF ALL KINDS

**THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC
SUPPLY CO.**

Electrical Contractors

ORILLIA

ONT.

Canadian Lumber Suits South Africa Markets.

J. A. Chesley, Canadian Trade Commissioner in South Africa, in a recent report says:

"There is a very good market in South Africa for several kinds of lumber, especially pine, spruce, ash and poplar. There is also a good opening for the introduction of planed, tongued and grooved flooring and sheathing, manufactured from birch, maple and pine. Canadian manufacturers and exporters of lumber should make an effort to market more wood in South Africa than they have done in the past.

"An ad valorem duty of 3 per cent. is levied on wood manufactured, and wood planed, tongued and grooved entering South Africa, the whole amount of which is rebated on Canadian lumber, which comes in under the preferential tariff. This advantage in the tariff over Canada's foreign competitors, Sweden, Norway and the United States, together with the excellent facilities provided by the Canadian South African Steamship line, which makes monthly sailings between the two countries, thus providing a means of transportation for consignments less than full cargoes, should be a great stimulus to trade, and an inducement to Canadian exporters to assiduously cultivate the South African market.

"The lumber imported into South Africa from Sweden and Norway is known to the trade as Swedish red, and Swedish white pine. These woods although known as pine, are very much like the Canadian black and Canadian white spruce. It is claimed by some people in the trade that Swedish white pine is a little lighter in color, and finer in grain than the Canadian spruce. It is, however, very difficult to distinguish one from the other. The red pine deal is largely used in buildings, for joists and studding, and for the manufacture of boxes. It is also imported in large quantities, planed, tongued and grooved, for flooring. The white pine is chiefly used for sheathing the ceilings and walls of buildings, doors, sashes and other house furnishings, are also made from this wood. A large portion of the flooring and sheathing is planed, tongued and grooved in the country of production, and, therefore, ready for use when it reaches South Africa.

"The imports of lumber from the United States consist chiefly of Oregon and Southern hard pine. The Oregon pine is shipped from the Pacific coast ports of that country. The better quality of this wood is used for the inside finish of dwelling houses. The second grade is planed, tongued and grooved, and used for ceilings, walls and flooring of buildings generally. Shelving and other fittings for stores and shops

are also made of this wood. The Southern hard pine reaches South Africa as square timber. It is manufactured here, and used in building and general carpentry.

"Some months ago a South African firm of timber merchants, contractors, builders, and mill owners, were advised to try Canadian spruce deal ends for box making, and other uses in their business. A purchase of fifty standards was made by them to ascertain how it compared with Swedish wood, which they had been using for many years. It met their requirements so fully, that they have since imported about 300 standards of Canadian spruce deal ends for their box-making business. They also report that the last shipment was received early this month from Messrs. Andrew Cushing & Company, of St. John, N. B., and is very satisfactory.

"A short time after the first spruce deal ends arrived, they were in need of first quality pine and poplar, and concluded to try these Canadian woods. An order was given for them, and in due course they reached here. The firm was so well pleased with this lumber that the order was immediately duplicated. They are now so well satisfied with Canadian wood, that a barque of 2,300 tons has been chartered by them, and was loaded at the Victoria Lumber Manufacturing Company's mills, the cargo consisting of 1,563,863 feet of merchantable, and 87,968 feet of Oregon pine, selected, also 57,047 feet of hemlock, and 63 pieces of dressed spruce. This ship sailed from Chemainus on February 21, 1908, for Cape Town."

The Forestry Branch of the Canadian Department of the Interior has undertaken a survey of the forest resources of Canada to determine their extent and value, and the present rate of timber and pulpwood consumption. A. H. D. Ross, lecturer on forestry in Toronto University, will have charge of the inquiry. Existing sources of information, such as the census statistics, provincial government reports, and reports of explorers who have visited the remote regions will be utilized to some extent, but where the information obtainable from such sources is confusing or inadequate, special examinations of important timber producing areas will be made. In this way it is hoped to arrive at a closer estimate of the actual timber supply at present existing than the approximation now available, concerning which great differences of opinion prevail, with a view to enable the government to frame a policy of timber and pulpwood preservation and, where necessary, a system of reforestation.

Our New Band Saw Mill

THIS IS A VIEW OF OUR LATEST DESIGN OF BAND MILL, WITH 8, 9, 10 AND 11 FT. WHEELS. THE ARBORS AND BED PLATES ARE LONGER AND STRONGER. THE SAW TENSION DEVICE IS THE SIMPLEST IN THE MARKET. BULLETIN 1700, REVISED, GIVING COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THIS AND OTHER BAND MILLS, WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION TO OUR NEAREST SALES OFFICE.

BUT IT IS ONLY ONE LEADING FEATURE OF OUR SAW MILL MACHINERY.

REMEMBER ALSO THAT WE SUPPLY NOT ONLY EVERY BRANCH OF SAW MILL MACHINERY, BUT ALSO ENGINES, WATER-WHEELS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC GENERATORS AND OTHER AUXILIARY APPARATUS.

BETTER BUY YOUR COMPLETE PLANT FROM ONE COMPANY AND AVOID THE DELAYS WHEN RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCCESSFUL OPERATION IS DIVIDED AMONG SEVERAL COMPANIES.



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Fairbanks Valves

Pressure Reducing and Regulating

The Fan Engine Regulator will regulate a fan engine from the slowest speed when boiler pressure is high, to the fastest speed, with a fall of one or two pounds in boiler pressure.

Simple in construction, sensitive in operation and small liability of getting out of order.



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Complete Steam Plant Equipment

Norton Grinding Wheels

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We make a specialty of

Grinding Wheels for Saws and Knives

**Small Tools, Saws, Knives, Files
and Mill Supplies**



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Toronto

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"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

Getting Business

When it comes to Getting Business the world at large thinks as a unit.

We all want business, profitable business, increasing business, and a clean agreeable business. We want to conduct it in such a way that it will reflect credit on us and gain us friends and customers who will stay friends and customers because they always get a square deal.

If you are a Contractor and Builder it's to your interest to use the best of materials and do your work well—the result will be a life-long advertisement (and it pays to advertise).

If you are a Retail Lumberman the stock you carry and send out does your advertising,—if it's good it brings business,—if it's poor it brings the other fellow business. Is your advertising benefiting you or the other fellow?

"Quality Pays"

Quality stock on your yard will hold old trade and bring new. It will mean satisfaction to you and your customers. Our "Quality Policy" has proved a tremendous success. Try it.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.

Sayabec, P. Q.

SAW & SHINGLE MILLS:

SAYABEC, P. Q. ST. MOISE, P. Q.
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SALES OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
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OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding,
Bevel Siding, Mouldings, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY SPRUCE IN CANADA

There are more **DISSTON BRAND** Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the **DISSTON SAWS** they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

POINTS OF MERIT

MATERIAL

**FINEST
CRUCIBLE STEEL**

**UNIFORMITY.
TOUGHNESS.
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.**

**HARDENING
AND
TEMPERING**

**DISSTON
METHOD**

Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing-up qualities" for which the **DISSTON SAWS** are renowned.

GRINDING

**DISSTON
METHOD**

By the **DISSTON METHOD** all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws, whether tapered or of even thickness, are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

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METHOD**

The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the **DISSTON SAWS** will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the **DISSTON BRAND** of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the **LARGEST IN THE WORLD**, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

WE HAVE BEEN MAKING SAWS FOR OVER 68 YEARS

Canadian Works:

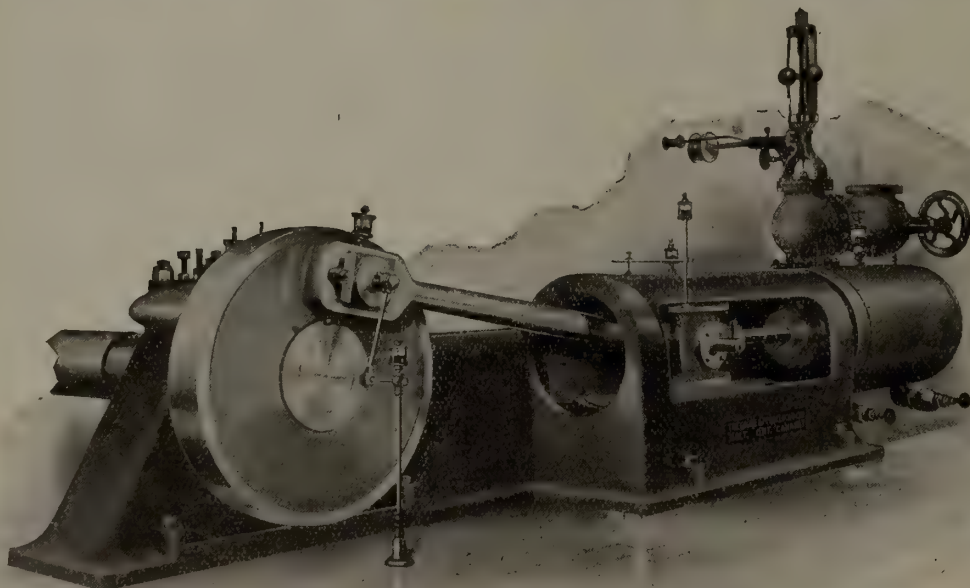
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Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines



These Engines are of the Heavy Duty, Tangye Frame, Piston Valve type and are specially designed for use in Saw Mills.

We also Make :

**Heavy Duty Goldie Corliss Engines
Goldie Corliss Girder Frame Engines
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Ideal High Speed Engines
A Complete and High Grade
Line of Wood Working Machinery**

We shall be pleased to forward Catalogues and Estimates on your requirements

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Try our Vitrified Wheel.

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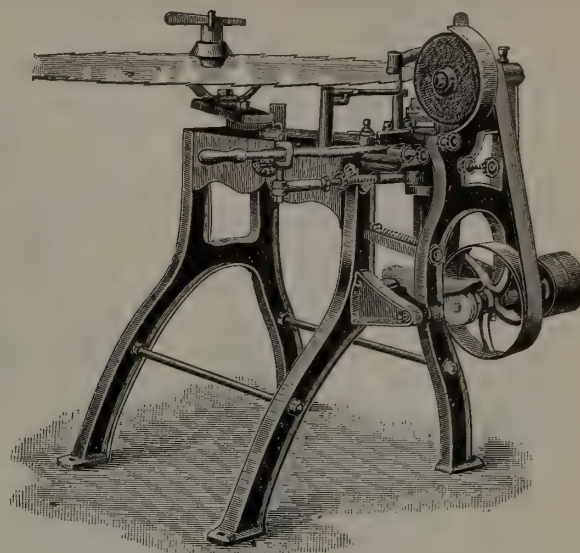
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North Tonawanda and Buffalo, N. Y.

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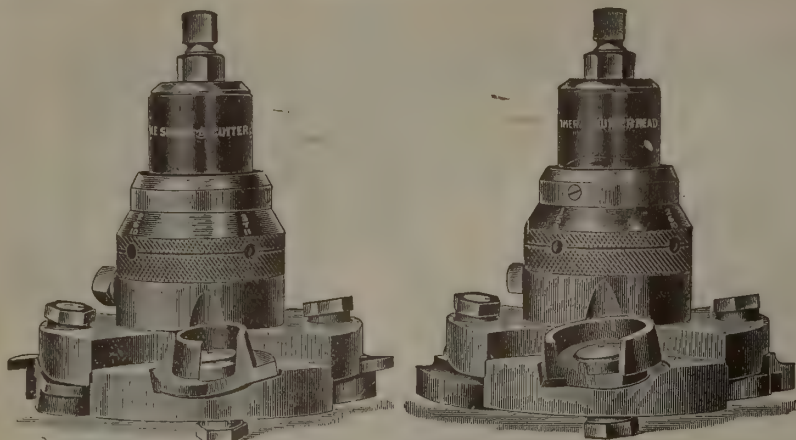
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The Shimer Cutter Heads

Help every Flooring Maker by reducing to plain work the setting of the Bits for different thicknesses of Flooring from 13-16 to 1 1-2 in. by only turning the Expansion Ring encircling the hub of the Head.

THIS LITTLE LABOR-SAVING DEVICE of itself enables you to adjust for slight variations from tight or loose fitting of tongue and groove to any thickness heavier up to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch limit. Every change of the adjustments is held firmly under all working conditions.

And this little device, though consisting practically of two Heads in one, we sell at only \$2.00 added to the price of a solid Head. To the user it is worth many times the sum.

We make Heads of every conceivable size and style to fit your Matcher or Moulder.

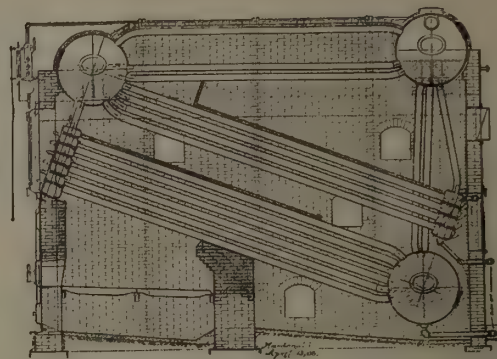
Being constructed entirely of steel forgings, the grain of which is solid and tough, their strength is second to none, and their special advantages are shown best by what they can do on your own machine.

Tools sent on 30 days trial to reliable lumbermen anywhere.

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Robb-Mumford Water Tube Boiler



Free Expansion of Tubes—Perfect Water Circulation—Dry or Superheated Steam—Half the usual number of handholes.

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In Stock in Vancouver

Two 72" x 16' Horizontal Tubular Boilers

One 48" x 14' Horizontal Tubular Boiler

Two 16 h. p. Vertical Boilers

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One 16 x 18 "Eric City" Centre Crank Engine

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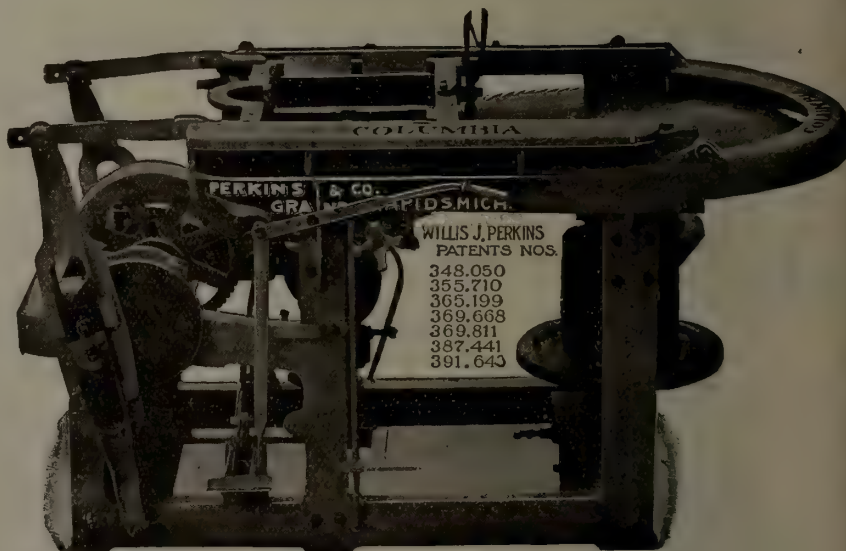
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SAVE THOSE SLABS AND BOARDS

What's the use letting your slabs, boards, and other odds and ends find their way to the refuse pile when this machine will convert them into shingles at a handsome profit? The spalting attachment on the

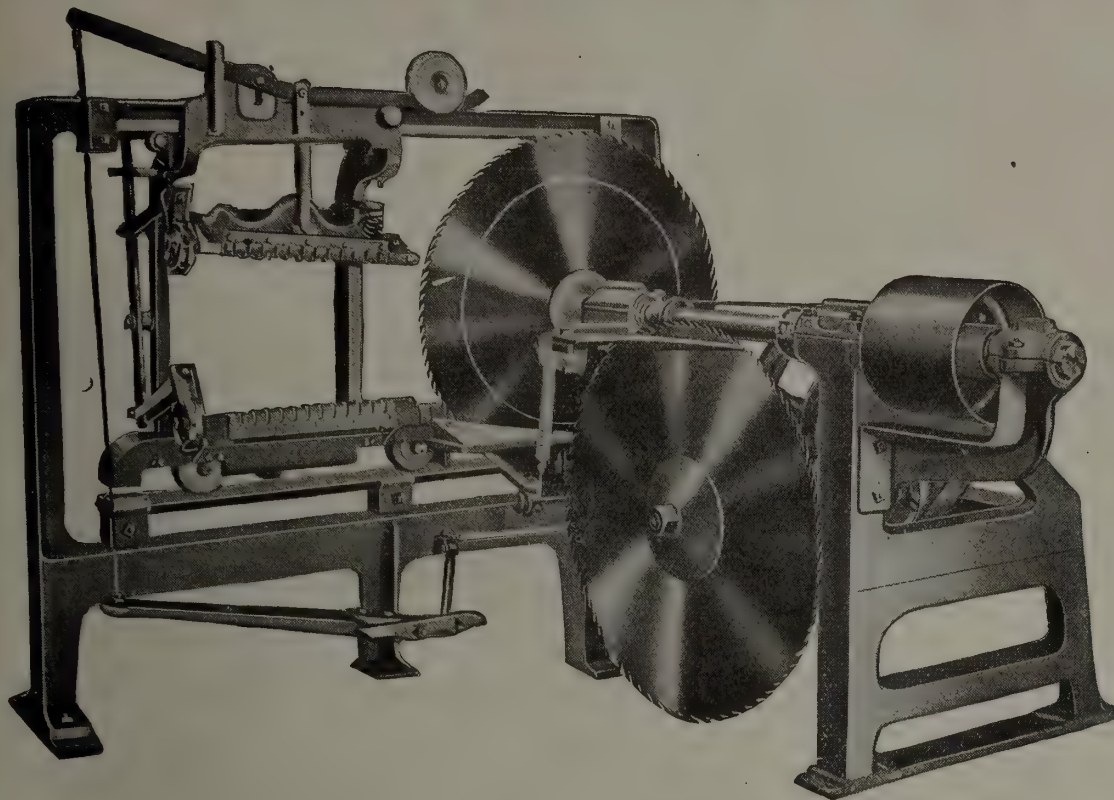
COLUMBIA SHINGLE MACHINE

is for just that purpose, and many's the dollar that's being made from refuse that formerly found its way to the boiler.

In any clime, in any wood, the Columbia is the shingle producing machine par excellence. Catalogue and details await your name and address.

PERKINS & CO.,
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Iron Frame "Simplex" Shingle Machine



IN this, our latest design of Shingle Machine, we have incorporated all the advantages contained in our wood frame "Simplex" and added several improvements.

The arbor has been made heavier and a third bearing added to support it outside the driving pulley. The method of putting lead in the saw arbor has been greatly improved. This is now done by swinging on a centre directly under the saw the whole frame which carries the arbor. Thus the alignment of the bearings is not in any way affected and there will be no danger of hot bearings after the lead has been changed. The change may be made while the machine is running and without stopping the carriage.

An improvement has also been made in the method of driving the edger. It is belted direct from a shaft running at right angles to the main arbor from which it is driven by means of a bevel friction. This makes a very neat compact drive and has proved satisfactory in the mill.

The rail on which the carriage travels is made of square steel and when worn can be renewed by simply turning upside down.

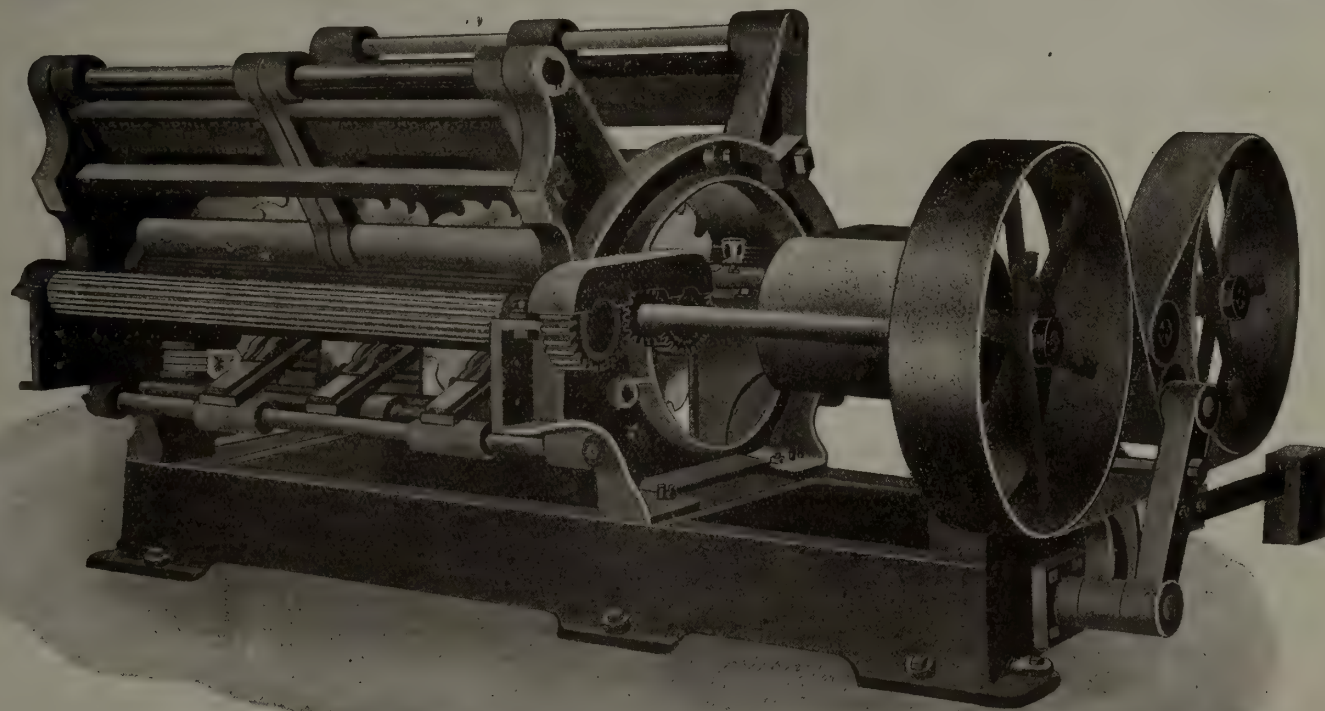
Over three hundred of our Upright Machines (wood and iron frames) are in use in British Columbia and Washington.

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We Build Steam Feeds, Log Jacks, Live Rolls, Trimmers, Slab Slashers, Steam Niggers



FRONT VIEW OF NO. 4 FIVE-SAW EDGER

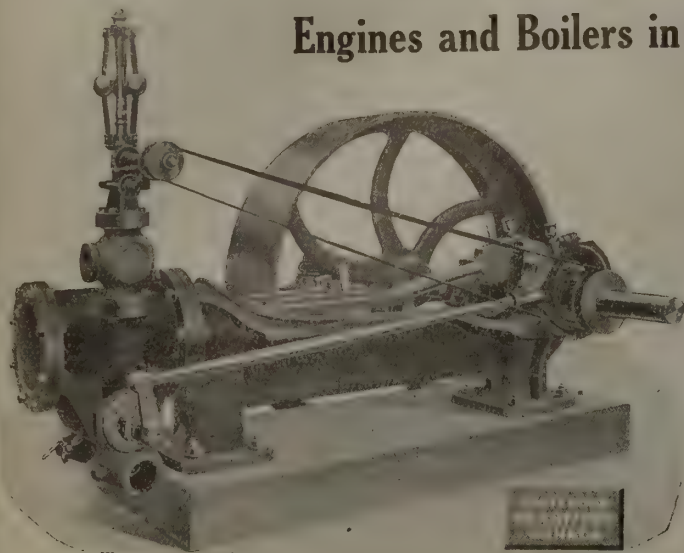
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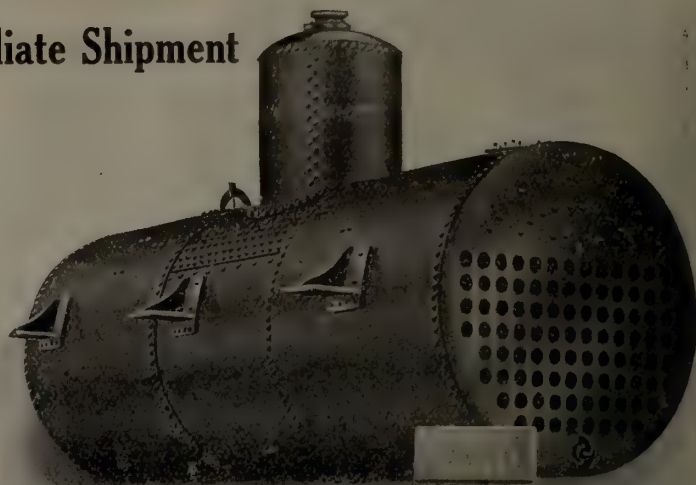
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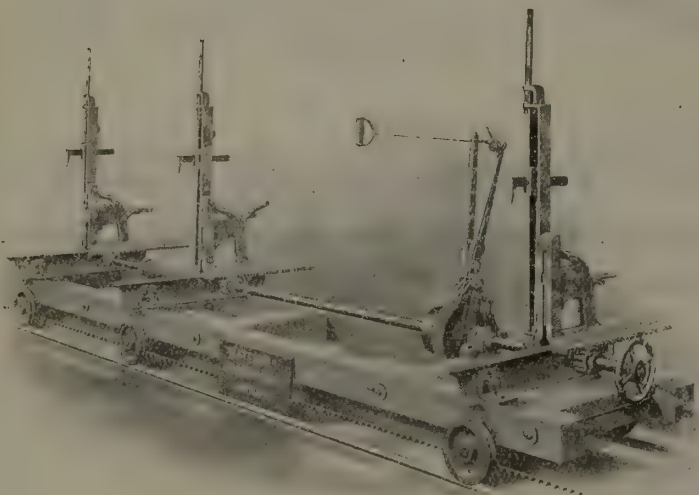
CENTRE CRANK ENGINE

9 x 10 Engines
10 x 10 "
11½ x 10 "
33 x 8 Tubular
60 x 14 "
66 x 16 "
72 x 16 "
72 x 18 "
30 H.P. Locomotive
40 " "
50 " "



STANDARD TUBULAR STATIONARY BOILER

Built from 18 to 150 H.P.

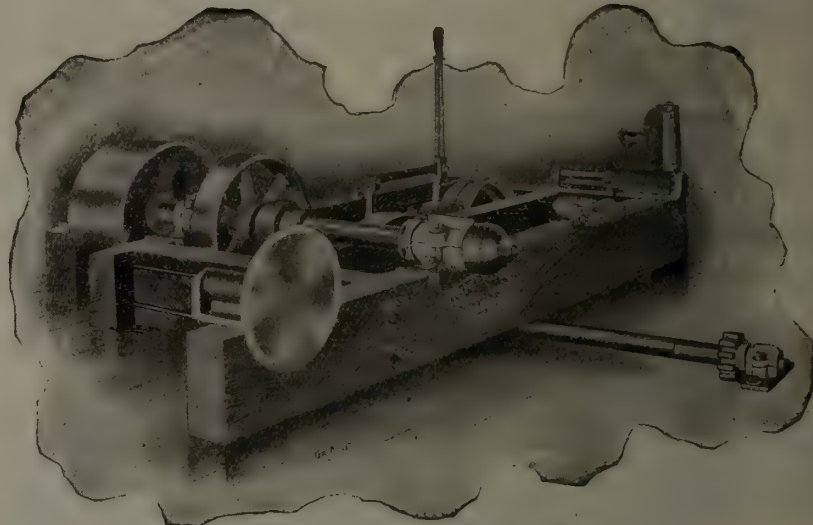


LIGHT STYLE SAW MILL CARRIAGE

Has three girder steel log seats, with red pine frame strongly bolted together. Axles run in reservoir oil bearings. Each log seat is fitted with lever dog. Ratchet set works to set over log.

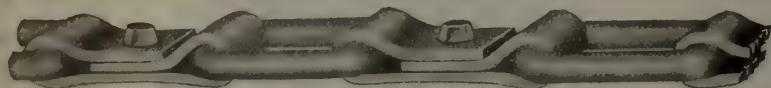
All carriages have V and flat wheels, former running on rolled steel V track medium section, planed true and made straight to ensure carriage running true.

This carriage is suitable for mills cutting up to 12,000 ft. per day, from logs up to 40-in. diameter. It is thoroughly well built of first class material and design.



No. "O" WOOD SAW FRAME

Takes Saw up to 52-in. diameter. The frame is made from selected timber and firmly bolted, is light but strong. The friction feed works have 4-in. face frictions, forged steel mandrel, driving pulley, Waterous turn down timber guage, improved saw guide, etc.



LOG HAUL-UP CHAIN

We can supply any style of Chain required for Saw Mill work, also for Elevators and Conveyors, with necessary Sprockets and Gearing for same.



LUMBER BUGGIES

A very useful article around a saw mill.

Write us for any information you may desire

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The "Tower" One-Man Two-Saw Trimmer

New Model

Made in TEN different sizes and styles



The great popularity of this celebrated trimmer is attested by the fact that

OVER 700 HAVE BEEN SOLD

**Unquestionably and Emphatically
The Best Two-Saw Trimmer Made**

It is without exception the simplest and EASIEST TRIMMER TO OPERATE on the market.

It will do MORE WORK in a given time than any other trimmer in its class made, and that with LESS FATIGUE to the operator.

It has TWO FEEDS, which may be started, stopped or changed while the saws remain in motion, ONE LEVER controlling them both. This lever is located where it is most convenient for the operator.

The manner of adjusting the saws

Saves Time, Steps and Lumber

REMEMBER

that a trimmer greatly improves the quality of your output, and that the market is demanding, more and more, BOARDS OF STANDARD LENGTHS, WITH SQUARE ENDS.

A trimmer also saves freight by removing waste ends.

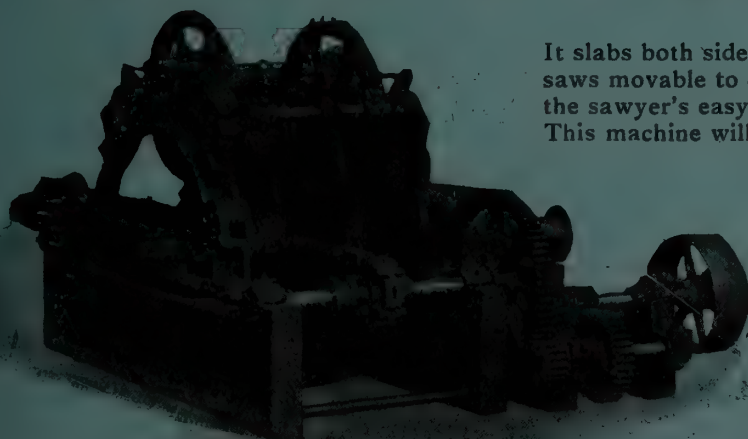
The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.
Greenville **Michigan**

The Largest Manufacturer of
Grates, Edgers and Trimmers in the World.

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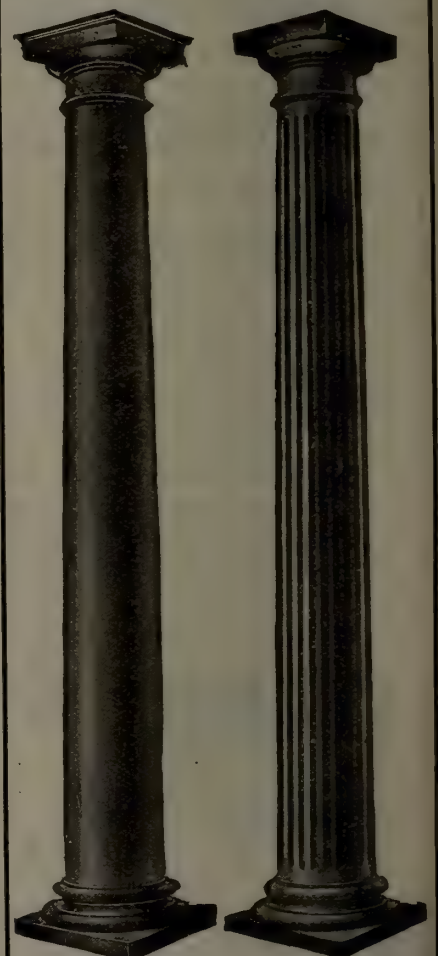
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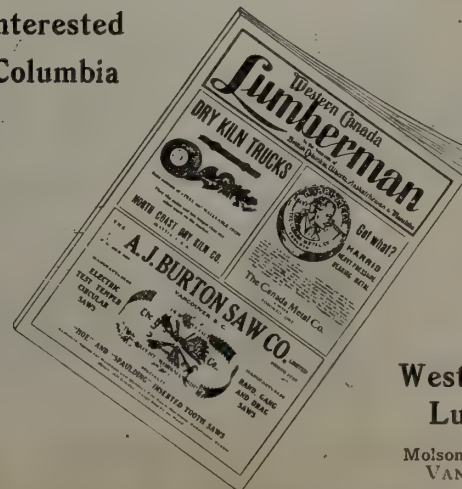
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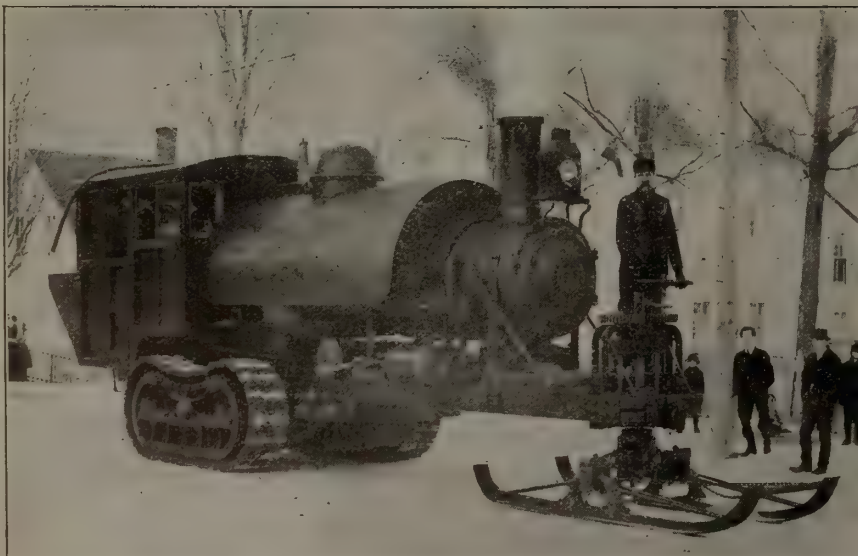
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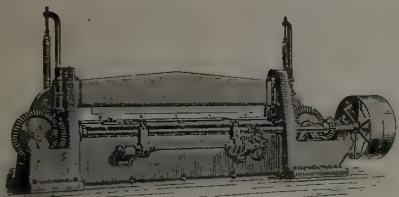
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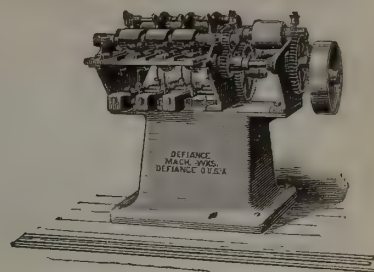
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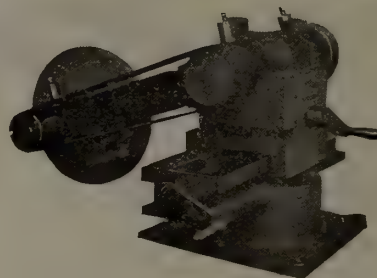
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 28

Toronto, August 1, 1908

No. 15

The Interswitching Order.

The change in the interswitching rules which has been ordered by the Board of Railway Commissioners will afford a welcome relief to the shippers of lumber throughout Canada. Not that it gives as much relief as was hoped for, but it is a good sized half of the coveted loaf, and perhaps the other half will come along later. Clause 4 of the order is the most important one. It provides that upon traffic destined to a consignee, located upon or reasonably convenient to tracks other than those of the contracting carrier, or to consignees who have customarily required such other carrier's delivery, the contracting carrier may, for the interswitching service rendered necessary, collect an additional toll of not more than 10 cents per ton for any distance not exceeding four miles, nor more than \$1.50 as the minimum and \$4 as the maximum per car load. The interswitching toll of the carrier which performs such service shall not be more than 20 cents per ton, nor more than \$3 as the minimum and \$8 as the maximum per car load, provided that the contracting carrier shall not thereby be required to reduce the revenue below \$8 per car load.

Under this arrangement the contracting carrier may charge 10 cents per ton from the customer, and the interswitching carrier may charge the contracting carrier 20 cents per ton. Thus, of the interswitching charge of 20 cents per ton the contracting carrier will pay one half and the customer one half.

Clause 3 of the new order deals with cases where interswitching is ordered subsequent to shipment, as may be the case when the point of delivery required is not clearly indicated by the shipper. In such cases the contracting carrier may collect in addition to its freight charges the interswitching toll of the carrier which performs such service, which toll shall not be more than 20 cents per ton for any distance not exceeding four miles, nor more than \$3 as the minimum and \$8 as the maximum per car load. Clause 2 of the order makes it lawful for the contracting carrier to absorb the toll charged for the interswitching of competitive traffic.

These three clauses practically constitute all the important changes which have been made. Previous to March, 1907, the switching charges were absorbed by the G. T. R. and the C. P. R. on competitive traffic. Since that date, until the present, a varying charge of 20 to 40 cents per ton has been charged. The new arrangement will therefore cut the tariff in half in all cases where the final point of delivery is clearly indicated by the shipper. The new order also makes the maximum charge for interswitching about one-half of the

former maximum in cases where the final point of delivery is not indicated.

Whether the old practice of absorbing the interswitching charge on competitive traffic will be reverted to, or not, in the future cannot be foreseen. In the case of Toronto at present, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Railways carry lumber from Northern Ontario points which has to be interswitched. On shipments from these points, it is the custom of the Canadian Northern at present to absorb these charges. In this connection, however, there is just a possibility that matters will not work as satisfactorily for the lumbermen as is hoped. From the point of interswitching between the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Railways to the yards of a number of the larger dealers in the western parts of the city, the distance is pretty close to four miles, if it does not even exceed that. With the growth of the city it is easily conceived that many industries will be built up on locations which are more than four miles from the nearest point of interswitching. Under such circumstances the new order will be of no effect. It is important that this point should be cleared up. As matters stand to-day, there is no cause for dissatisfaction, but no one can tell how soon a railway situated like the C. N. O. will discontinue the practice of absorbing the interswitching charges, and will take every advantage of the law. In regard to the other railways, entering Toronto, the points of interswitching are so located that practically every industry in the city can obtain the advantage of the new order.

Taking it all in all, the order involves a material gain for shippers throughout Canada. The interswitching charge has been cut in half and its absorption by the contracting carrier has been declared legal for competitive traffic. The next step and the final one will be to make the absorption necessary, so that the Board of Railway Commissioners by means of their power to declare any point a competitive point may be able to prevent excessive charges by railways which have a monopoly of the traffic from non-competitive points.

Is Curtailed Output Necessary?

A curious article upon the situation in the lumber trade of Ontario, was featured upon the front page of a recent edition of a Toronto evening paper. The article made it appear that a definite, concerted movement was on foot among Ontario lumber manufacturers, to reduce the cut in the woods during the coming winter. The article was substantiated by figures tending to show the great expense of lumbering operations to-day. Whoever the informant of the writer was, he managed to confuse him extensively. The article stated that a lumber operator pays to the Crown \$10 per thousand feet board measure, and \$2 per thousand feet, board measure, in addition, making \$12 in all, which being lumped together are called "stumpage." In addition to this the article stated that the operator would, of course, have to pay the price which he bid for his limit at the auction sale. There is a confusion of terms in this statement. Briefly stated the case is as follows: The operator must pay the price he bids at the auction, which will depend upon the value his rangers have placed on the limit. In addition to this he will have to pay \$3 a square mile annually as ground rent and \$2 a thousand feet, board measure, for the logs as they are taken out. This latter \$2 is known as stumpage, but the price which the operator bids at the auction has also come to be referred to as "stumpage," as a result of the practice of figuring it upon the estimated board measurement of the limits. The real name for this payment, which the Government obtains as a result of an auction sale, is "bonus." The total payments for a timber limit are made up of bonus, ground rent and stumpage. The amount of the ground rent under the most recent sale was \$3 per square mile, though under previous sales it varied from \$1 upward.

All this is beside the point, however, which is made in the article referred to, the object of which was to show that, as a result of dull business conditions, Ontario lumbermen had decided to reduce the cut of lumber in the bush during the next winter by 50 to 75 per cent. The article stated that this would mean a loss in stumpage dues to the Ontario Government of \$700,000; a loss in wages of \$576,000 per month, and a reduction in camp expenditures of \$320,000 per month. The contributing causes for this decision upon the part of the lumbermen were given as, trade stagnation and American competition.

It cannot be denied that there is a feeling abroad among lumbermen, that unless business conditions improve materially in a very short time, operations in the woods next winter will have to be curtailed. There is no foundation, however, for a statement to the effect that a decision has been reached among the lumbermen to take such step. The time is still too far distant to be able to form any conclusion as to what will be necessary next winter. Lumbermen throughout Ontario to-day are simply waiting for the course of events. In the past fortunately, most of them have been successful enough to have fortified themselves against the present prolonged season of depression. They are therefore able to play a waiting game. But in the

face of conditions that have recently prevailed, which are characterized largely by large stocks and small demand, it would be folly to spend a large amount of money during the coming winter, in increasing the already surplus stock. When the lumber is cut, the stumpage lues of \$2 a thousand feet, board measure, have to be paid, whereas if it is left in the woods, it improves in size and probably increases in value, and does not come into the market to add to the glut of supplies.

There is every indication to-day that before the time comes for deciding definitely upon the amount of next winter's operations, business conditions will have improved to such an extent that it will be possible to go ahead on as large a scale as ever. In order that this may come about, the improvement will have to be rapid, but reports from all parts of the country give promise that this will be the case. The monetary situation will have more to do with the matter than anything else. If the banks are able to encourage lumbering operations by affording them plenty of money at moderate rates, there will be little reduction in the amount of lumber cut. If, on the other hand, money is scarce and interest high, lumbering operations will have to be reduced. It is unfortunate in this connection that the heaviest annual demand upon money, namely, that for the movement of the crops will occur at the time when lumber manufacturers are deciding upon their winter operations. On this account it is possible that a combination of tight money and a dull preceding season will persuade some of the lumber manufacturers to curtail. It is too soon, however, just now to make any definite prophesy on the subject as no one knows which way the financial cat will jump.

Ontario Government Establishing Forestry Reserves.

The Ontario Government has decided to purchase a plot of ground in Norfolk County, to be used for the cultivation of nursery stock. This will be established on the south half of lot 24, concession 3, in the Township of Walsingham, in South Norfolk. The land will be bought from Mr. Melvin Horton, of St. Williams. It is 100 acres in area, and is situated on the borders of a section several thousand acres in extent, which is unsuited for agricultural purposes, but admirably adapted for the culture of trees. It has been felt that in the province there has been an excessive destruction of the wood, and an effort has been made to encourage the preservation of farm wood lots. It has also been held that much land not naturally fitted for farming has in the past been taken up by settlers and cleared. Such land, had it been properly guarded, might have been used as a nursery for trees of value.

The forestry outfit for the new nursery has been moved thither from the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and it is said Mr. E. J. Zavitz will take charge there, with three trained foresters from the college. The new nursery will be of value as a source of supply for trees for individuals and municipalities. It is located in a portion of the country where there are sandy areas covered with second growth pine 25 years old. Massachusetts has done a good deal of this work and has estimated that it can make a profit of 12 per cent. on its investment.

The Provincial Government plans to secure four other "forest nurseries" throughout the older portions of the province. These will be located respectively in Simcoe, Lambton, Durham and Bruce counties. The Government have purchased half a million white pine seedlings from Germany. These have been imported at the price of ten for a cent, and excellent results are being obtained from them. They reach full maturity after fifty years' growth.

Prices are firm at Ottawa.

An Ottawa report says that although trade is somewhat inclined to be stagnant, lumber prices are firm, and there is no likelihood of lowering. Building operations are backward throughout the country.

Mr. C. Jackson Booth, of the J. R. Booth Lumber Company, stated that the present prices ruling on all grades of lumber were practically the same as a year ago. The demand, however, was not by any means up to the standard, but an improvement was looked for in the course of the next month or six weeks. The depression is attributed to the conditions of the foreign markets. The financial stringency had brought about the present condition of affairs. At the present time reports were most encouraging. Business was assuming a more stable basis across the border, and in all probability trade would show a considerable increase at an early date.

In regard to the statement made recently that the mills were likely to reduce the number of hands and dispense with the night shift, Mr. Booth said that just now they had no intention of doing so, and would not unless trade continued to decrease. They had not laid off any hands up to the present.

Ontario's estimated timber cut for 1907-8 is 675 million feet, 5 million ties and 216,000 cords of pulpwood.

Railways Ordered to Reduce Interswitch Tolls.

An order has been issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners establishing a fixed basis for payment of interswitching services. It has been the usual practice for the contracting carrier to absorb the toll charged for the interswitching of competitive traffic. On non-competitive traffic, however, it has been customary to collect a toll for interswitch delivery involving an additional service by another carrier. This toll has varied from twenty to forty cents per ton, with a minimum of \$5 per car; there being no fixed basis. By this order the interswitching toll of the carrier which performs such service shall not be more than twenty cents per ton for any distance not exceeding four miles, and upon traffic destined to consignees located upon tracks other than those of the contracting carrier, the contracting carrier may for the interswitching service rendered necessary for such delivery charge and collect an additional toll of not more than 10 cents per ton for any distance not exceeding four miles, nor more than \$1.50 as the minimum and \$3 as the maximum per car load. Distance shall be computed to or from the nearest point of interchange.

The contention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which brought the matter before the Board, was that the same conditions should apply to all traffic, and although this has not altogether been conceded, a reduction has been ordered for switching within terminals; also the contracting carrier must absorb at least fifty per cent. of the cost of interswitching non-competitive traffic (so-called).

Heretofore a manufacturer located at a point where there was only one line of railway, was discriminated against in his rates to the extent of the switching charge. While the order does not place him on an equal footing with the shipper located where there are competing roads, it places him in a much better position than he was.



A meeting of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo for Eastern Canada will be held on Friday, August 14th. W. J. MacBeth, Vicegerent Snark, is making active arrangements for the concatenation, which will take place in the Temple Building, Toronto.

Winnipeg reports state that prairie lumbermen express apprehension over a situation which they claim is about to develop with serious results to many interests in the country. It is claimed that there has scarcely been any business in lumber for the last six months and that as a consequence the yards in the prairies country have been depleted of stock. Indications are that large orders will be placed within the next two months, just when the railways have completed arrangements for the moving of what is expected to prove the largest grain crop that the country has ever harvested. No cars will be available for the shipping of lumber from the Pacific coast and mountain mills, from which the majority of the supply for the prairies is obtained, and there is likely to be serious hardship and inconvenience. It is claimed that at the present there are no cars in the west for the shipment of lumber for the reason that there have been no orders for such, the business having temporarily disappeared. Except for a few line yards in the prairie country the dealers have disposed of their stocks and have taken no steps to replenish. It has now almost become a necessity to commence ordering at once and the situation will present an entirely new phase, for cars will be required for lumber at the same season as there will be an undeniable necessity for all the available rolling stock for the movement of the grain. The imperative needs for ready cash among the farmers will stimulate them to an insistent demand that the wheat be transported regardless of all other interests, so that there promises to be acute developments soon.

At Strathcona, Alta., last month, the sash and door factory of R. B. Bissett was completely destroyed. Mr. Bissett estimates his loss at \$25,000, the building and stock being worth \$11,000 and the machinery \$14,000. He had no insurance.

An estimate of value of Quebec's timber is 451 million dollars—more than one-half representing pulpwood.

Quebec's woods and forest revenue is over a million a year.

Market Correspondence

Still Quiet in the East.

St. John, N. B., July 27.—Conditions in all branches of the lumber trade show a continuance of the lethargy and lack of snap which has characterized the situation for many months past. Shingles have now joined the retrograde movement and prices in this line have weakened a shade. Local shingle manufacturers are but little interested as the shingle workers are still out and the shingle machines at all the local mills are in idleness. There is no prospect of a settlement of the difficulty in the near future and it is doubtful if there will be any shingles whatever manufactured in St. John or vicinity this season.

The prolonged absence of any rain fall is having its usual effect and from many directions forest fires, which promise to have very serious effects unless checked, are reported. Reports from Maine tell of serious damage to lumber lands and in several directions in New Brunswick much valuable timber is within the fire zone.

The time when lumber manufacturers usually begin their logging operations is now only two months away. The question naturally arises as to what effect the continued depression in trade circles will have upon the volume of logs cut. The outlook in this regard at present is decidedly discouraging. That the logging operations of St. John will be exceedingly light during the winter of 1908-1909 is a certainty, unless some radical change in market conditions should materialize during the next few months. It would not be surprising, in view of the circumstances, if the winter's cut should be smaller even than was the case last year, when the usual volume was curtailed by at least fifty per cent.

At present the outlook is anything but encouraging so far as the English market for spruce deals is concerned. It is generally felt by local lumber people that rock-bottom has been touched, that the acme of sluggishness has been reached and that any change must be for the better. That such unnatural conditions as prevail at present will not last, is certain, and that in time the demand will grow and new life be again installed into the business. But the question is, how long a time? While these conditions prevail, the utmost caution marks each step taken by those interested. There will be no tying up with great quantities of logs, or in any other respect.

It is a hard matter to get a line on the actual current prices in local circles. The figures depend to a great extent on the degree of pessimism on the part of the buyer, which pessimism in some cases almost prohibits any transaction. In view of the present conditions and circumstances, the price which might be named as the closest gauge upon the local market would be \$12.25 per thousand superficial feet for merchantable spruce deals in a specification containing say 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines and 15 per cent. elevens and up, delivered at steamer, (two thirds price for fourths and ends). The trade in non-dutiable spruce deals, for export to the American markets is very quiet and shipments are extremely light. The prospects of trade in this direction are not of an encouraging nature. Sales are made only in the face of persistent hammering of prices which the condition of the markets of New York and Boston would seem to justify. Freight rates by schooner to American ports have touched the lowest mark reached in a decade. Recent charters have been made at \$2.50 per thousand to New York and \$2 to Boston on long lumber.

Improvement at Ottawa.

Ottawa, July 29.—Many of the lumbermen report an improvement in business which they believe is the forerunner of better conditions for all the timber manufacturers in the near future. Even for lath, which of all lines of lumber was the greatest drag on the market early in the month, there are decidedly more inquiries and orders to ship. Dealers assert that prices must have reached the bottom. The increased number of orders for lath is partly attributed to the fact that a very small shipment went on during the first half of the season. The opening of navigation did not bring the usual demand because the users of lath felt that they should get some reduction and waited until there was immediate necessity for delivery. There is, however, a great supply of lath on hand and one maker of the 32-inch sort, stopped manufacture altogether so poor were the prospects of disposing of his output, which was about 70,000 per day. The prices are still firm owing to the optimistic view taken by the large mill owners of the situation in the United States after the Presidential election.

Owing to the crowded state of his piling grounds, J. R. Booth

has been considering the closing down of his mill at night. He is still undecided and it will continue this month, at least, at full capacity. All manufacturers are anxious to sell for immediate delivery, due to the congested state that exists in yards on account of the limited shipping. A still further curtailment of the year's cut is advocated by some of the manufacturers. They say the industry would stand to gain much by all the mills closing down the first of September. The market would be greatly relieved by a halt in the manufacturing and it is contended that the mill owners would make more money by shutting down than running. The proposed curtailment would mean that what was sawn would be in good condition for the market the same season. In the case of lumber sawn in the Ottawa valley, none that is turned out in October or November, with the exception of a small quantity for the English market, is dry enough that year to ship. In fact manufacturers report that lumber cut in the last two months of the regular season is seldom any dryer in May than the cut of April. The new sawn lumber dries the quicker. The advocates of the closing in the early autumn deny that it would be any hardship on the laboring class as they could scatter elsewhere, being just in time to help at harvesting in the west. It is believed that many of the lumber employees would then become introduced to the farming possibilities of the country and in the end greatly improve their condition. As no such action, however, has ever been taken by Ottawa valley lumbermen in other dull years it is possible the present proposal will not materialize either.

Driving operations in Lake Temiskaming are drawing to a close being about the same date as last year for concluding this work. The last few weeks have witnessed a considerable drop in the waters of the Ottawa river and its tributaries. For a while the high water was a great hindrance to the drive and until normal conditions were reached the logs of many companies were not much advanced. Some of the logs from the Coloung and Black rivers reached the city early in July but before that the mills were well supplied with last season's logs. Among the 1908 cut that will not be needed at the mills this summer is a large quantity of J. R. Booth's logs in the Mattawa. The McLachlin Bros. of Arnprior, have left a number of logs in the Kippawa river and the Petawawa.

The townings on Lake Temiskaming was done this year by a new alligator warping tug which was used at the mouths of rivers to good advantage. The tug used formerly on this lake was transferred to Quyon. The mill owners have been fortunate in getting a regular supply of logs and there have been no stops on this account as there were last year. The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company which has charge of the drive, reports that it is not always possible to prevent a shortage of logs for a certain mill when the supply may accidentally be obstructed by a drive for some other mill, but no manufacturers were put to inconvenience this year despite all difficulties.

A destructive forest fire has just taken place along Lake Temiskaming and the Montreal river, extending some 45 miles from the mouth of the river. It is estimated that at least 150 or 200 million feet of pine, spruce and other woods were destroyed. Among the losers are J. R. Booth, The Shepard & Morse Company, and Gillies Bros. The great loss of timber is much regretted by the trade, especially as it is argued that the fire could have been prevented if the mining prospectors were kept out of the limits. It is estimated that the quantity lost is far more, considering the variety of sizes in spruce and pine consumed, than was ever furnished the country by reforestation or likely to be in another quarter of a century.

Improvement in the States.

Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, in a recent report says we have passed through the hardest part of our battle with the commercial depression. We have been able to realize an apparent betterment in the industry which naturally comes with the return of a more suitable amount of business obtained, and met with the fact that the stocks of hardwood are very small in the hands of the producers. This especially refers to the higher grades of lumber in all kinds of wood. There have been some changes in market conditions, the most decided of which have been in quartered oak—a slight advance in the high grade white, and in the red in both No. 1 common and Fas. No. 1 common and better grades in practically all woods are strong. The lower grades, however, it is hoped will develop more strength in the near future owing to the splendid condition of the box making industry and the noticeable change to higher values of some of the competitive woods, especially in the pine market.

A Boston correspondent states that spruce is a little stiffer, owing to many mills having shut down.

The British Columbia Trade

What is the Matter with Vancouver Lumber?

Vancouver, July 25.—The drop in the price of local lumber has been almost unique in Vancouver. For some time lumber has been offered to local builders for cash, at prices which it would not be possible to manufacture it for. This should not be so any longer. There is nothing to warrant it. In fact there has been some improvement of late and prices locally have been somewhat improved, but rough lumber can still be bought at about what it cost for the logs. Low prices do not stimulate buying. This has been demonstrated repeatedly. At the present price of lumber locally, a contractor can build a \$5,000 house about \$200 cheaper than he could when the lumber business was active, and this accommodation has been given contractors by the mills when all other lines are holding firm on prices, and some of them combining or agreeing to do so. It will be some time before local prices will go back to last year's basis. It takes longer to raise prices than to lower them.

The Annual Buying of Lumber for Railroads.

Every year a large proportion of the aggregate buying comes from the railroads. It is said that in Canada the railroads take from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the annual amount of lumber sold, and that less than five per cent. of that amount has now been ordered, unless, as one well-known mill man suggests, it has been brought through brokers in the cheapest market. The mills on the coast can easily supply all the lumber needed, running full capacity, and when the railroads are left out, it almost makes the difference between a busy season and a slack one. As far as the mills are concerned this season, the railroads seem to be out of the market almost entirely, while the demand from other sources has decreased considerably more than fifty per cent. This has, of course, cut the output down to a large extent. By this time last year many of the large orders from the railroads were placed and en route.

It is a forgone conclusion that the railroads which felt the financial stringency six months ago severely, have allowed repairs to go by the board as much as they dare, and have shut down almost entirely on improvements. This of course refers to the older roads. In the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific the coast mills appear to have been benefitted very little, generally speaking. In an interview recently, had with G. T. P. purchasing agents, it was denied that the G. T. P. orders for lumber were going out of the country. It was, however, explained that the heavy freight rate prevented orders being placed for any large lumber supplies at present, in Vancouver, and that the supplies would naturally come from the mills situated near their coast terminal. These conditions apply to the present and the past. For the future there are brighter hopes.

There is a great shortage of cars in Canada as the result of the wonderful expansion of the carrying trade and repairs, and new rolling stock must be figured on. It is a well-known fact that the railroads expect a big revival of trade and simultaneously with the orders for new stock will come the order for improvements of all kinds and repairs, so that it is likely in the near future that mill men will be wondering how it was these better times were so near at hand without their knowing it. In the meantime great preparations are being made for a large output of lumber in the north, to accommodate the G. T. P.

An American concern is rushing a mill to completion at Skidgate, capable of cutting 110,000 feet daily. This mill will be completed in three months, when another mill will be started. This company, composed of eastern American capitalists, have a twenty years' contract with the G. T. P., involving a free right to land all their lumber at the company's wharves and on their property. The company have purchased fine limits and their entire output will go to the G. T. P. They are laying out a townsite and have good water and abundance of coal. Besides this mill there is the Port Rupert Tie Company's mill and the Georgia mill, but all these concerns will not begin to supply the G. T. P. under active construction. In fact times will be good all over British Columbia in the mill line when the G. T. P. start ordering in earnest.

British Columbia has the greatest area of merchantable timber in the world. It has between 200 and 210 "going" lumber and shingle concerns, exclusive of logging companies. Some of these are temporarily closed down on account of the depression.

Shingles are Apt to Advance.

The price of shingles has been advanced 15 cents this month to \$1.75 base price, and it is reported that there will probably be another advance before long. This price does not mean that shingles have not been sold below this figure. In one case several car loads were sold in Montreal at a base price of \$1.45, and several car loads in the east at a base price of \$1.55. Shingles cannot be manufactured for this figure in the large mills. The so-called jack-knife mills, however, are able to make shingles in small quantities at a lower price, probably \$1.25. For this reason, during slack demand, as at present, they are able to control the market. Not so, however, under normal conditions, when their small output would not affect the market one way or another, and as a result they then advance their prices more to a level with the larger and more expensively run concerns.

A small company puts up a machine down in the woods and roofs it in. No insurance is taken out, for in case of fire only one shingle machine is spoilt. The manager does his own filing and hammering and himself keeps his mill in shape, and employs Chinese. By this means he keeps down expenses to such a low point that he can always sell his small output below the market. In busy times the jack-knife mills are not figured on. In slack times they cut an abnormally big figure and are a menace to the larger mills. Several shingle mills in Vancouver have shut down, as they did not wish to pile up stocks they could not dispose of. Many more are contemplating shutting down.

It is figured that shingles should begin to move very soon if they are to be used this summer, as it will take three weeks to get them to market, which will mean well into August. One manufacturer, taking a rather pessimistic view of the situation, says that it looks to him, in the present crisis, as if it was a case of the survival of the fittest. There is no doubt, however, that shingle stocks are low and will be badly needed in the very near future, and when orders begin to arrive they will come in for large quantities to make up for the delay.

It is natural that dealers should wait until they think that prices have touched bottom. They may depend upon it, however, that prices will not go lower, and they will certainly be higher the moment any general ordering starts. The time to order is now.

Vancouver Logger Wins Suit Before Privy Council.

Thomas Norton, a logger of Vancouver, has been successful before the Privy Council in his suit against Provincial Secretary Fulton of British Columbia, for a fiat to enable him to bring action against the Crown for renewal of his license on some valuable timber limits. The Government had refused to renew the license, and before Mr. Norton could proceed against the Crown in the courts he had to obtain the Crown's permission, in the form of a fiat from the Provincial Secretary. This was refused by the Provincial Secretary of his own motion without submitting it to the Executive Council. Mr. Norton then brought action for damages against Mr. Fulton, which was really against the members of the Government, alleging that he had the right to have his request submitted formally to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. He lost his suit in the Supreme Court, appealed and lost it in the full court, appealed again and won in the Supreme Court of Canada. It was then the turn of the Government to appeal and the case was carried to the Privy Council. There the decision was again in Mr. Norton's favor. He gets his damages against the Provincial Secretary and will probably get his fiat, which will enable him to find out whether he really ought to have these limits or not. Mr. Norton's interests were attended to by Messrs. Deacon, Deacon & Wilson, of Stratford, Ont. Mr. W. S. Deacon appeared in all the courts, he and E. Lafleur, K.C., of Montreal, being heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The original decision in favour of Mr. Fulton was given by Mr. Justice Morrison, and confirmed by Chief Justice Hunter and Mr. Justice Martin, Mr. Justice Irving dissenting.

W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, who has recently visited East Kootenay, Alberta and the coast, is favorably impressed with the crop prospects in that part of the Northwest which he visited and hears that the prospects are equally good in other portions of the Prairie Provinces which he did not see. The demand for lumber, he says, is not increasing, although the retail stocks on the prairie are far below the normal, taken as an aggregate, although in isolated cases the stock is excessive. Dealers are delaying buying from the British Columbia mills until the fall. There is, therefore, no improvement in the demand in the Northwest, and Mr. Anstie

thinks that there is no likelihood of any such improvement until the harvesting of the crop, possibly not until the crop has been placed in the granaries. There is no likelihood, however, of any shortage in lumber. There is a good stock in the mountains, although the mills of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, according to reports received at a meeting of the association held at Calgary while Mr. Anstie was there, are not working more than 50 per cent. of their capacity.

The situation is different on the coast. There exists, according to general reports, a large local demand for lumber, a larger local demand than has been the case for years past. In addition there is the trade in cargo shipments. Lumber there is exported to foreign countries. These together are keeping the mills busy and although they are not yet working up to their full capacity, yet there is certainly at least 75 per cent. of their capacity being utilized.

One of the Largest Mills in the World.

The Fraser Mills, near New Westminster, are nearing completion. They will be among the largest in the world and will have cost \$500,000 when completed. Eighty per cent. of the entire output of these mills is to be exported in ships to foreign ports. The mills have a capacity of 120,000,000 feet per annum, so that thirty-two vessels will be required per year to take away the cut of nearly 100,000,000 which is to go beyond the seas. The limits of the mills contain over 2,000,000,000 feet of standing timber.

The new mill will be 455 feet in length and 72 in height. There will be 3,000 feet of water frontage. The engines will develop 300 horse-power and will be three in number, two Reynolds Corliss and one Hamilton. The mill proper will be equipped with three large band saws, and everything which experience and modern science can suggest for handling the logs. The company has 450 acres adjoining the mills which they have utilized for a town site. The Hindus, Japs and white laborers are separated and different structures have been built as dwellings for each nationality. The town will have waterworks, electric light, and telephone, all operated by the company.

Conditions of the Log Market.

Loggers can themselves greatly aid in the recovery of prices by a cessation of operations. The hope of the industry is the curtailment of the product on the coast. Prices have reached such a stage that lumber mills and logging companies should unite in curtailing the output. This is the one salvation in sight for all concerned. It is generally conceded in exchanges throughout the coast that there is more lumber being manufactured than the markets can absorb. It is this fact that has forced the mills to sell lumber locally at bare cost, to relieve the situation, and sometimes below cost. In the meantime the mills keep on accumulating stock. The log market maintained its strength longer than the general market, but eventually had to weaken in sympathy, and at the present time is in an apathetic condition. Should no new camps, however, be started, the expected fall demand for lumber in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan would materially strengthen the price of logs, now in the water, and by spring the log markets should be on a sound basis, provided the output has been curtailed.

Insurance on Standing Timber.

An American exchange is giving the question of insurance considerable attention. Vancouver timber owners, interviewed on the question, state that the heavy risk to the insuring companies would probably be too great to ever make it practicable. The temptation to criminal acts would be a most serious moral risk, as a heavily insured batch of timber could be so easily fired without detection. The risk from innocent causes would also be so great as to make the premium from an actuary's standpoint almost prohibitive. If such an insurance could be arranged, however, it would no doubt be very popular, as it would make timber speculation the most enticing of all forms of gambling. Timber lands under lease and license would be held with far greater sense of security, which would make them, with this modified element of risk from fire, still more valuable. Standing timber probably constitutes the largest amount of property in the world, of any kind which is not protected by insurance.

The delegates to the Calgary meeting of lumbermen have returned and express themselves hopefully. They have had the assurance of the Mountain mills that prices will, if anything, be advanced rather than cut, on lumber. They state that the prospects for good crops were never better, and everything points to good times and a good demand for lumber. With retail stocks low, and repairs far behind, it only requires money in the pockets of the farmer to make things boom. And good crops will produce the money.

British Columbia Short Lengths.

Prince Rupert is now rapidly growing into a city, and a great many buildings have started. The sound of the hammer is incessant.

E. J. Young, of Madison, Wis., and F. N. Norton, of Medford, Wis., has purchased, through J. J. Jones, of New Westminster, a tract of 5,000 acres of timber at Indian River.

Seventy-five thousand dollars worth of timber, the property of the Patrick Lumber Company of Slocan, recently floated towards the Pacific as the result of a boom breaking away. The mill had to close temporarily.

As heavy losses of logs have been sustained on the Saskatchewan river, lumbermen in Alberta will ask the Dominion Government to drain the river. Delegates have already been to Ottawa seeking aid from the Government.

The Canadian Pacific Sulphide Pulp Company's buildings are approaching completion at Swanson Bay, B.C. The buildings were started a year ago in April, and the entire plant will be completed by the middle of February. The plant will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

The Nanaimo Free Press says that owing to the depression in the lumber trade in the Northwest, to which point the Red Fir Lumber Company of that city ships largely, that concern has closed down. The article goes on to say that over half the mills of Vancouver are similarly situated.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association have passed a resolution that \$2 should be taxed on rough lumber coming in from the United States and thirty cents on shingles, and that hardwood should remain on the free list. This resolution has been sent to the Vancouver Board of Trade and has been endorsed by that body.

The following are the returns for timber licenses in British Columbia for the month of June: East of the Cascades, 415 licenses issued, returning to the Government \$47,839; west of the Cascades, 433 licenses issued, returning to the Government \$62,845. A total of 848 licenses, returning to the Government nearly \$109,000.

The manufacture of charcoal is an industry recently commenced in Revelstoke, B.C., with more than ordinary success. For some time back the manufacture of charcoal from slabs and ends, the waste of a saw mill, has suggested itself to C. F. Lindmark, of the Eddy mill. He erected a small plant and met with such success that he is now manufacturing for market purposes.

J. B. McArthur, of Winnipeg, and Mr. J. A. Dewar, East Kootenay, have purchased fifty-one square miles of timber limits situated between the Kitimat and Copper rivers in the northern portion of British Columbia. The consideration was \$250,000. The vendors were J. McKercher, manager of the Hunting Lumber Company; S. Deschamps, of Rossland, and D. K. Newell, of Vancouver.

Mr. H. Hopper, Indianola, Ohio, in an interview with the press here, states that in his opinion, the supply of timber in the State is disappearing, and that British Columbia is destined to feed the lumber markets of the world. He said that the United States were consuming 400 board feet per head, with a population enormously increasing, and this could not last many decades, without the depletion of the forests. All eyes would then be on British Columbia.

Travellers returning from the Prairie Provinces say that stocks are very low and a big crop is certain. They claim that farmers have allowed repairs to go, and that the demand for lumber in the fall is assured, while by the following spring a great demand for lumber will spring up. By this time money will be easier and local as well as export trade will be stimulated, while foreign trade is also expected to increase.

Mr. Higginson, the well-known logger, states that considerable logging has been done all summer, but money has been so tight that there has not been a great deal of satisfaction in operation. He had shut down one of his large camps, but was operating the other. There had been during the month of June, 37,547,903 feet of logs scaled on the coast, and while this was far beneath the figures for a similar period last year, it was too many for the market, a good percentage of them having been recently cut.

Quebec's Forestry Report.

Dr. B. E. Fernow, L.L. D., Editor-in-Chief of the Forestry Quarterly, in a review of the report of the Minister of Lands and Forests of the Province of Quebec for 1907, says: "The main interest in this report lies in the statement that during the year the forest reserves have been increased to twelve in number, comprising 107,821,653 acres, extending over the whole of that part of the basin of the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence outside the arable and inhabited sections of the province. There remain unreserved, according to the Minister, the basins of James Bay and Hamilton river with an area of about 93,000,000, of which 40 per cent. are 'well timbered.' Of the character of this timber, however, nothing is said, but we are very doubtful whether the total area of 'well timbered' land in Quebec totals up, as these figures suggest, to 145,000,000 acres."

Further interest is found in several appendices by the two forest engineers of the department, Mr. A. Bedard and Mr. G. C. Piche. In one of these Mr. Bedard attempts to answer the question of the increment of spruce forests, with suggestions as to their handling. In the absence of any volume or yield tables for white spruce, reliance is placed on tables for the Adirondack spruce (authority not stated, but probably Pinchot and Graves). With very doubtful reasoning the author comes to the conception that the increment might be what by the proper reductions appears as somewhat less than 12 cubic feet per acre, or say one-eighth of a cord, which would indeed be a poor performance. The arguments are not very convincing and the conclusions are also rather lame.

Mr. Piche, on account of the difficulty (the author claims impossibility) of distinguishing black spruce and white spruce, and because black spruce may attain the same size (which it probably never does in Canada), proposes an amendment to the regulations under which license holders operate, to the effect of restricting the cutting of pine to not less than 12 inches, of spruce to not less than 11 inches, other trees to not less than 9 inches, but to cut swamp spruce to 6 inches.

Examinations of various townships or sections of country lead the engineers to recommend that they be not opened to settlement as being unfit, also to expose the practice of the timber pirates which is notoriously ousting the government of many timber dues. The establishment of a nursery to grow plant material for distribution to farmers is advocated. A useful list of the French-Canadian names of trees is appended. The report is in earnest that a sane forest policy will soon be established in the Province of Quebec.

No General Market in Japan.

A report from Alexander MacLean, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Japan, says:

"There is no available general market for Canadian lumber; the demand in that respect is supplied by home production. The lumber wanted here from the American Pacific coast comes under the indiscriminating name of Oregon pine. By Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland the same article is supplied; and whichever offers it the cheapest gets the dimension orders. Of late, to which source of supply those orders would be most likely to go, may be indicated by the quotation following, from the letter of one of the most extensive lumber manufacturing companies in British Columbia. After stating that no business had resulted from correspondence with Japan, they add:

"We cannot say that we have any particular remarks to make in connection with the prospects of trade between Canada and Japan as far as our particular branch is concerned. We are continually receiving enquiries for lumber, and are making the best quotations thereon that we can see our way to; but at the present moment we have to compete against very low prices from mills on Puget sound and Columbia river, which are cutting prices to a very low figure in order to secure business they appear to be in much need of. As far as we are concerned, we are content to let these orders go past us at the absolutely unremunerative prices at which they have been taken."

United States Production for 1907.

The United States Bureau of the Census, with the assistance of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, has for some years collected statistics concerning the annual production of various forest products, and the preliminary totals for the cut of lumber, lath and shingles for the year ending December 31st, 1907, have been made public. Unusual importance is attached to the reports for the past year, which show that the aggregate cut of lumber in the United States increased from 37,551 million feet, board measure, in 1906, to 40,256 million feet in 1907—a gain of 2,705 million feet, or 7.2 per cent. For lath and shingles the total production was 3,664 million and 11,950 million, respectively, in 1907, as against 3,813 million and 11,858 million, respectively, in 1906—a decrease of 149 million, or 3.9 per

cent., in lath, and an increase of 92 million, or eight-tenths of 1 per cent., in shingles. The number of mills reporting in 1907 was 28,850, while in 1906 the cut of 22,398 mills was covered.

The report also contains statistics of the cut for the years 1900, 1904 and 1905. The total of 35,084 million feet, board measure, shown for 1900, is comparable with the 37,551 million and 40,256 million feet reported for 1906 and 1907, respectively, as the canvass for each of these years covered both merchant and custom mills. In 1904 and 1905 the recorded lumber cut of the country was 34,135 million feet and 30,503 million feet, board measure, respectively. The figures for 1904 were compiled at the quinquennial census of manufactures of 1905, which was limited to merchant mills, thus excluding small neighborhood mills and those engaged exclusively in local custom sawing, which probably accounts for the fact that the total cut for that year was smaller than in 1900, 1906 or 1907. The figures for 1905, while doubtless covering the cut of most of the large mills of the country, manifestly fall short of giving complete figures for that year. In order, however, that the comparison of the annual cut might be given as wide a scope as possible, these figures for 1904 and 1905 are presented, as they constitute the most complete record available for these years.

Canada Losing New Zealand Contracts.

Mr. J. L. Larke, Canadian Trade Commissioner for Australasia, in a recent report says: "I am advised from New Zealand that Canada is losing contracts for paper, the British mills considerably underbidding the Canadian and also that Canada is not securing the share of the newly opened timber market for Pacific coast lumber. Nearly two-thirds of the last cargo, carried in a Canadian subsidized steamer, is represented to have been from Puget Sound instead of British Columbia. I have no means of examining into the truthfulness of these statements, but my authorities are reputable firms. Neither can I give an explanation from this side, of why this is so, unless it be that in the case of timber, the mills of the State of Washington have been suffering from financial stress more severely than the mills of British Columbia."

Pulp is Expensive in United States.

George B. Oberton, of Bangor, N.Y., sends us an interesting letter upon the subject of the cost of pulpwood, to the paper manufacturers of the United States. The letter makes it apparent that the mills Mr. Oberton refers to have the best of reasons for fearing anything in the way of a Canadian export duty on pulpwood, and for desiring the removal of the United States duty on imported pulpwood. Mr. Oberton says:

"Having read your article, 'The Real Cost of Pulpwood,' in 'The Lumberman' of July 1st, I wish to submit a few figures for publication. Now, there is supposed to be a standard price for pulpwood delivered at mill in car load lots, but the cost of wood varies greatly, especially when mill owners are handling wood produced from their own land. The excelsior mills, in this vicinity, pay \$6 per cord for peeled poplar, in 5 foot lengths, delivered at mill; it might be said in passing that this wood is used for paper in other localities.

"The pulp mills at Chateaugay pay \$5 per cord for spruce delivered at river. The Malone Paper Company pay \$5.50 for spruce and hemlock mixed delivered at mill. The St. Regis Paper Company offer \$6 per cord, delivered to the St. Regis river. The foregoing figures are only minimum. Twenty-five cents per cord stumpage has been paid in this district, and \$3 paid to jobbers to cut and deliver to river. Now, add the cost of a twenty mile log drive to rossing mill, the cost of rossing, and the freightage of rossed wood 100 miles to the paper mill.

"The writer knows of one instance where it cost \$17 per cord to cut and haul to the river, but this was an exceptional case; timber slides had to be built, and where the wood was not put in the slide, it had to be handled three or four times to get it to the foot of the mountain. On the line of the C. & A. R.R. farmers get \$7 per cord for spruce, balsam and hemlock mixed. The foregoing figures apply only to pulpwood in the rough.

"The daily capacity of pulp mills in the United States is 9,414 tons, and the estimated amount of wood needed to supply this capacity is 14,592 cords.

"The daily capacity of pulp mills in Canada is 1,737 tons, and the estimated amount of wood to supply this capacity, 2,692 cords. These figures are from Post's Directory.

"The total amount of pulpwood used in the United States in 1905 was 3,016,000 cords, of which 2,180,000 cords was domestic and 836,000 cords Canadian. This statement comes from the Forest Service report for March, 1906.

"There are in round numbers, in the United States, about 950 paper mills, with only 250 using pulpwood. In Pennsylvania, and the Virginias, poplar, bass and sweet gum woods are largely used in

paper mills. The Parsons Paper Company, of Parsons, W. Virginia, use the refuse of seven different saw mills.

"Now we will go back again to the cost of pulpwood. Anyone who wishes to know what paper makers are paying for wood need simply ask firms which are shipping dressed wood in car load lots. The cost of paper production varies in different mills. I know of one American company which have timber limits, and a dressing mill at Ha! Ha! Bay. The wood is shipped by vessel down the Saguenay, thence up the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario to Oswego, then transferred to canal boats. The reader can figure out the cost.

"The figures in this sketch were selected at random, but are reliable."

British Imports of Heavy and Sawn Timber for Five Months to May 31.

Port.	Position 1908.	Loads.	Position. 1907.	Loads.
Cardiff	1	476,615	1	420,069
London	2	289,272	2	295,719
Liverpool	3	211,552	3	195,671
Newport, Mon. . .	4	128,606	5	130,137
Hull	5	127,598	4	151,511
Manchester, inc.				
Runcorn	6	117,497	6	104,034
West Hartlepool.	7	93,632	7	90,504
Swansea	8	67,965	9	52,579
Glasgow	9	53,505	11	46,300
Be'ness	10	51,612	13	31,085
South Shields . .	11	46,707	12	44,384
Grimsby	12	43,684	8	60,717
Grangemouth . .	13	35,367	10	47,361
North Shields . .	14	26,696	21	20,072

The forest area of various countries compared with Canada is as follows: Canada, 1,657,600,000 acres; United States, 500,000,000 acres; Russia, 812,600,000 acres; Austria-Hungary, 93,000,000 acres; Sweden, 49,000,000 acres; Norway, 17,000,000 acres; France, 23,000,000 acres.

Some one has said that an occasional meeting of the machine operators around would be of much benefit to the mill owner and the operation of the mill. It is thought that the managers should give the mill engineers every facility to hold meetings and discuss the finer points of their machinery work, and should pay the expenses of such meetings.

It is a well known fact that some mills which buy the finest and most up to date machinery get worse results than those which have much older and poorer machinery. An exchange of ideas among the engineers would improve conditions all round. When the best results are not obtained from a planer, it is probable that numerous small matters are not properly attended to. It is not likely that any extensive radical changes are necessary, but many comparatively trifling changes which in the aggregate will give the best results.

"Nothing much wrong anywhere, but a little wrong everywhere." The manager goes through the engine room and remarks "I have the latest type of machines and the best grade of knives, a splendid equipment of grinding room machinery, plenty of power, and the machines well belted, and properly hooded," and still he is puzzled to know why his mill is not doing as well as another mill not so well equipped. There may be incompetence and no lack of knowledge. An exchange of ideas among engineers would do no harm to any of them and a lot of good to some of them.

The Winnipeg City Council at a recent meeting decided that it had complied fully with all requirements in connection with the D. E. Sprague Company's lumber contract, and that it was free to call for new tenders for its lumber supplies. Accordingly, the Board of Control asked for tenders for the supply of one and a half million feet of lumber, and in response to this, eight or nine tenders were received, all being lower than the old Sprague contract by from \$5 to \$8 a thousand feet. The tender of Thos. D. Robinson & Son, who were the lowest tenderers was accepted by a unanimous vote. This results in a saving of \$10,500 to the city.

More National than Ever.

The Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year will be more truly national than ever. The Governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan are sending exhibits, and it is more than probable that the Maritime Provinces will also be represented. The exhibits will be made in the new Agricultural Building, which is considered the handsomest exhibition building on this continent.

W. T. R. Preston, Canadian Trade Commissioner to Japan, in a recent report says: "I have received inquiries for samples of wood pulp. The only samples of Canadian wood pulp that I can find in Japan, are in the hands of commission houses; but large Japanese dealers and mills are desirous to transact their business directly with the traders or manufacturers in the west. In respect to a very small specimen of Canadian pulp, inquiries from Japanese elicited the opinion that it seemed to be of the same character as the pulp which comes from Europe, and which represents a larger importation than any other kind of pulp that is imported into Japan. If Canadian pulp manufacturers will send specimens of their manufacture to this office, I will have them submitted personally to some of the leading buyers and paper mills, and if the quality and prices are favorable, I have no question, whatever, but an active demand will be secured for this commodity. As I intimated in my reports on this subject, some months ago, the importation of pulp into Japan, more especially from Europe, is very large, and it is likely to be much greater in future.

Canadian Lumber Trade Statistics.

The log and lumber industries of Canada are shown, in the Census and Statistics: Bulletin II., to employ far more labor and capital than any other form of activity in the Dominion. Of the 12,547 establishments of all kinds throughout Canada, each employing five or more persons, 1,321 establishments were engaged in log products, and 482 in lumber products. The former industry employed, according to the census of 1905, 53,270 persons; the latter, 12,901 persons: at total of 66,171 out of a grand aggregate of 383,921 employes in all the industries tabulated. The value of the log products is stated at \$67,112,286; that of the lumber products at \$20,528,667; or a total of \$87,640,953, out of a grand aggregate for all industries of \$706,446,578. Another table shows that "timber and lumber and their manufactures" employed 77,968 wage earners, and that the value of the year's products was \$109,500,970.

It is announced that a judicial sale by tender of the assets of the Imperial Paper Mills Company will take place at Sturgeon Falls, Ont., on August 27th. The sale is the result of court action and subsequent judgment in the case recently tried. The assets of the company consist of the pulp and paper mills at Sturgeon Falls with a capacity of 60 tons of ground wood pulp and 50 tons of paper daily, also a pulpwood concession on the Sturgeon river and its tributaries, estimated to contain 2,750 square miles and upwards of 5,000,000 cords of pulpwood. There are also the water power and water rights controlled by the company at Sturgeon Falls and at present developed at 6,500 horse power. The successful tenderer will be required to purchase mill stores and camp supplies on hand valued at 65 cents on the dollar of the inventory valuation. There will also be sold the sulphite mill of the same company with a capacity of 20 tons per day.

A Chicago report says that leaders of the lumber industry from different parts of the United States conferred recently regarding a tentative plan for the merger of the lumber interests, which has been under consideration for some time. A meeting of a committee of twenty-five of the larger lumbermen of America, which was held at the Auditorium Annex, was explained to have brought about no definite results. A. J. Freeman, of St. Louis, one of the leading factors in the proposed merger, said: "There has been no merger formed, although tentative plans have been under consideration for some time, and are now being considered. The committee which met yesterday was to confer on the advisability and timeliness of launching the merger at the present time. It was the opinion among those present that the combination should not be made now, but that there should be further discussion and investigation."

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report as follows: W. pine.—There have been no arrivals during the fortnight, but one or two cargoes are known to be on the way, which will supply present requirements. Spruce and hemlock.—There have been no receipts but dealers are fully supplied for the present. Pitch pine.—The Trn. Schr. "Margaret M. Riley" arrived on the 29th ulto., with 235 m. feet which had been contracted for some time ago. Shingles.—There have been no receipts of either Gaspe or cedar laying, but one or two cargoes of the latter are known to be on the way. Shooks.—Receipts by the "Sobo," "Parima," and "Oruro" consist of 1,749 bundles imported for dealer's account. Wood hoops.—No arrivals—season over.

Canada's forestry department has distributed 8,471,092 trees to 3,328 settlers.

The Other Side of the Pulpwood Question.

Hon. F. C. Whitehouse, of the Bay Shore Lumber Company, New Brunswick, is reported to have said recently that the company's cut was somewhat larger than usual this season, being about 9,000,000 feet. Owing to the present unsatisfactory state of the lumber market, however, all this would be used for pulpwood.

Hon. Mr. Whitehouse expressed the opinion that it would be contrary to the interests of the Canadian people to impose an export duty on pulpwood, as there was a very lucrative trade in that article. In the Province of Quebec the farmers had become independent on the proceeds. Of course if the Canadian Government insisted in the project of imposing an export duty on pulpwood, the manufacturer in the United States would have to raise his prices to meet the new conditions. He did not think it would pay to erect pulp mills on the Canadian side, because of the absence or insignificance of water powers in the provinces. Throughout the whole course of the St. John river there is only one point, at Grand Falls, where water power could be developed.

As to the allegation that the cutting down of pulpwood had a detrimental effect on water powers, Hon. Mr. Whitehouse did not altogether coincide with it. He said that the United States and Swedish Governments are all the time cutting harvests on their forest reserves. Fire, he contended, was far more destructive to the forests than the cutting of pulpwood, and he thought that any efforts made by the Canadians to preserve their timber should be along the line of prevention of conflagrations than by putting an export duty on pulpwood, which, he concluded, could not but fail to embarrass trade.

A prominent Canadian lumberman from one of the west coast provinces, while visiting in New Orleans recently, was apparently horrified by reports in the press telling of legal proceedings against American lumbermen charged with violation of anti-trust laws. "We are more careful in Canada," said he. "We have an association of lumbermen. We regulate the output, and we live up to a uniform price, but we are always strictly within the law. They started after us at once, but not a single case could be found where the law had been violated." The one vital weakness in this lumberman's bumptious claim is found in the fact that American anti-trust laws have no force or effect in a Canadian province. We have been making laws on this side of the line not all of which are entirely clear of the influence of the demagogue. In the days of the stage coach the commercial slogan was "competition is the life of trade," but to-day it is the death of trade and the advance agent of bankruptcy. Still, our laws hold that the control of production as a steadying influence upon market values is a greivous crime against the rights of the general public.—The Lumberman's Review.

Business Notes.

The Heaps Timber Company, Limited, of Vancouver, have purchased another Heisler geared locomotive for use in their logging camps.

Mr. E. G. Blackwell, who has been recently appointed British Columbia agent for the Pedlar Roofing Company, reports having received some good orders from Nelson and other interior points for these goods.

Mr. D. A. McIntosh, managing director of Letson & Burpee, Limited, Vancouver, has been spending the last month in a trip to his old home in New Brunswick. He is expected back about the first of August.

Messrs. Letson & Burpee, Limited, of Vancouver, have recently sold a Simplex shingle machine, suitable for the manufacture of 24-inch shingles, to the Harrison River Sawmills, Limited, of Harrison River, opposite Chilliwack. They have also sold one of their iron frame Simple shingle machines to Cameron & Clark, Otter, B.C.

Geo. A. Walkem Engineering Company of Vancouver report the sale of one 10½ by 10¼ compound geared yarding engine to Stracey & Garland, logger. This engine was loaded at the Walkem Company's new warehouse on False Creek, where a special loading platform has been erected to facilitate the transfer of engines and other heavy machinery from flat cars to scows. This logging engine is to be used by Stracey & Garland at their camp at Kinkisk Lake, Vancouver Island.

The Dominion Carbolineum Works, Limited, of Vancouver, is being equipped with a plant for creosoting purposes, in addition to its carbolineum process. The concern has obtained a tract of land on the North Arm of the Fraser River near New Westminster, and it is the intention to establish a much larger plant, with a saw mill in conjunction, where timber of all sizes and for all purposes can be manufactured and treated on the grounds.

Canadian Wood-Pulp in Japan.

Alexander MacLean, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Japan, in a recent report says:

"There has been a good deal of correspondence, with the view of inducing the export of wood pulp from Canada to Japan, without much result. Sulphite pulp is imported quite largely. But so far the Canadian manufacturers have not indicated preparations to compete. The principal importation is of northern European production, coming mainly through German export avenues. The most recent concrete case is now pending, being an offer to the trade by a prominent trading company in this country. With an ample display of samples laid out upon a table, it was admitted that in color and texture, and as to every point of quality, the Canadian article was superior, and the hope was expressed that high quality might meet with some demand. But the prices figured out to the customs at Yokohama at 130 yen a ton up for Canadian, to 104 yen a ton for the European. The quality, it was thought, might balance this difference in price to some small extent, but there was no hope of the demand, if any, approaching high figures. The inference from correspondence is, that the Canadian article is one of uniformly good quality and high price, and that there is, therefore, at present little prospect of pulp export to Japan. There is no market for ground pulp, comparatively large quantities of that article being made in Japan of a quality suitable for the requirements of the paper mills."

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us. State number of enquiry.

948. Wood Pulp.—A London firm desires to correspond with a first class exporter in Canada of all kinds of wood pulp, with a view to taking up their representation in the United Kingdom.

954. Wood Pulp.—A London firm wishes to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp (chemical or mechanical).

963. Agents.—A Yorkshire firm manufacturing saw sharpeners, saw guards, and other sawmill machinery and specialties; also various kinds of tools, is open to appoint suitable Canadian resident agents.

967. Clothes Pegs.—A Leeds firm inquires into the prospects of securing supplies of clothes pegs from Canada and invites samples and prices from manufacturers interested.

968. Cornice Poles.—Inquiry has been made by a Leeds (Yorkshire) firm of importers and merchants for the names of Canadian manufacturers supplying cornice poles in stained walnut or mahogany.

972. Washboards.—A Leeds firm would like to receive price lists from Canadian manufacturers of washboards for reference.

991. Oak Staves.—A firm in Barbados manufacturing molasses puncheons would like prices of oak staves 44 inches by 5 inches, chamfered, steamed bent, and in bundles of thirty to thirty-three.

1017. Carriage Wheels, Hardwood Lumber.—A German wholesale manufacturers' agent would like quotations from Canadian exporters of these goods.

1051. Three-ply Veneer.—A Midlands company wishes to purchase three-ply veneer from Canada, and invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers who are in a position to fill orders.

1062. Lumber.—A correspondent in France desires to be placed in communication with Canadian firms exporting lumber for mining purposes.

1070. Wood Pulp.—A London firm is desirous of being placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp who may wish to be represented in the United Kingdom.

1083. Wood Pulp, Newspaper, Hardwood Flooring, etc.—A north of England firm desires to get into touch with Canadian exporters of wood pulp, newspaper, hardwood flooring, crude and fibrised asbestos, and mica.

1085. Mahogany.—A Liverpool firm of mahogany and timber merchants would like to hear from Canadian importers of mahogany.

1088. Box Boards.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of box boards from Canadian exporters.

1092. Sledge and Hammer Handles.—A Manchester firm desires to obtain prices of sledge and hammer handles from Canadian manufacturers.

1095. Ash Broom Handles.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of ash broom handles from Canadian manufacturers.

1101. Spruce Lumber.—A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of spruce lumber from Canadian exporters.

1102. Washboards.—A Manchester firm desires to obtain prices of washboards from Canadian manufacturers.

1105. Greyboards.—A Manchester firm of box manufacturers asks for prices of grey boards from Canadian manufacturers.

1107. Wood Boot and Shoe Lasts.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of wood, boot and shoe lasts, from Canadian manufacturers.

1108. Quebec Spruce Logs.—A Lancashire firm asks for dimensions and prices of Quebec spruce logs from Canadian exporters.

1109. Clothes Pegs.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of clothes pegs from Canadian manufacturers.

1110. Butchers' Maple Blocks.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices of butchers' maple blocks, reversible sectional legs, sizes 4 x 2 x 9 feet, 5 x 2 x 9 feet, and 6 x 2 feet, 3 x 9 inches from Canadian exporters.

1111. Lathwood.—A Lancashire firm now getting supplies from Russia asks for prices of lathwood to be split in England from Canadian exporters.

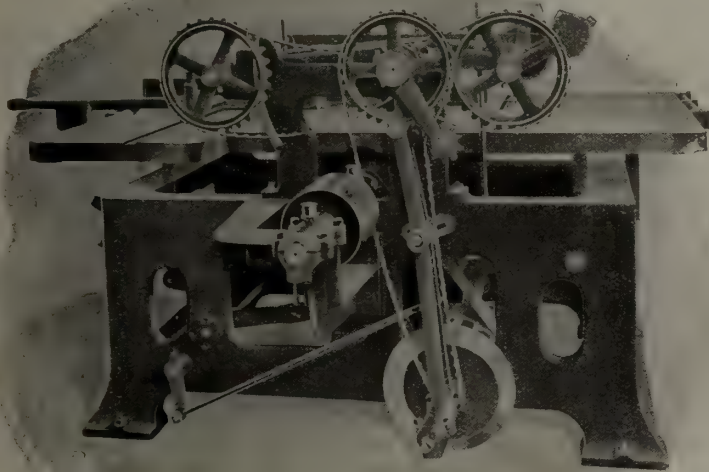
The sawmill plant of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company which was re-built last summer and run for a short time in the fall, has commenced cutting for the summer. This plant is known as Mill No. 1, and has a daily capacity of from 75,000 to 100,000 feet per day.

Well Designed Saw Mill Equipment.

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited have issued a bulletin, No. 1700, dealing with the products of their sawmill department. Among the articles described are their band mills, single cutting and double cutting, and other appliances. They have entirely redesigned and greatly improved their band mills and have added to the list a mill with eleven foot wheels. Allis-Chalmers band mills are built with eight, nine, ten and eleven foot wheels and there is only one size of machine for each diameter of wheel. This is due to the fact that the new construction allows for a wide range in the length of saws. Wide saws require wide-faced wheels, along with greater tension on the saw. This, in turn, calls for longer and larger arbors, particularly the upper arbor, which carries the weight of both upper and lower wheels as well as the strain on the saw. It also demands larger and greater breadth and stiffness in the column. Then follow wider and longer bedplates and increased size of pulley for belt power. All these things, the company claim, have been provided for liberally in the design of the new machine.

New Heavy Self-feeding Rip Saw.

The new and improved No. 1 heavy self-feeding rip saw built by the Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited, of Galt, Ont., embodies a number of improvements which help to make it one of the best machines now on the market. It is cast in one piece strongly designed insuring rigid alignment under all conditions. The table is strongly ribbed and is provided with adjustable rollers running with the cut and returning material to saw. It is provided with an iron throat plate so that two or more saws can be used at the same time. The fence has an improved self-locking device; by raising the handle it can be



An Improved Self-feeding Rip Saw.

moved to any desired point on the scale where it is securely held by weight on lever.

The feed consists of one spur feeding in roll, one corrugated and one plain delivery roll with splitter. The rolls are driven with chain gear and any desired feed can be instantly obtained by adjustment of lever in front. The entire feed works are raised or lowered by lever in front and locked in any position. This can also be lifted out of the way and the saw used as a hand rip. An adjustable spring is attached to the feed roll bracket to prevent short pieces being thrown back from the saw. One saw is sent with the machine. The arbor is steel and runs in self oiling bearings. The machine will rip 24 or 29 inches wide, will cut 9 inches thick and will feed up to 200 feet per minute.

Bulletin No. 103 of the John McDougall Caledonian Iron Works Company, Limited tells about their Worthington single stage turbine pumps. The Worthington turbine built by this company is the result of a long series of experiments by their engineers. The single stage turbine pump by means of the conversion of the centrifugal motion of the water into potential energy by the diffusion vanes, is able to operate against high heads. Bulletin No. 103 contains a number of other interesting details relating to the company's product.

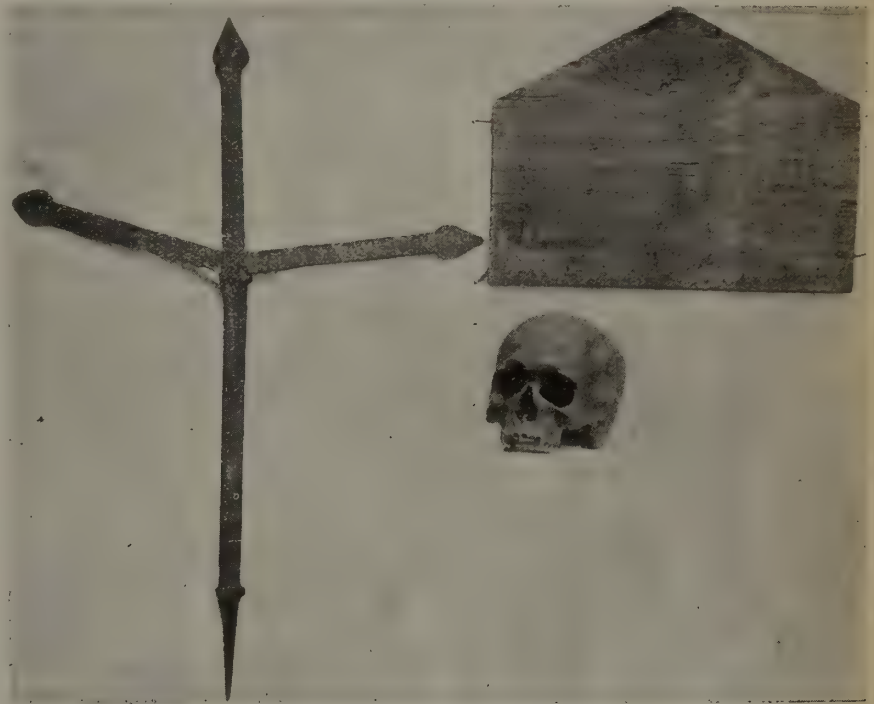
The Robb Engineering Company, of Ahmerst, N. S., has obtained an extra-provincial company's license in British Columbia, Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper, of Vancouver, being attorney for the company. It is understood that they purpose opening up a warehouse in Vancouver in the near future.

Creations of Human Ingenuity.

One of the many attractions at the Canadian National Exhibition, and the principal attraction in the industrial section, is the Process Building, a magnificent structure in which are shown some thirty factories in operation. There are silk weaving, manufacturing braids, ribbons, neckties, cotton spinning, boot making, glass cutting; weaving of scarves, nets and sashes in all colors; weaving of quilts; manufacturing of jewelry; wheel-making and bicycle making; gas producing, diamond cutting, wire weaving, wood carving, pattern making, dynamo construction, printing, binding and lithographing and from a dozen to a score of other industries in full operation, the same as in the ordinary factories.

Cypress Stands the Test of Time.

During the present excavations throughout the older portions of New Orleans, for the new sewer system, quite a number of unknown or forgotten burial grounds have been traversed and many coffins, constructed of cypress, in a perfectly sound condition have been unearthed. Some of these, from the coins and buttons found, undoubtedly contained the remains of Spanish soldiers, but until July 8th, no coffin had been found bearing a date or other means of identification. It so happens that nearly all coffins contained metal name plates and those found were so badly corroded that nothing could be deciphered. On July 8th, during excavations at St. Louis and Basin streets, a coffin was brought to light which contained the inscription "Hendric Miller, 1803" carved in the wood. This coffin, except for the discoloration of the wood, was as sound as the day



A Good Argument for Cypress.

it was made and the illustration herewith shows the end board of the coffin, a portion of which has been surfaced to show the grain. The illustration also shows the skull of Hendric Miller and the iron cross which undoubtedly surmounted the grave, the latter being so badly rusted that only a few letters and the date are decipherable.

The interest in this centers in the oft-repeated story of the durability of cypress and the fact that the hand forged nails of which the coffin was constructed, were not rusted where they were driven into the wood. These nails are shown in the illustration and should set at rest the theory that has sometimes been advanced, that cypress contains an acid which will rust nails, making the wood unfit for shingles or other out-door uses.

Arrangements are well under way for the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to be held in Toronto on September 15, 16 and 17. Circulars announcing the particulars will be sent out early in August. The circulars will also call for nominations for officers, and notices of amendments to the by-laws. Steps have already been taken to secure a number of excellent speakers for the annual banquet. A proposal is under discussion to invite Lord Strathcona to be a guest at the banquet.

Mr. Geo. B. Cross, secretary of The Burnett Sawmills, Limited, New Westminster, has just returned from a short business trip to the prairies. Mr. Cross reports that business on the prairies is brightening up.

THE WOODWORKER

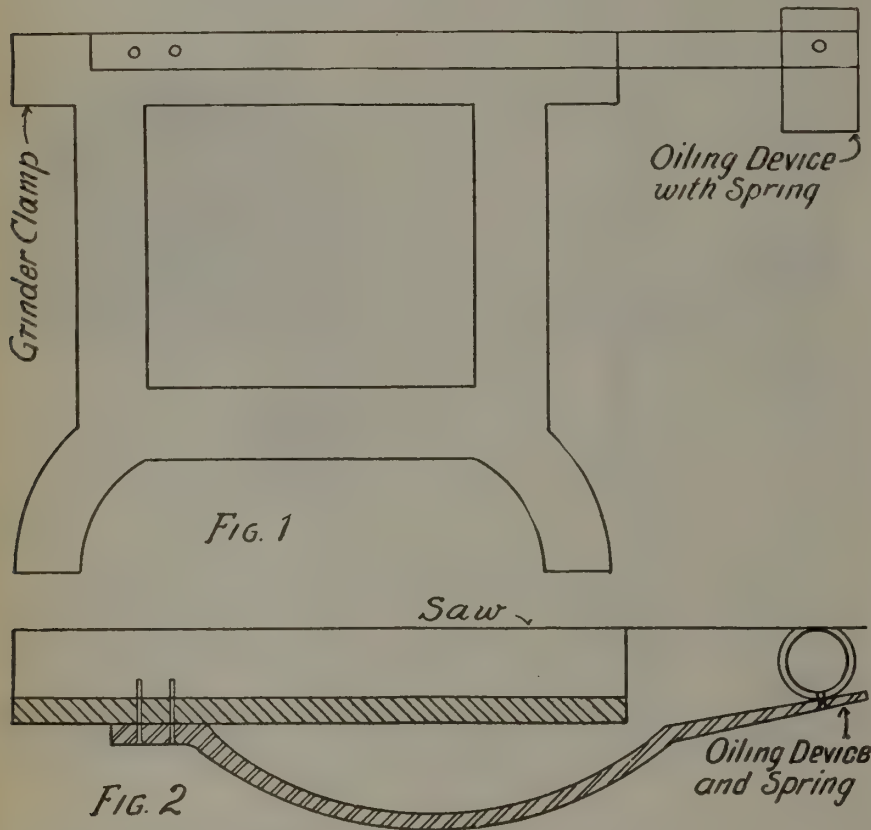
Oiling Device for Automatic Grinders.

A correspondent of an exchange contributes the following:—Some time ago an article appeared to the effect that perfect grinding can be done on any automatic grinder, providing the saw is kept in proper shape and is properly prepared for grinding. The saw should be cleaned and oiled after it is placed on the grinder. This can be accomplished by taking cotton waste saturated with kerosene oil and going around the saw inside and out, where the clamp comes on to the saw.

This is true, and should be done at all times; and as most filers will agree, if a saw is not oiled, it will get gummy, and, if in that condition, will cause imperfect grinding. This cleaning can be done by the machine itself as well, by attaching an oiling device, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The device can be made by any filer in a short time. Take a piece of old band saw steel, any thickness from 16 to 18 gage, and cut off a strip about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide and 12 to 14 inches long. File the edges nice and smooth and bend it as shown in Fig. 2. Punch two holes in the end where it is fastened to the clamp with wood screws, and one hole in the other end, to fasten the stuffing box to the spring with a stove bolt.

The stuffing box can be made best by taking a piece of brass pipe about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter. I say brass, because it looks better than iron.



AUTOMATIC DEVICE FOR OILING SAW.

Cut off a piece about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch longer than the saw clamp is wide. Next put a wooden plug in the bottom of the box, then file a slot in the side where it comes in contact with the saw. This will leave it in such shape that if the waste is stuffed in there tightly it can't fall out, and at the same time can be forced outside the box, so the waste will have a bearing on the saw only. With a stove bolt fasten the box to the spring; then fasten the spring with wood screws to the grinder clamp.

By the use of this device all that is necessary is to saturate the waste about once a day, and the rest of the work the grinder will do itself. The same device can be put on the inside of the grinder also, by the use of a different spring to suit the angle, it only being necessary to bend the spring a different way.

Dr. Fernow, of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, estimates Canada's area, if looked at from a manufacturer's or commercial point of view, at 300 million acres, or one half of that of the United States.

China has become a convert to the movement for forest protection. The first Chinese school of forestry will shortly be opened at Moukden. Wood is scarcer in China than in almost any other inhabited region of the world, although the country is well adapted for the growing of trees.

The Combination Rip and Resaw.

Among the machines now found in some planing mills and other wood-working plants where there is use for them, is what is known as the combination rip saw and resaw. This is a band saw rig, used with the wheels 40 to 52 inches diameter. The lower wheel is generally web centre and covered with rubber, pretty much as the regulation band or scroll saw. The machine is really just a heavier pattern of the common scroll band saw with special attachments for ripping and resawing, and for certain purposes is said to offer peculiar advantages. It takes saw blades $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches wide, and is so arranged that it can be used as an ordinary rip saw table, with the regulation guide or fence, or the power and feed attachments can be put in operation, when it becomes a power-feed rip saw. The table is usually provided with rolls to facilitate feeding the stock through. In ripping, when kept in proper order, the machine does very smooth work and wastes but little wood in saw kerf. There is no scraping with the back of the saw on the material, and no chance for it to throw pieces back at the sawyer. It can be used readily for ripping either ordinary lumber or heavy sticks of framing, thick blocks, or anything that comes along; and then, when occasion requires, it can be almost instantly converted into a resaw. Different machines have different means provided for attaching the resaw rig. Some have rolls for resawing mounted on sliding ways, which when not in use slide back beyond the column of the machine, out of the way. Others have rolls for resawing, arranged so they can be turned down and disappear under the regular band saw table, when the saw is wanted for ripping, to be easily brought back up on top and readily adjusted when the machine is wanted for resawing.

A later idea in this connection is to have the machine electrically driven wherever motor driving is made a feature, and for this purpose two different methods are adopted. One is to get a coupling on the shaft of the bottom wheel and mount a motor right in line with it, coupling the motor and the shaft together. The other method of electric driving is to mount the motor back of the machine somewhat, and drive with a short belt the tight and loose pulley of the machine, just as if it were being driven from a countershaft. Some people have one method and some another. Some claim there is more flexibility and consequently less danger of injuring the motor and burning out the fuse if the motor is set to one side and a short belt drive used; also they claim the motor can be kept cleaner and in better order generally. Others, who have the direct drive, say that even short belts are in the way and, if necessary, they would rather use a little heavier motor and somewhat slower speed, connect it direct with the shaft of the lower wheel, and then, for protection against dust, etc., the motor can be housed in with a neat box, so that it is in no danger and practically out of the way of everything. It must be confessed that the direct drive looks simpler and more like carrying electric transmission out to its full extent, but whether or not it is better probably depends on the manner in which the machine is handled and the service required of it.

Housing and Piping the Bandsaw.

The bandsaw should never be run without housing of some kind around the lower wheel, and some blowpipe connection to carry away the dust, says B. Bird in the Woodworkers' Review. This applies both to band resaws, and to the small bandsaws used in shops and factories. Sometimes resaws are left unhoused, but the housing that is generally left undone but should be done is around the small bandsaws, especially in the smaller shops. Sometimes the excuse for not housing the saw comes from the fact that it is set practically on the ground, where some small shops have ground for floors, but whether on the ground, on the first floor or second floor, the lower wheel should be housed both for the protection of the wheel and for the protection of the operator. Instances are known where pieces of wood have been dropped into the lower wheel, and a break resulted and at other times people have accidentally bumped into the lower wheel, and anyway, that lower wheel running rapidly with a saw on it right about the knee and feet of the operator is a thing that should always be housed in. There are several ways of making housings for this lower wheel. Some are made to set in and pull out as a whole for putting on and taking off saws; in others the whole front opens out like a door. The simplest method is to have a housing where the whole thing slides in and out and can be removed readily and yet is steady so that it is sufficient protection while in its place.

As to the piping for carrying away the dust, there are different methods resorted to for this. Some simply put the housing around and then cut a hole, and let the pipe enter from below right underneath the saw, to take out the dust. Some, especially where the machine is a re-

saw, put two pipes in from below, one in front where the saw goes down, and one at the back. In other factories it is the practice to make a hopper out of the end of the pipe and let the pipe extend right to the under side of the bandsaw table, making a door in the hopper for convenience in taking off and putting on saws, with a small slot hole through the hopper for the saw blade to pass through. This is probably the best method where it is carefully carried out, for it insures taking away the bulk of the dust before it gets down underneath the wheel, and when to this method of piping up from underneath the bandsaw table and making a sort of hopper with tin is added also another pipe in the bottom of the housing to take away any other dust it makes quite a complete rig. The better plan in this piping is to have it go down through the floor if the machine is set up on the floor, and then with a gradual turn come back overhead wherever it is desired to take the pipe. It is a good idea, even if the bandsaw is on the ground, to let the pipe go down underneath, even if it requires some extra piping, because that gets the pipe out of the way of the operator, and also furnishes a better chance to keep the dust cleared from underneath the bottom wheel.

Stave and Heading Joints.

Mr. J. J. Innes of the Sutherland-Innes Company, Chatham, Ont., read a paper on the Proper Jointing of Staves and Headings, at the St. Louis meeting of the National Slack Cooperage Stock Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Innes' paper was as follows:

At the last meeting of the Coopers' Association there was considerable discussion among the manufacturers and the coopers present as to how far down should two staves close together to make a perfect joint for flour or sugar barrels, these two kinds of barrels being, so to speak, a standard for all other slack barrels.

While this discussion was undoubtedly profitable, I think it would have been better if there had been some of the old-time coopers present who used to manufacture barrels so that they could be used either for tight or slack work, as required. They could have explained the theory of the joint.

What is a theoretically perfect joint on staves? It is a segment of a circle, the diameter of which is governed by the length and bilge of the stave. In other words, if a stave 30 inches long, with a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bilge, was laid on the ground and a peg driven in the ground about 16 feet away from the centre of the stave, then a string attached to this peg, extending to the outside edge of the stave at the centre, should travel exactly along the outside edge of the stave, and, if continued in a circle, meet the opposite end of the stave, after completing the circle. By using this method, what the old-time coopers called a "round barrel" is produced, tight at the head, quarter and bilge; provided the staves are manufactured with the proper circle, jointed with a slight undercut, and no staves put up so wide that they will buckle in.

While the above is both theoretically and practically a perfect joint, a satisfactory joint can be made on staves varying considerably from the above, even the "cock bilge," and producing a tight barrel, providing that at all times the quarter is straight enough, so that the staves at their ends and the bilge come together without leaving openings at the quarter. The barrel, in that case, however, is never as strong as when the staves are jointed on the circle (as above), as it is only the quarter hoops that hold the staves in place, and if these hoops are released the staves spring out at once, in an attempt to form an arch.

The principal errors to avoid in jointing staves are putting too much under-cut on the staves, and breaking away of the staves, on the under-edge, when jointing.

If the staves have too much under-cut, when the barrels are shaved, it is liable to leave an opening where the wood is shaved away, and where steam trusses are used it often causes buckling in. This matter, however, can easily be avoided by the cooper.

The breaking away of the staves on the inner edge can be absolutely prevented by the jointers having their knives sharp, their bed plates square, and on no account allowing the staves to tip when jointing.

If the staves are dry when they are jointed, and the above rules are conformed to, there will be no trouble, as far as the joints on the staves are concerned.

Nearly every old cooper you speak to will tell you that the proper way to joint heading is to leave a slight opening in the centre. In other words, they say, leave your heading slack in the centre.

This is a relic of by-gone days, when all heading was air-dried. When the heading was made and put up into bundles, out of what was supposed to be thoroughly seasoned timber, kept in a warm, dry place for months, the outside of the bundles would naturally dry more than the inside, as, no matter how long heading boards have dried on the yard, when they are turned up, and stored in a dry place, they will still season. The old-time coopers found that the heads shrank on the

outside, to some extent, and consequently, if they were left open in the centre, a fairly tight head was the result when they came to use them.

In these days, when heading is all supposed to be kiln-dried, and should be kiln-dried, it should be jointed with a perfectly straight joint.

To get a good joint on heading, with a wheel joint, it should always be jointed with the grain; otherwise a smooth joint will not be made. Where a saw jointer is used, the best saw-joint is undoubtedly made with the large saw dropped on the centre of the board. Some coopers prefer a saw joint, others a wheel joint, but it makes no difference, so far as a perfect head is concerned, provided the board, when being jointed, is kept perfectly flat and at right angles to the wheel or the saw and all wane taken off.

The principal faults in heading jointing are: leaving wane on the edges, of the centres, or inside of the cants; jointing against the grain causing the heading to tear and not jointing the wane off defective timber.

There is generally a good deal more trouble caused to the jointing of the heading after it has left the factory than at the factory, on account of the heading being stored in unsuitable places, as, if kiln-dried heading is stored in a place where it is exposed to damp, it will swell and shrink according to the weather, and the joint is bound to go off.

Provided manufacturers will see that the heading is jointed on the square, perfectly straight, and the coopers take care of the heading after they receive it, when shipped direct from the factory, there is no reason why a perfect joint should not be on the heading at all times.

The Versatile Barrel.

Upwards of 150,000,000 barrels and circular packages are manufactured in the United States annually. Few people, except those whose business it is to know, realize the extensiveness of the cooperage industry.

The heaviest demand comes from the cement business. The flour business ranks next, closely followed by sugar. Containers for fence staples, bolts, nuts and packages for roasted coffee, spices, crockery, fruits and vegetables follow in the order named, while glass manufacturers, baking powder companies, liquor distillers and candy, tobacco and cheese packers are big users of barrels. The demand for barrels for molasses, oil, lard and pork is also enormous, while dry paint, glue, snuff, oatmeal, screws, castings, and general hardwood articles annually increase the demand on the cooperage supply.

While the amount of expenditure for barrels can be quite closely estimated for a given year, it is not possible to say how many barrels are in actual use. The life of a barrel is put down at one year by the trade, but this is far from true. A majority of barrels are used many times. They begin as sugar or flour barrels, and are then sold to the farmer for shipping his produce to the market. It may be that they are returned to him several times, carrying potatoes to the market on the first trip, and tobacco or lettuce on the next, each cargo being lighter in weight than the previous one, owing to the weakened condition of the barrel. Finally the barrel may serve out its life work as a refuse receptacle, and in the end can be used for fuel. Thus, it may be said that a barrel fills as useful a career as almost any other manufactured article, and its life is much longer than a season.

The demand for barrels is steadily growing, because modern machinery has made it possible to make them for the trade cheaper than almost any other form of durable package. That it is the most convenient form of package has long been acknowledged. The timber used in tight barrels has to be selected with care, as it must not only be water tight, but barrels for the oil, whiskey, and paint trades in addition must be capable of resisting high internal pressure.

Vibrations of Machines.

In making some alterations at our factory, I suggested that a fret saw be moved upstairs so as to get needed room on the ground floor, says a correspondent of the Woodworkers' Review. This suggestion was laughed at, and I was asked if I wanted to have the whole mill come down. Now, for the life of me, I can't see the point, so I write to you to find out if it is such a really disastrous thing to place a fret saw upstairs.

The reply given follows:

The subject is one of vibration; machines that cause a large amount of vibration are unsuitable to be placed on upper floors.

Machines that have a move and stop motion; that is, a reciprocating motion, cause a jar or vibration every time they stop; that is when the moving part has gone the limit of its travel and starts on its return stroke.

For this reason fret saws, gas engines, etc., should not be placed on upper floors, but should have a foundation on mother earth if possible. Machines with rotating motions—band saws, molders, sanders, electric motors, etc.—can be set on any floor and will not cause heavy vibrations unless some parts are out of balance.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

FOR SALE—30,000 FEET INCH BASSWOOD log run. Three-quarters of this will run white—10/16 long, run principally 6, 8 and up to 14 inch wide. Address Box 171, Woodstock, Ont. 15

WE HAVE FOR SALE A FEW CARS OF cedar posts and shingles, pine lath, clear face and better red pine and a good quantity of white pine and spruce lumber. JOHN HARRISON & SONS Co., Saw and Planing Mills, Owen Sound, Ont. 11

For Sale

500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. 11

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order. Write us. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near Cartier.) 11

FOR SALE

100,000 FT. 2" COMMON OAK, DRY. Piling space required. Will sell cheap. THE SCHULTZ BROS. COMPANY, Limited, Brantford, Ont. 17

FOR SALE

200 M. No. 1, Red Pine and Spruce Lath mixed
300 M. No. 3, " " " "
3 Cars 15' XX Cedar shingles.
A quantity of 4x5, 4x6, 4x8, 4x10, 6x6 and 8x8 Cedar.
JOHN D. McRAE, Eganville, Ont. 16

FOR SALE

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, ABOUT TWO million feet of Red & White Pine to be sawed to order, also one million and a half Red & White Pine last season's cut, shipping order. Address Box 52, Chapleau, Ont. 11

For Sale

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET OF Beech and Oak logs to be taken out during the coming fall and winter. Will be cut to order, in either logs or lumber, and delivered on boat at Thessalon, Ont. Reply to box 630 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

FOR SALE

10 cars Cedar Posts, 8 ft., 4 1/2" and up.
1 car " " " " 3 to 4 in.
3 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles Clear Whites.
12 cars No. 1 Spruce Lath 1 1/2 x 4 ft.
10 cars Pine Squares 6 x 6 to 10 x 10.
5 cars 1" B. Ash C and B.
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. 1

FOR SALE

WHITE ASH DRILL POLES, 18 FT LONG x 2 1/2" diameter. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont., Can. 1

For Sale

HEADING IN THE SQUARE, ANY SIZE cut to order Address Box 634 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20-9

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto. 11

Wanted

STOCKS OF PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, Basswood, etc., either cut or to be cut. Send us list and prices. Box 629 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 18

Wanted

50 M. FT. SOFT ELM 1" x 12" AND UP, 13 to 16 ft., sound knots allowed. 100,000 M. ft. 4 1/4, 5 1/4, 6 1/4 log-run M.C.O. Basswood. Apply Box 628, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

Wanted—in Carload Lots

ROUGH SAWED SPRUCE AND BASS-WOOD Squares or Pickets 1 1/4", 1 1/2" and 1 3/4" x 52" and up to 74". Address Box 1103, Ogdensburg, N. Y. for further information and specifications. 16

Basswood and Poplar Wanted

ADVERTISER WANTS SEVERAL CAR-loads of Basswood Plank. Also 500,000 lineal feet (all or any part of it) of Basswood or Poplar Poles or Rolls from 2' to 4 1/2" (or even 3") diameter and 4' to 16' feet long. Box 614 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 15

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

"NEW" AMERICAN BLOWER COMP-any's 4,000 ft. moist air dry kiln with 36 steel trucks. A. F. Fifield, 46 St. Paul street, St. Catharines, Ont. 16

FOR SALE

SAW SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS.

- 1 nearly new No. 2 Lane, R.H. three block sawmill.
- 2 Refitted R. H. three block sawmills complete.
- 1 nearly new L. H. three block carriage for No. 1 mill.
- 2 new upright swing shingle machines 40" saws.
- 1 new horizontal shingle machine 40" saw.
- 1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine, 38" saw.
- 1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine, 35" saw.
- 1 refitted Smallwood Automatic shingle machine.
- 1 refitted Severy Automatic shingle machine.
- 1 refitted shingle jointer, 42" wheel.
- 1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw.
- 2 new adjustable shingle packers.
- 1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter.
- 2 new No. 2 lath machines and bolters.
- 1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter.
- 2 nearly new self feed lath machines.
- 1 refitted wood frame lath bolter 20" saw.
- 1 new double edger, 2-16" saws.
- 2 nearly new edgers, 2-16" saws.
- 1 refitted gang edger, 3-18" saws.

SAWMILL BOILERS

- 1 48" x 20' Erie, semiportable fire box boiler.
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- 1 66" x 14' 7", 106-3" tubes horizontal tubular boiler.
- 1 60" x 17' 6", 54-3" tubes horizontal tubular boiler.
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- 1 52" x 11', 68-3" tubes horizontal tubular boiler.
- 1 50" x 13' 11", 52-3" tubes horizontal tubular boiler.
- 1 48 x 15' 6", 52-3" tubes horizontal tubular boiler.
- 1 46" x 13' 2", 52-3" tubes horizontal tubular boiler.
- 1 44" x 13' 2", 52-3" tubes horizontal tubular boiler.
- 1 44" x 10', 38-3" tubes horizontal tubular boiler.

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- 1 14" x 31" R. H. Wheelock automatic.
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- 1 15" x 20" R. H. throttling governor heavy duty.
- 1 14" x 20" rocking valve R. H. throttling governor.
- 1 13" x 20" rocking valve R. H. throttling governor.
- 1 12" x 16" slide valve L. H. throttling governor.
- 1 10 1/2" x 14" slide valve C. C. throttling governor.
- 1 10 1/2" x 16" slide valve R. H. throttling governor.
- 1 11" x 11" rocking valve C. C. throttling governor.
- 1 9" x 14" slide valve R. H. throttling governor.
- 1 9" x 12" slide valve L. H. throttling governor.

Our supply department carries a full stock of engineers' and millmen's supplies.

A copy of our supply catalogue or monthly stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

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WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED

HEADING TURNER AND JOINTER. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont. 11

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CLAPBOARD PLANER MUST BE IN GOOD order. Write giving price to DONALD FRASER & SONS Cabano, P.Q. 16

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

POSITION WANTED

AS BANDSAW FILER AND HAMMERER, eighteen years' experience, can furnish best of references in United States and Canada. Apply E.S. CHALUTZ, Portage de la Nation, Que. 11

POSITION WANTED

AS SAWYER—EITHER BAND OR CIR-cular. Long experience, A1 references. Western Canada preferred. Box 625 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

Wanted

POSITION WITH WESTERN CANADA firm by young man now employed as book-keeper with yellow pine manufacturing concern. Give full particulars concerning position and salary. Box 634 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 15

POSITION WANTED AS SALESMAN AND shipper by young man with experience in retail lumber business, is also a machinist and understands the manufacture of house finish. Can furnish references. Address Box 633, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 15

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PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

WANTED—POSITION WITH A LARGE concern who can afford to pay for executive ability. Have had two years' experience with steam log haulers on eight to fifteen mile haul and can take full charge of business or of any department. First class salary wanted and first class reference and service given. JOHN R. STEWART, Blackduck, Minn. 20

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Wanted

BANDSAW FILER FOR DOUBLE-CUT band, only first class man wanted. Address Box 631 CANADA LUMBERMAN 16

STENOGRAPHER: MALE—WITH EXPERI-ENCE in lumber office preferred—must be rapid, accurate and good at figures, L. C. Smith typewriter. Apply THE THESSALON LUMBER COMPANY, Nesterville, Ont. 15

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WANTED—A MAN TO PURCHASE A working interest in active saw-mill and shingle-mill concern, including timber limits, at Vancouver, B.C. This is a rare opening for the right man. Eight to ten thousand dollars required. Investigate this. Address Box 10, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Vancouver Office. 15

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STEAM SAWMILL ON MAGNETEWEAN River 20 M. capacity. In good condition, Splendid shipping and piling facilities. Large amount of timber in vicinity. Pleasant place to live. Very profitable business assured. Deposit of brick clay on property, which might in connection be profitably worked. Chance of a lifetime for small investor. Apply Box 621, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 15

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MISCELLANEOUS

To Hardwood Manufacturers

A CANADIAN FIRM, HAVING EXTENSIVE hardwood limits, wishes to make trade connection with English or Canadian manufacturers, handling hardwood and using broom handles, dowels and stock of such kind. Address Box 622, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 15

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FOR SALE IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC valuable Pine, Spruce and Pulpwood Limits, very large; also smaller areas. Well located. Desirable investment. Correspondence solicited. Address—

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RED CEDAR AND DOUGLAS FIR STUMPAGE
280,000,000 FEET FIRST CLASS RED Cedar and Douglas Fir stumpage suitable for single proposition, but will sell in three parcels. Easily logged to splendid tide-water harbor. Towage to Vancouver 50 cents per M. Exceptional safety as regards fire. Easily reached for examination from Vancouver. You deal with owners direct. For particulars, maps and prices address JUDSON F. CLARK, 1164 Pacific Street, Vancouver, B.C. 15

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS, SAW MILL,

Plant, Supplies, Mining Lots, Logs, &c.

— OF —

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Russell House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 13th day of September, A.D. 1908, at 2.30 o'clock p.m. by THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, the following Timber Limits, Real Estates, Saw Mill, Mining Lots, Plants, Supplies and Logs in transit, namely:—

Parcel Number 1. "Coulange Limits," comprising 156 square miles of Timber Limits on the Coulange River in the Province of Quebec, covered by Licenses Numbers 149, 150, 151 and 152 of Season 1873-74 and known as Berths W, X, Y and Z, together with certain Limit Plant, Supplies and Live Stock to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 2. "Hibou Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 20 square miles of Timber Limit on Hibou and Ignace Creeks covered by part of License No. 550 of Season 1873-74, together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 3. "Wakfield Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 8 square miles of Timber Limit in the Township of Wakfield covered by License No. 58 of Season 1873-74.

Parcel Number 4. Several Freehold Timber Lots in the Township of Wakfield.

Parcel Number 5. "Black and Dumoine Rivers Limit," comprising 26 1/2 square miles of Timber Limit on the Black and Dumoine Rivers covered by part of Licenses Number 362 and 366 of Season 1873-74 together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies therewith.

Parcel Number 6. Real Estate, Saw Mill, Lumber Yard and Wharf at East Templeton. This parcel consists of about 208 acres more or less of Freehold and 5 acres of Leasehold land at East Templeton, P.Q. (about 8 miles below Ottawa on the Ottawa River), together with a fully equipped Saw Mill and Machinery erected thereon having a capacity of 150,000 feet per day, with Lumber yard, Wharf, Railway siding, Cars and other plant and machinery therewith.

Parcel Number 7. Mining Lots. This parcel consists of several mining lots and mining rights in the Townships of Wakefield, Buckingham, Portland East, Portland West and Derry.

Parcel Number 8. A large quantity of logs, timber, telegraph poles and ties now lying in and about the Ottawa, Coulange and Gatineau Rivers at and in transit to the above mentioned Saw Mill.

The first seven parcels above mentioned will first be offered for sale en bloc, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors. If the reserved bid is not reached, then each parcel will be immediately offered for sale, a separately, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors.

Full particulars and complete descriptions of the respective parcels and the terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale and may be seen on application to the Vendors at East Templeton, P.Q., or to their Solicitors, Messrs. Gormully, Orde & Powell, No. 33 Sparks Street, Ottawa

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, Vendors

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1908, 17

FOR SALE—7 MILLION FEET OF STAND-
ing timber; more can be bought; good mill
site on railroad. Address Box 635 CANADA LUM-
BERMAN, Toronto.

Tenders on Timber Lands.

SEALED TENDERS RECEIVED UP TO
September 1st on large tract of British Col-
umbia Virgin timber; estimate guaranteed. Maps
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British Columbia Timber

EIGHT SQUARE MILES OF A1 TIMBER.
held under 21 year licence, is offered for sale;
is located on good stream and will cut about 20,000
feet per acre. For particulars address Box No. 833
Nelson, B.C.

For Sale

Timber Limit and Band Saw Mill

THE MILL IS MODERN CONSTRUCTION,
with ample power; one sing e, one double
cutting bandsaw and all subsidiary machinery;
situate at Gravenhurst, Ontario.

Limits about 85 square miles tributary by water
to Gravenhurst, situate in the Townships of Finlay-
son, McClintock, Livingstone and Franklin. Ad-
dress, THE RATHBUN LUMBER COMPANY, Deser-
onto, Ont.

U. S. Car-Stake Finding.

"For many years railroads have required that shippers of lumber on open cars shall stake and secure loads for safe carriage. Rates of freight have been made with reference to such requirement, which grew out of the custom of conducting lumber business and antedated by many years the passage of the act to regulate commerce. It appears that the custom is economical, and that no injustice to shippers has resulted; held, that upon all the facts and circumstances disclosed by the investigation the regulations of defendants which require shippers of lumber on open cars to stake and secure loads for safe carriage are not unjust or unreasonable. It is ordered, that the complaints in these proceedings be, and they are hereby, dismissed."

This is the gist of the finding of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission on the car staking question. The American Lumberman, referring to the decision, says: Out of the bitterly fought three years' litigation over the question of who in the United States shall furnish stakes for open cars loaded with lumber, the complainants emerge with a partial victory. Instead of securing all that was asked, they are allowed 500 pounds to cover the weight of the material they use in finishing the cars furnished by the railroad companies. The arguments of the complainants were sufficiently strong to give rise to a dissenting opinion written by Commissioner Clark, and concurred in by Commissioner Harlan.

Briefly the petition of the lumbermen is denied on the ground that it has been customary for shippers of commodities in car-load lots to load their goods and in the lumber business for shippers to supply stakes and whatever other appliances were necessary to safeguard the lumber loaded on open cars.

Chairman Knapp, who wrote the opinion, states that it would

be impossible to establish a rule whereby shippers should be compensated for the cost of the stakes, as an attempt to do so would not confer benefits of uniform value upon complainants. In some cases he said the testimony showed cost to not be in excess of 25 cents a car and in others as much as \$7.

Furthermore, Chairman Knapp held that lumber rates are based on the custom of shippers furnishing the stakes. He does not explain why the rates on lumber shipped in open cars and lumber shipped in box cars are the same, if the present rates are predicated upon this fact. He said further that lower rates or an allowance for staking made those who ship on open cars might be a discrimination against those who ship in box cars, and thought advances in lumber rates possible were complainants' prayer granted.

In the opinion of the commission no similarity exists between the custom of making an allowance to shippers who furnish grain doors and those who furnish stakes for flat and gondola cars loaded with lumber. It is held that lumber and grain do not compete and the fact that doors are furnished to grain shippers is held not sufficient to establish undue discrimination.

The allowance of 500 pounds, which the commission holds to be approximately the weight of the material used in equipping cars, was made January 1, 1905, and printed in Official Classification No. 26.

By this allowance lumbermen stand to save between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000 annually. The allowance is for 500 pounds and the rates upon which this allowance is made range from 4 to 80 cents a hundred pounds, making the freight charges on the equipment 20 cents to \$4. The commission holds that about 40 per cent. of the 6,000,000 cars of lumber shipped is loaded on open cars, hence the saving to lumbermen on the lowest possible basis would be in excess of \$2,000,000.

Whether or not steps will be taken to enforce the statutory provision requiring the railroads to furnish cars suitable for the use to which shippers desire to put them can not be said at this time. No provision is made for an appeal by complainants in suits brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission. In this instance, however, the matter could be taken into court as it has been held that the stakes used on a car are as much a part of the car as are the sides, ends and roofs of box cars.

The lumbermen of the country, whether parties to this litigation or not, are much better off now than they were before complaint was brought, in that they are not required to pay or to allow freight on the weight of the ma-

terial they furnish to complete the cars supplied them by the railroad companies.

Pulp Grants Threatened.

A Vancouver despatch says: Notices have been sent out to the different companies holding pulp concessions in the province that unless a certain amount of work is done within a specified time, a few months, the grants will be cancelled. When the Government offered inducements to companies to manufacture pulp in the province a number applied for and secured extensive limits, the principal of which were located at Quatsino, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, at Bella Coola and Swanson Bay, both on the mainland. The Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp Company at Swanson Bay is the only one doing extensive work. About \$300,000 has been spent, and \$200,000 more will be by February next, when it is expected the pulp plant will be in operation. It will be the first of its kind on the Northern Pacific.

Hardwood Officers.

At a recent meeting of the Hardwood Lumber Exchange of Buffalo, President Frank A. Beyer announced the following committees for the ensuing year: Advertising and Press Committee—Maurice M. Wall, chairman; Hugh McLean, I. N. Stewart. Transportation Committee—Frank W. Vetter, chairman; J. B. Wall, Angus McLean. Terms and Discount Committee—A. W. Kreinheder, chairman; Maurice M. Wall, A. Miller. Insurance Committee—Robert D. McLean, chairman; Robert F. Kreinheder, A. E. Davenport. Arbitration Committee—I. N. Stewart, chairman; A. J. Elias, J. Newton Scatcherd. Entertainment Committee—O. E. Yeager, chairman; Hugh Stewart, F. W. Vetter. Membership Committee—R. H. M. Hopkins, chairman; G. Elias, T. H. Wall.

The Pulpwood Situation.

Referring to the Canadian situation regarding the export of pulpwood, a United States ex-

change says: This is the way it now stands: Ontario wants an export duty on pulpwood; Quebec opposes it. Quebec has thus far the balance of power in Canadian politics. Sir Wilfrid Laurier depends upon Quebec for return to power. He does not depend upon Ontario, for Ontario is now very much against him and sends the majority of its representatives to oppose him. There will therefore be no export duty on pulpwood for some time, or until Quebec says that the Government of Canada should impose this duty. Meanwhile the feeling of the Dominion as a whole is in favor of an immediate export duty being placed on pulpwood going to the United States markets.

Cleveland kills 7,000 Poplar Trees.

War on the poplar tree at Cleveland, Ohio, has thus far resulted in the extermination of 7,000 of the trees at the hands of the employees in the city forester's department. Before the year is over many more thousands will have been removed from the city streets. City Forester Boddy is convinced that the poplars have been breeding places for insect pests and that the spread of the oyster-shell bark louse is due to the fact that these trees abound on many city streets. About 3,500 of the trees removed by the department have been replaced by other trees, and next spring Boddy hopes to be able to fill all of the other places that have been left barren by the uprooting of poplars.

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HAMILTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Royalty in a Lumber Camp.

The present visit of the Prince of Wales to Quebec, recalls their former visit to Canada in 1901, when one of their most notable visits was paid to a typical lumber camp erected for their reception on the bank of the Ottawa river. The lumber camp has been an object of interest to many people from the cities and to visitors from abroad who see a tinge of romance in the men and their work and are thrilled by their bravado and carelessness. Undoubtedly the most picturesque pilgrimage into a lumber camp ever witnessed was that referred to. The party included not only the visitors from England, but Lord and Lady Minto and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the time when Lord Minto was governor general of Canada.

The first and most thrilling experience of the visitors was a ride down the river under circumstances quite unusual to them. The party boarded six rafts, each manned by half a dozen river men with red shirts and blue jeans, and from the one assigned to the royal party floated the royal standard. These rafts were sent through the slides, dropping forty-four feet in a quarter of a mile. The bridges and route were crowded with people who cheered the royal couple as they floated by. Below the slide a great congregation on river craft gave them greeting when they emerged. After the cribs had been collected the distinguished visitors were taken off in birch bark canoes and carried to Rockcliffe Point, where the river drivers engaged in log rolling contests and other sports of the river.

At the club house of the Ottawa Canoe Club there was a race among seven war canoes, each manned by a crew of fifteen men. The course was one-half mile and the race was won by the Grand Trunk canoe.

The visitors were next transferred to a model lumber camp in the forest, where they were greeted by two score woods workers clad in scarlet shirts and armed with poles and peaveys. At the camp a regulation lumber camp dinner was served of pork and beans, pie and other delicacies. The food was served on tin plates and the royal party partook quite freely, much to the delight of the cook, who said:

"And why not? Dey was good, I tell you dey was. Le due, he do not want to taste ze sea pie, but ze duchess, she shamed for him, I tink, and she make him take some from her pan. She French, ze duchess; she spik beautiful."

After dinner the woodsmen entertained the visitors with an exhibition of their work in the forest; several trees were felled, cut into log lengths and skidded. This was followed by a stag dance to the accompaniment of a fiddle. As a final feature the lumbermen grouped themselves together and sang the familiar French-Canadian ditty "Alouette."

In thanking his hosts the Duke said that "in their trip around the world they had encountered nothing more entertaining." William Whistle, foreman for the W. C. Edwards Company, responded in patois for the lumberjacks and river drivers. His speech was as follows:

Oh, I can not spik vat I vant in English but I will do de best as I can. I commence on de shantee for M'sieu Edward many year ago, and in tam I had charge of de shanteen and I make some monee. He gave me pretty fair wages, but I say to myself I will tak up bisness myself, and I am going to make some big monee, too. Well, M'sieu Edward he no object, and in tree year I make big bisness, I make \$17,000 debt (great laughter), and I lose all dat I hav. I commence to look pretty sharp, less I lose my home (laughter), den I met M'sieu Edward. But der was dat \$17,000 debt, and M'sieu Edward, he say to me, "Well, William, when you are in debt you have to pay." Well, dat bother me vare mouch, and I did not know what to do, so I went to de church to de mass, and I prayed the good Lor', and I say to him, "God Almighty, I can not pay dat debt; I want you to forgive me dat debt. I will give it to you." (Roars of laughter.)

It is many, many years since I first work in de shantee for M'sieu Edward. He give me good wage, and I am honorable enough to mak shantee today for de king and de queen.

This brought to an end this royal invasion of the woods, an event long remembered by the woodsmen who participated in it and which probably lingered also in the memory of the then Duke and Duchess.

The Fare in a Montana Camp.

The stocks of a Montana lumber camp commissary might appear somewhat meager to a discriminating urban buyer, but the lumberjack has reduced his requirements to a standard basis, says the American Lumberman. First, of course, is chuck—but the logging company is

called upon to provide a boarding house and spread a substantial table.

Provisioning an army of woods workers in the west is conducted in much the same fashion as provisioning an army in the field. First comes the main store at the mill, which in many cases will compare more favorably with the general merchandise establishment in towns of similar size in other portions of the country. Frequently there is established at the central logging headquarters a commissary modeled somewhat after that of the mill plant but carrying smaller stock.

The third means of apportioning out provisions and supplies is called the "wanigan," which is the name given the small store or small stock carried in each logging camp.

Jack has a standard tobacco and a standard snuff and is content to take chances on the rest of the goods he buys. Stocks out in the logging camp include such ever present necessities as smoking and chewing tobacco and Copenhagen snuff. Next in importance comes clothing; underwear, wool shirts, overalls and turkey red bandana handkerchiefs being carried. When cold weather comes on men buy heavy woolens, Mackinaw suits, rubbers, gloves and loggers' shoes, made especially for them. Of rival importance—strange as it may seem—are sweets—candies, nuts, oranges and apples.

Jack is not a particular customer and his ideas of what he needs are not hard to understand or satisfy. A live camp clerk can select a stock and if he knows his business can supply everything that is wanted without making a heavy investment.

Camps in Montana employ from fifty to one hundred men. One company of course may operate a half-dozen or more camps at one time, each with its wanigan. The logging camps ordinarily are at points remote from the railroads and goods are hauled in by sled or wagon, and in some cases as far as forty to fifty miles. Where it is not possible to receive supplies each week it is necessary to carry larger stocks. At the camp headquarters as much as \$5,000 worth of goods may be carried, while in the logging camp proper the investment ranges from \$400 to \$800. This merchandise is turned over at an average of once every two months.

In addition to the stock goods the commissary clerk acts as agent and buys clothing and all manner of specialties for the men. It is his business to buy hay and grain for the animals, supplies for the blacksmith shop and to look after all tools used by the loggers. Usually it is possible to secure some vegetables and fresh meats from the hardy settlers who have penetrated the forests.

The clerk has a delightful and varied life; he may be called upon to sit up with a sick mule one night, to act as tailor's understudy the next and to sell candies and smoking tobacco during the interim. He does all his business on credit. Some of the men are very good customers, buying from \$10 to \$25 worth of goods a month; others purchase only for their most pressing needs.

Forestry.

The address on forest preservation, by Mr. G. C. Buchanan, of the Nelson University Club, which was given at the Lumberman's Convention held at Nelson recently, has caused wide and favorable comment. In this address the salient points of an argument for the reforestation and preservation of standing timber were brought out pointedly and entertainingly. In pointing to the destruction of the forests, he said that with the hewing down of the trees, the climate of a country practically changed.

There is no doubt that the earth parts with its warmth by radiation to an open sky, and receives immediate heat from the rays of the sun. It necessarily follows, that the climate becomes excessive, and the earth is alternately parched by the fervors of summer and seared by the rigors of winter. Bleak winds sweep unresisted over its surface, drift away the snow that sheltered it from frost and dry up its scanty moisture. The precipitation becomes as irregular as the temperature. The melting snows and vernal rains, no longer absorbed by a loose and bibulous vegetable mould, rush over the frozen surface, and pour down the valley seawards, instead of filling a retentive bed of absorbent earth and storing up a supply of moisture to feed perennial spring.

Bootpacks were coverings for the feet much favored by the early northern loggers. They were somewhat similar to the Esquimaux boots, made of rawhide and of ample dimensions. These "foot houses" were filled loosely with hay, and the foot, covered with several thicknesses of stocking, thrust into them. They were cumbersome but protected the feet from the frost.

CAMP SUPPLIES

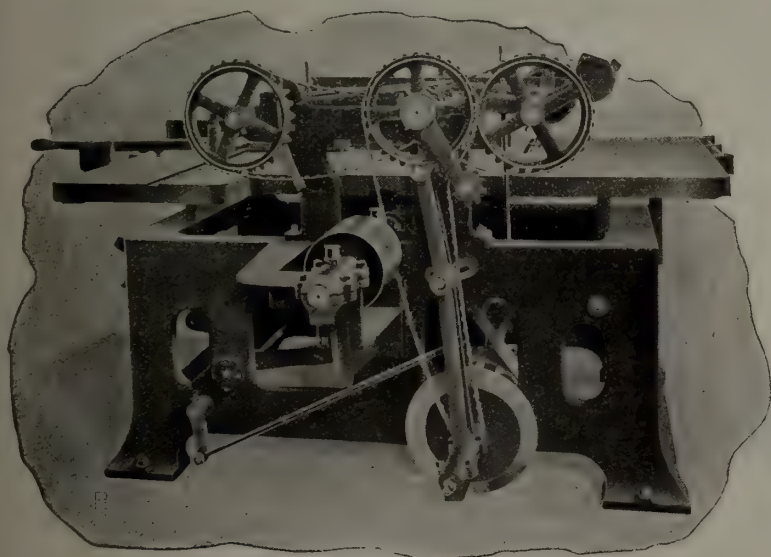
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Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Ottawa reports indicate a slight improvement in business, which it is hoped will mean a general improvement in the near future. Enquiries for lath are increasing and at times they are accompanied by orders to ship. This is partly the result of the scarcity of orders during the earlier part of the season when users restricted their demands until actual necessity for delivery arose. Prices for lath are still firm. J. R. Booth is thinking of closing his mill at night because of the congestion of his piling grounds. In fact a further curtailment of the year's cut is proposed by several manufacturers who believe that if the mills closed down on the 1st of September the industry would benefit thereby. This is only a proposal, however, and at present there is no sign of anything definite being done. Reports of serious forest fires along Lake Temiskaming and Montreal river have been received. Some 150 to 200 million feet of pine, spruce, and other woods are reported to have been destroyed, among the losers being J. R. Both, the Shepard & Morse Company and Gillies Bros.

Central Ontario points report very little change. The usual indications of the midsummer holiday time are again evident in that the market shows a slight tendency towards easiness. This, however, is nothing out of the ordinary. Whenever haying time approaches and the holiday season is in full swing, prices invariably have an easier tendency. During the last few weeks, however, there has been a little more encouragement than is usual at this time of year, though there is no actual increase in demand. An advance of fifteen cents is reported in B. C. shingles and another advance is expected. Hemlock is not very strong.

Eastern Canada.

There is still no indication of improvement in the lumber trade in Eastern Canada. What changes have taken place during the last fortnight point rather the other way. Shingles have weakened in price in spite of the fact that none are being manufactured in St. John. It is a question now whether any shingles will be manufactured at all in the vicinity of St. John this season. The strike in the shingle mills remains unchanged. The days of logging operations will soon be at hand again and it looks as though the cut this year may be even smaller than last year.

Rock bottom seems to have been touched in connection with the English market for spruce deals, but there is still no indication of when to expect an improvement. Merchantable spruce deals containing 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, and 15 per cent. elevens and up will bring about \$12.25 at the steamer at St. John. Non-dutiable spruce deals for the American markets are very dull.

Western Canada.

There are indications that the long depression in the lumber business in central and western Canada is on its last legs. Take, for instance, the case of shingles, which have recently been going through the mill in more senses than one. These have touched rock bottom prices and are now commencing to climb up again. A recent advance of fifteen cents was made to \$1.75 as a base price, and it is probable that a further advance will be announced shortly. Reports from the prairie provinces show that stocks are very low. Farmers will soon have to go on with the repairs which they have delayed so

long and the retailers will then have to enlarge their stocks. There is a probability that with the great demand for cars to move the grain, lumber will find it difficult to obtain transportation. This being the case, it is not unreasonable to look for an advance of prices in the prairie provinces. The railroads, too, will doubtless have to enlarge their demand shortly. When these two factors enter the market there will be good times for the lumber business. There is also an indication that the lumber mills and the logging companies will soon see the wisdom of curtailing their output. If this is done the log market should be on a strong basis early next spring at the latest.

United States.

In the United States business transactions are reported to be increasing daily, in factory and yard stock. Retail stocks are low all over the country. New York business is confined largely to small car lot trade, though it is expected that business will broaden out in a few weeks. At North Tonawanda there has been a marked increase in receipts of lumber by vessel. In Buffalo a scarcity of the better grades of white pine is reported. Chicago reports show that Northern pine is in a stronger position than for many months and the demand is increasing steadily, especially for the better grades.

Great Britain.

Glasgow advices state that business during the last quarter has been of an unusually quiet character, the enquiry being most limited. The market shows little signs of revival in respect of demand, and the stocks, excepting teak and pine goods, have been largely augmented within the last month or two. As one evidence of the great depression in trade, Clyde shipbuilders have for the first six months of this year only launched 140,149 tons, as against 302,847 tons in the corresponding period of last year—being 162,698 tons behind this year. In other words, the tonnage is less than half what it was for the same time last year, and lower than that of any first half year since 1893, when it was 118,699 tons. Housebuilding remains in a very depressed condition, with no immediate prospects of betterment. Rolling stock manufacturers are now getting pretty well through their orders, and report a scarcity of enquiry for new work. The cabinet trade still remains in the same depressed condition. Stocks of Quebec yellow pine waney boardwood are light and demand limited. Quotations are 4s. to 5s. per cubic foot for first-class parcels according to specification. Quebec square yellow pine stocks are light, with very limited demand. Quebec red pine stocks are almost nil. Quebec elm stocks are light and largely of inferior lots. The demand is limited. Quebec oak stocks are moderate and sales difficult to make. The stock of birch logs and planks is more than ample, with a very limited enquiry. Quotations are from 1s 9d to 2s 2d for first class parcels of logs, and from 11d to 1s 5d per cubic foot for planks and boards, according to quality and specifications. The demand for first class parcels of yellow pine deals and sidings is slow, while the enquiry for the lower grades, say 3rds and 4ths, is moderate. The stocks of the better grades are low. Quebec red pine deals are scarce and the demand is moderate. Prices are well maintained. Quebec spruce deals are in fair demand. Lower port pine and spruce deals have not been imported heavily and the demand is fair. The stock of pitch pine is excessive. The demand is very limited.

The Barbados Legislature has passed a law giving Canada preferential treatment of 20 per cent. on a number of products including lumber, other than pitch pine.

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Our business is handling lumber (Hardwood and Softwood) of all kinds, lath and shingles, in car load lots.

We personally interview manufacturers of various kinds in Western Ontario who buy only car load lots our aim being to sell them WHAT they want WHEN they want it.

The market is wide and wants various.

Will you send us a list of what you want to dispose of no matter what it is and we will place it before the manufacturers most likely to use such as it is.

Our personal connection with these consumers may serve to effect a sale which otherwise might be missed.

Business may result to your profit.

There is some one wanting or soon will be wanting just what you have to sell and may not know where to get it.

At Present We Want

1", 5/4", 6/4", 2" Basswood, all grades.

1", 6/4", 2" Ash, all grades.

2" 1/4 sawn Hard Maple.

1" cull Birch, Maple, Beech, Ash, Soft Elm, Basswood.

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HAMILTON LIMITED

EDGINGS

Baxter & Bishop, lumber dealers, Marbelton, Que., have registered.

Simard & Mercure, lumber dealers, Montreal, Que., have registered.

J. H. Canuel, lumber dealer, Cedar Hill, Que., is reported to have assigned.

Senay Bros., lumber dealers and manufacturers, Roxton, Que., have registered.

George Brumwell's sawmill at Lindsay, Ont., was destroyed by fire at a loss of \$7,000.

The Northern Islands Pulpwoods Company have been granted a license to do business in the province of Ontario.

James White, lumber manufacturer, Carberry, Man., has been succeeded by the Carberry Wood & Iron Works.

In a recent blaze at Sombra, Ont., the sawmill of Becker & Company was entirely destroyed, occasioning a loss of \$6,000.

A large sawmill is planned for erection at Indian River, B. C., by E. J. Young, Madison, Wis., and F. N. Norton, Medford, Wis.

The season's cut of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, Kenora, Ont., is estimated at sixty million feet, or about twenty per cent. under last year.

R. H. Fulton, of Montreal, is reported to have been investigating the timber resources of Vancouver Island with a view to the establishment of a large turpentine plant.

The North Coats Dry Kiln Company, of Seattle, have secured the contract for a large new dry kilns to be installed at the Fraser River Sawmills, Limited, near New Westminster.

A. S. Brake, representing the Jos. Peace & Company, saw works of Sheffield, Eng., secured the order from the Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited, of Millside, B. C., for their entire equipment of solid tooth circular saws.

The sawmill plant of Devoy & Owens, near New Westminster, B. C., was recently destroyed. Very little insurance was carried on the plant. It had a capacity of about 10,000 feet per day, and was valued at about \$5,000.

Louis Denault, a married man with a family of six children, was instantly killed in Smith's sawmill at Callender recently. Denault was striking a log with an axe, which caught in a pulley overhead, whirled around the shafting and struck the man with great force.

A prominent Spokane capitalist, Richard Stark, has been in New Westminster, B.C., with a view of increasing his timber holdings in the province. He was formerly of Michigan, the famous lumber state, and is now prepared to extend his interests in British Columbia, should opportunity offer.

A year ago Michigan people bought a large area of timber at the northern end of Vancouver Island from the McLean brothers, of Vancouver, and recently a party of members of the syndicate was in the section on a trip of inspection. W. H. White and Thomas White, of Boyne, Mich., and W. W. Lufkin and W. O. King, of Chicago, were the visitors.

J. Gauthier and F. H. Reis, of St. Louis, have bought the Cowichan Lumber Company's mill. J. Gauthier, who is general manager of the new company, took a crew of men up recently to start operations, but when he arrived, he found that he could not take possession, as a labor lien had been filed against the mill for some time. J. Gauthier and F. H. Reis, therefore, could not take possession until the lien claims were settled. When this is effected the new company is ready to go ahead.

The delegation of lumbermen who visited the lumbermen's convention at Calgary recently to discuss matters of common interest, expressed themselves as much pleased with the information gained during the trip. They state that the lumber business is on the eve of great activity. The retail yards are almost depleted of stocks. Farmers have let repairs go by the board, and in the history of the Northwest crops have never looked better. Everything points to renewed prosperity for the industry.

At Victoria Harbor, Ont., on Dominion Day, a disastrous fire broke out in Turner's lumber yard, and, in spite of every effort to check the flames, all the contents of the yard, including between five and six million feet of lumber, were consumed. For a time it looked as if the mill would be burned also, but this was saved. Part of the lumber was owned by the Turner Lumber Company. The cut was valued at between \$125,000 and \$130,000 at the mill, and is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

A St. Louis despatch says that S. E. Weyerhouser, son of the multi-millionaire timber owner, Frederick Weyerhouser, has been chosen chairman of a permanent committee of a merger board of the yellow pine lumbermen of the United States. The merger consists of timber owners and manufacturers who are now arranging for the forming of a great holding corporation with a capital of at least \$300,000,000. Four or five of the large operators present will each have an interest between fifteen and twenty million dollars' worth of stock in the new enterprise.

The Independent Lumber Company of Regina, have through McPhillips, Tiffin & Larsen, filed notice of appeal against two successive judgments in favor of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company. The Regina Company still seek, in this, the enforcement of an alleged agreement by which it contends that the other company was to supply lumber to that value. But both the trial judge and the full Court upheld the contention of Mr. E. P. Davis, K.C., that the negotiations between the companies were never completed and so never amounted to an agreement or contract.

The lumber season at Ottawa is reported to have been generally speaking satisfactory. The export figures are not as large as they have been some years, but they constitute a good average, and will increase with the general revival in commerce and industry, that is already in sight, and anticipated from the recent encouraging developments in the steel and iron industries. When the lumber companies put their men in the woods last fall, there was small difficulty in securing labor, but as the season advanced, it became a matter of greater difficulty to get experienced men.

The lumber interests of Vancouver Island at Beaver Cove, B. C. Coast, in which Ald. Fader and Capt. Garland are interested, will have important developments this year. At present the logs are gotten out partly by rail and partly by water, but it has now been decided to construct an additional section of track so that operations may be independent of the rise and fall of the waters,

which last year happened at most inconvenient times. In connection with lumber interests may be mentioned the visit of A. H. Stracey, of London, Eng., who is extending his holding in British Columbia.

Hoo-Hoo lumbermen out west are holding a big concatenation at Saskatoon, Sask., on August 6th, the second day of the town fair. Representatives of the association numbering 500 or 600 will go there from Eastern Canada, British Columbia and the United States. This order of lumbermen is the largest in existence and the gathering will be the biggest in its history. The secretary in advance is C. Wentz. Application has been made through the manager of the fair for special rates for transportation. There will be a general meeting of lumbermen as well as a "round-up" of all the stray prairie kittens at Saskatoon on August 6th.

A despatch from St. John, N. B., which reached us recently, states that portions of New Brunswick are dry as tinder and that rain is greatly needed. Forest fires at this date were burning in several places. Within five miles of St. John there was a big fire, which started near Spruce Lake and covered several miles of territory. The section burned over is fortunately not very valuable timber land. Between La Tete and Back Bay, in Charlotte county, a fire swept through several miles of rich timber land. King's county has suffered, and Mr. O'Neill, who is lumbering back of Kent Junction along the northern Intercolonial, has word that one of his lumber camps, together with a quantity of lumber, has been destroyed by the forest fires.

The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company has been made the subject of criticism in some of the newspapers for allowing heavy logs to sink in the Ottawa river and remain an obstruction to boating and canoeing. Frequently logs becoming water-soaked at one end partially sink and the other end remains above the water or slightly below it. The manager of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company explains that it would require a special gang of men constantly at work to remove all logs that become stranded during the drive. He estimates that about 1 per cent. of the logs put in the river never reach their destination and that only a portion of these ever trouble craft. Logs that have become partly decayed sink when they are in the water a short time and it is only those which do not reach the bottom entirely that become a nuisance.

J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, has given bonds for \$20,000, in order to straighten out a serious tangle in the lumber business on Lake Temiskaming. Mr. H. A. Fraser was getting out pulpwood for J. R. Booth on Lake Temiskaming, and Gillies Bros. claimed Mr. Fraser owed them \$20,000 for tolls and trespassing. The tolls were for use of improvements the Gillies Bros. had made along the river, and the trespassing was for cutting spruce timber on their limits. Gillies Bros. therefore seized \$20,000 worth of pulpwood on Lake Temiskaming, which was to have been delivered by Mr. Fraser to Mr. Booth. In order that Mr. Booth's industry would not be hampered for lack of pulpwood on account of the seizure, Mr. Booth gave his bonds for \$20,000, pending the case being decided by the courts, and the logs were released.

A Tacoma, Wash., despatch says that C. W. Willette, of Tacoma, who is well known in saw mill circles, recently returned from Loughborough Inlet, British Columbia, 150 miles north of Vancouver on the mainland, where he surveyed and made plans for a mill that is to be built by the Davidson & Ward Lumber Company. The plant will have a capacity of about 50,000 feet a day and will saw fir and cedar. The fir lumber will be used locally largely at Prince Rupert, the new town that is springing up at the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the cedar will no doubt be exported to the Atlantic coast of the United States. The president of the company is J. M. Davidson, a mining man of Seattle and Nome, Alaska, and associated with him is Fred L. Ward, of Pontiac, Mich., of the well-known Ward family of lumbermen. The plant will be operated by water power.

The largest contract for lumber ever made in Mexico has been closed by the National Railways of Mexico with Campbell & Sauter of Durango. The material purchased involves an expenditure of \$1,500,000 by the railway company. All kinds of railroad timbers and lumber are involved in the contract, including cross-ties, telegraph poles, bridge timbers, car sills, sidings and various other forms of lumber that enter into railroad construction and car building. The delivery of this material is to begin immediately. Messrs. Campbell & Sauter own a great tract of virgin forest in the northern part of the State of Durango. It is stated that the lumber and other material will not be used to build new extensions of the merger system, but that it is needed for extensive repairs. There is considerable reconstruction work to be done on various parts of the system, and many of the ties and bridge timbers will be used for this purpose.

Among the recent concerns to secure charters are W. A. Moore Company, Limited, Meaford, Ont., incorporated as timber merchants and manufacturers in mantles and woodwork, capital \$40,000; incorporators, W. A. Moore, W. J. Johnston, L. H. Wood, William Cook, J. A. Sinclair, all of Meaford, Ont., and others. Willow River Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver, B. C., incorporated, capital \$250,000; incorporators, J. H. Spence, T. B. McQuesten, A. Singer, I. V. Williams, all of Toronto, and others. Rolland Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., incorporated, capital \$100,000; incorporators, Hon. J. D. Rolland, of Montreal, Leon and Stanislas Rolland, of St. Jerome, Que., and others. Monarch Lumber Company, Winnipeg, Man., incorporated, capital \$1,000,000; incorporators, W. D. Douglas, D. F. Piper and E. C. Warner, all of Minneapolis, Minn., Robert Stewart, Chicago, and W. H. McWilliams, Winnipeg.

Heavy losses were caused by fire last month in the province of Quebec. It is as yet impossible to find the extent of the damage, since the telegraph poles were burned down, and the wires in places melted by the heat, so that the fire-swept areas were practically isolated, the more so as railway communication was also cut off for some days. However, it is known that the village of Carmel, with about twenty-five houses, a big lumber mill and lumber yards, the Intercolonial station and a train of twenty big cars have been destroyed. The same fate has apparently overtaken the hamlet of Daveluyville, about 70 miles west of Levis, with twenty-six houses, the Intercolonial station and thirty-eight freight cars. The forest fires also spread to Manseau, a hamlet some miles this side of Carmel, and attacked many intervening stations and little villages, but owing to the extent of the fires, covering more than twenty square miles, information is hard to secure. Further forest fires have also broken out in the big timber limits in Lothiniere county owned by Mr. E. W. Tobin, M.P., and heavy damage will be caused there. Fifteen hundred cords of pulpwood were destroyed by fire in a couple of days in the district of St. Elie d'Oxford, Que. Lumber camps were deserted and hundreds of men labored day and night fighting the flames. The oldest operators say that they scarcely recall any other time when the fury of the flames was so violent.

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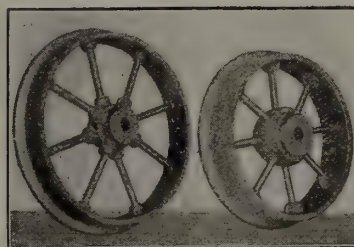
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Newfoundland a Factor in the Pulp Question.

At the recent convention of the Canadian Forestry Association a paper by Mr. H. I. Crowe, vice-president of the Colonial Forestry Association, was read. The paper dealt with the forest resources of Newfoundland and the pulpwood situation in Canada, as follows:

The value of the forests in Newfoundland consists principally in timber suitable for pulpwood, owing to the small and medium size growth of the spruce and fir.

Out of 42,000 square miles comprising the whole island, I should judge there is nearly one-third well wooded, about one-third lakes and rivers, and the balance barren and agricultural lands.

The timber portion of the island is probably as heavily covered with pulpwood as any country in the world. I have no accurate knowledge as to the number of cords this land will average, except the limits purchased by the Harmsworth Company and the Albert E. Reed Company, of London, England, consisting of 3,500 square miles, a careful examination of which shows an average of from fifteen to twenty cords per acre. I think this will be a fairly good criterion of what the balance of the timbered part of the island will average. The wood has been tested for paper making and found satisfactory.

There is also a pine belt running through the Exploits and Gander valleys containing the best grades of white pine now in the market. Shipments of white pine from Newfoundland to South America during the last four years have clearly demonstrated this fact.

In proportion to its size, perhaps the forests of Newfoundland have suffered more through fire than those of most countries. This has been due to the lack of appreciation of the value of the timber, and limited vested interests; but during recent years this has been corrected by effective legislation, and additional precaution taken by the present property owners.

In view of the rapid depletion of the forests of the United States, which is now becoming generally recognized, the American manufacturers of pulp and paper must eventually look to Canada and Newfoundland for the major portion of their supply of raw material. This, with the growing demand from Great Britain, which is due to the increasing value and limited supply of pulpwood in Scandinavia, makes it difficult to estimate the enormous future value of the forests of Canada and Newfoundland for pulp and paper making purposes, without taking into consideration the increasing value of lumber.

I fear the majority of our people, as well as our Governments, fail

to realize the importance of safeguarding the great resources we have in our forests. It is of vital importance that every precaution should be taken to prevent the destruction of our forests by fire and injudicious cutting; but I would also emphasize the importance of preventing inroads being made in our forests for the purpose of supplying raw material to the pulp and paper mills of the United States, thus depriving our own people of the full benefit of their rich heritage.

The Newfoundland Government has taken a step in advance of Canada in this respect, inasmuch as it prohibits entirely the exportation of pulpwood from the island.

This has resulted in the recent inauguration of two pulp and paper mills, that will be among the largest in the world, with the probability of others being established within a comparatively short period.

In my opinion Canada should not delay in enacting legislation, either by imposing an export duty on, or prohibiting the exportation of, pulpwood, that would, at least, make it necessary to manufacture into pulp the wood now being exported into the United States.

Pulp and paper mills in Wisconsin are paying to-day as high as from \$12 to \$15 per cord for Canadian wood. Nearly half of this cost is paid for transportation of material, over half of which consists of waste and water, which, of course, is valueless.

There is a strong sentiment in the United States now, backed by the President, for the prompt removal of the duty, for the purpose mainly of preserving what still remains in the United States forests. This will give an extra impetus to the manufacture of pulp in Canada, provided the exportation of pulpwood is prohibited.

The enormous supply of pulpwood in Canada offers inducement for investment of large capital, in the erection of not only pulp mills, but plants for the manufacture of paper on the largest scale. Canadian labor would then receive at least \$20 per cord of the additional cost in producing the finished article, or over three times the amount now received on the wood that is exported.

I understand that there are people in Quebec now interested in the shipment of pulpwood to the United States who fear an export duty would limit their market and reduce the value of their wood. I believe if Canada took advantage of her position and prohibited the exportation of pulpwood, a number of the United States pulp and paper manufacturers would immediately erect pulp mills in Quebec. This would give the producer a market practically at his door at an

(Continued on page 36)

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The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

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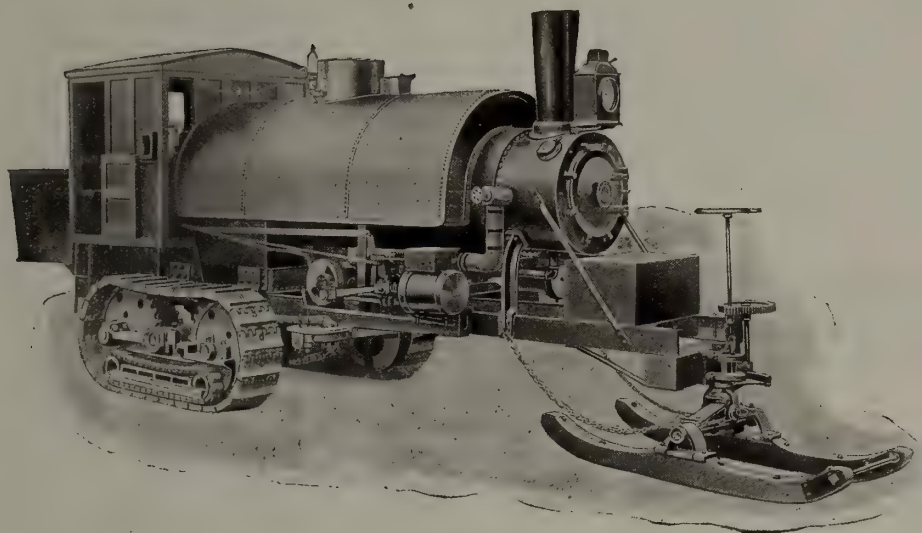
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It has been used extensively by large lumber operators in the United States for several years and always with the most gratifying results.

Where lumber operations are on a sufficiently large scale and where the haul is not less than four miles a great saving can be made over the use of horses with the Lombard Steam Log Hauler.

It is the application of steam to lumbering equalling in possibilities the application of electricity to street railroading.

We shall be pleased to send descriptive circular and full particulars to interested parties on request.

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Newfoundland a Factor in the Pulp Question.

(Continued from page 34.)

increased price, the natural consequence of increased business operated under favorable conditions.

I have recently put this question to some of the manufacturers of pulpwood in the United States, "What would your Government do if they were in Canada's position, or if the position of the two countries were reversed regarding the control of pulpwood?" They were frank enough to admit that their Government would not hesitate passing a law compelling the pulpwood to be manufactured in their own country.

Some of our people fear that if the Government interfered with the unrestricted shipment of pulpwood into the United States, the United States' Government would retaliate by placing an export duty on coal, or in some other way. I think this is a delusion, for the United States Government should appreciate the fact that Canada was perfectly justified in thus preventing a continuous drain upon her forest resources, without receiving some adequate return.

In the past, our neighbors to the south of us have always been highly favored in their transactions with the Mother Country, but I do not think they will have any the less respect for us, if we, in the future at least, see that Canada's interests are properly safeguarded.

As Canada and Newfoundland largely control the pulpwood in North America, and possess the economic conditions such as an abundance of cheap wood, large water powers and good shipping facilities, thereby enabling them to produce pulp and paper at the minimum cost; they should eventually be in a position to manufacture a large part of the pulp and paper consumed in the United States and Great Britain.

Some idea of the value of this trade can be conveyed by stating the fact that one publishing house in London uses three million five hundred thousand dollars (\$3,500,000) worth of news paper annually, in addition to an enormous quantity of high grade paper for magazines, etc.

In the United States the consumption of newspaper stock alone is 3,000 tons per day, representing in annual value over \$35,000,000.

The erection of pulp and paper plants in this country on a large scale would very much increase the home markets for our other manufacturing industries, as well as add to the development of our coal and steel enterprise.

The materials used in the construction and operation of these plants could at least to some extent be produced in Canada.

The Canadian farmer would also be largely benefited by an en-

larged market at home, for his horses, beef, provender, and other agricultural products.

In view of these facts, thus briefly outlined, why should any Canadian, who has the interests of his country at heart, oppose the legislation referred to, which would add so much to the prosperity of this country? Why should we stand by and allow ruthless inroads to be made upon our forests, for the purpose of furnishing raw material for the pulp and paper mills in the United States?

It appears to me that all Canadians should unite in urging the Federal Government to take prompt action in this vital question, so that Canada, with Newfoundland, will become the greatest pulp and paper producing country in the world.

A preliminary report of the consumption of pulpwood and the amount of pulp manufactured in the United States last year has been issued by the United States Census Bureau, from statistics collected by the Bureau in co-operation with the United States Forest Service.

Many of the figures bring out interesting facts which show the rapid growth of the paper-making and allied industries during the last decade. Nearly four million cords of wood (in exact numbers, 3,962,660 cords) were used in the United States in the manufacture of paper pulp last year, just twice as much as was used in 1899, the first year for which detailed figures were available. More than two and one-half million tons of pulp were produced. The pulp mills used 300,000 more cords of wood in 1907 than in the previous year.

The amount of spruce used was 68 per cent. of the total consumption of pulpwood, or 2,700,000 cords. The increased price of spruce has turned the attention of paper manufacturers to a number of other woods, hemlock ranking next, with 576,000 cords, or 14 per cent. of the total consumption. More than 9 per cent. was poplar, and the remainder consisted of relatively small amounts of pine, cottonwood, balsam, and other woods.

There was a marked increase last year in the importation of spruce, which has always been the most popular wood for pulp. For a number of years pulp manufacturers in the United States have been heavily importing spruce from Canada, since the available supply in the North, Central and New England States, where most of the pulp mills are located, is not equal to the demand. Figures show that the amount brought into the United States was more than two and one-half times as great in 1907 as in 1899. In 1907 the importations were larger than ever before, being 25 per cent. greater than in 1906. The spruce imports last year amounted to more than one-third of the consumption of spruce pulpwood. Only a slightly greater amount of domestic spruce was used than in 1906.

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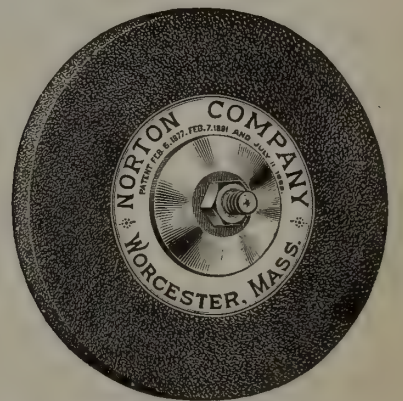
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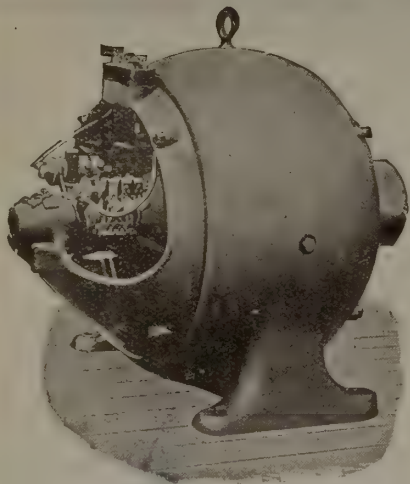
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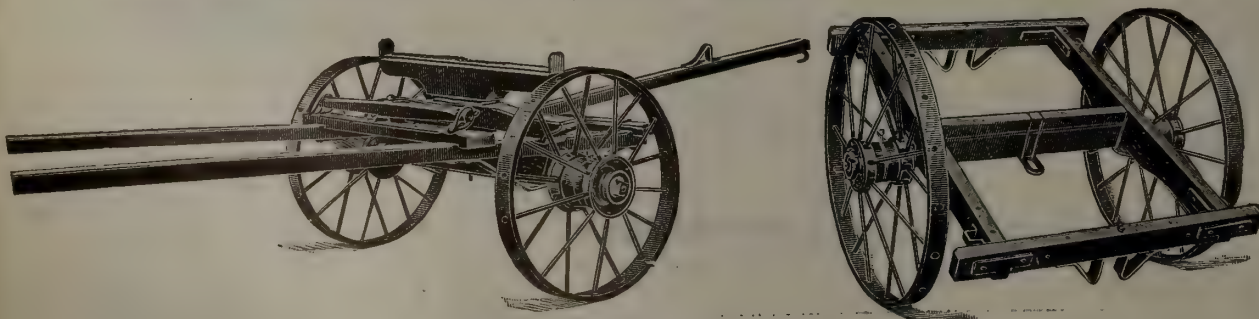
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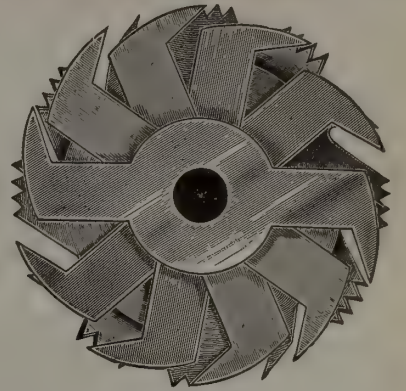
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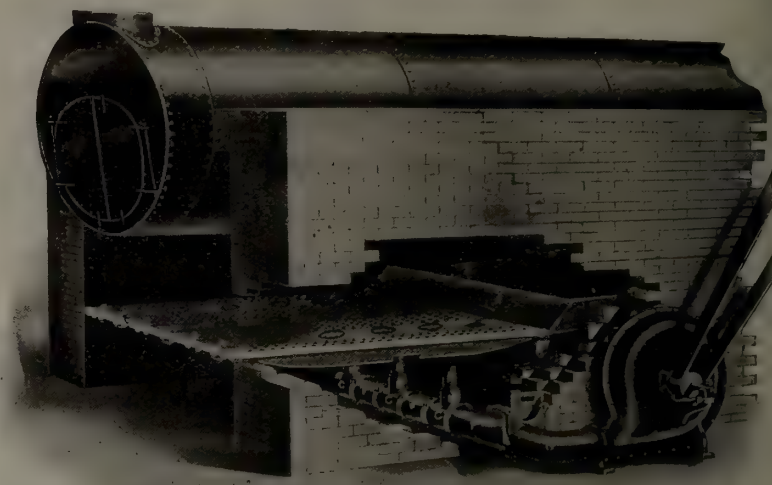
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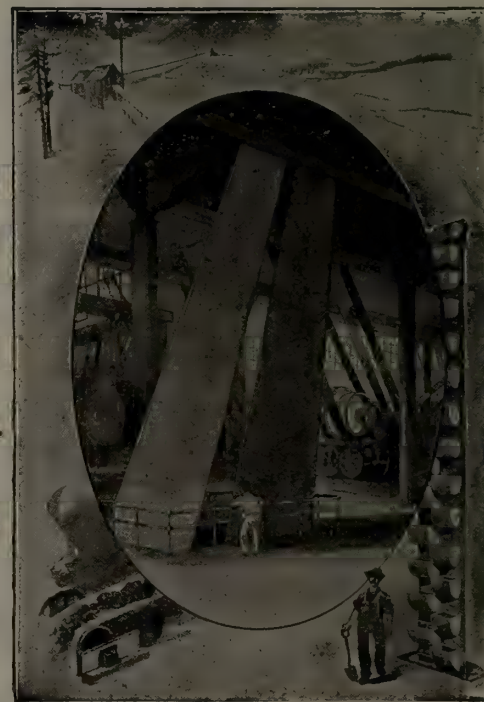
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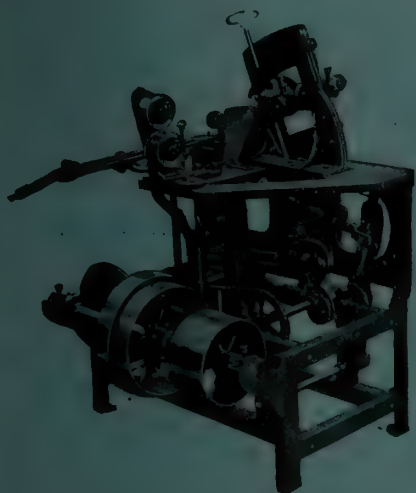
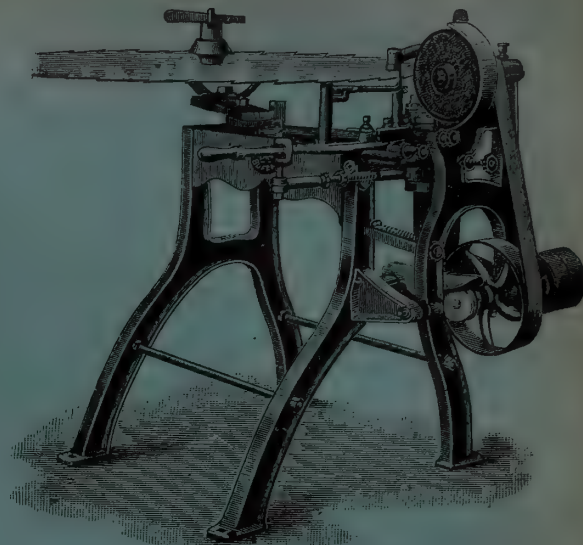
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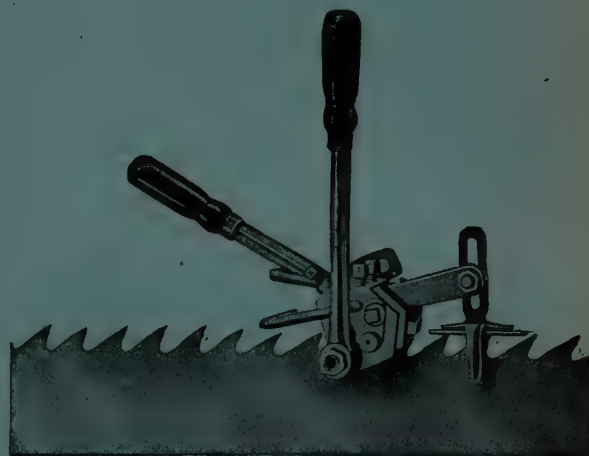
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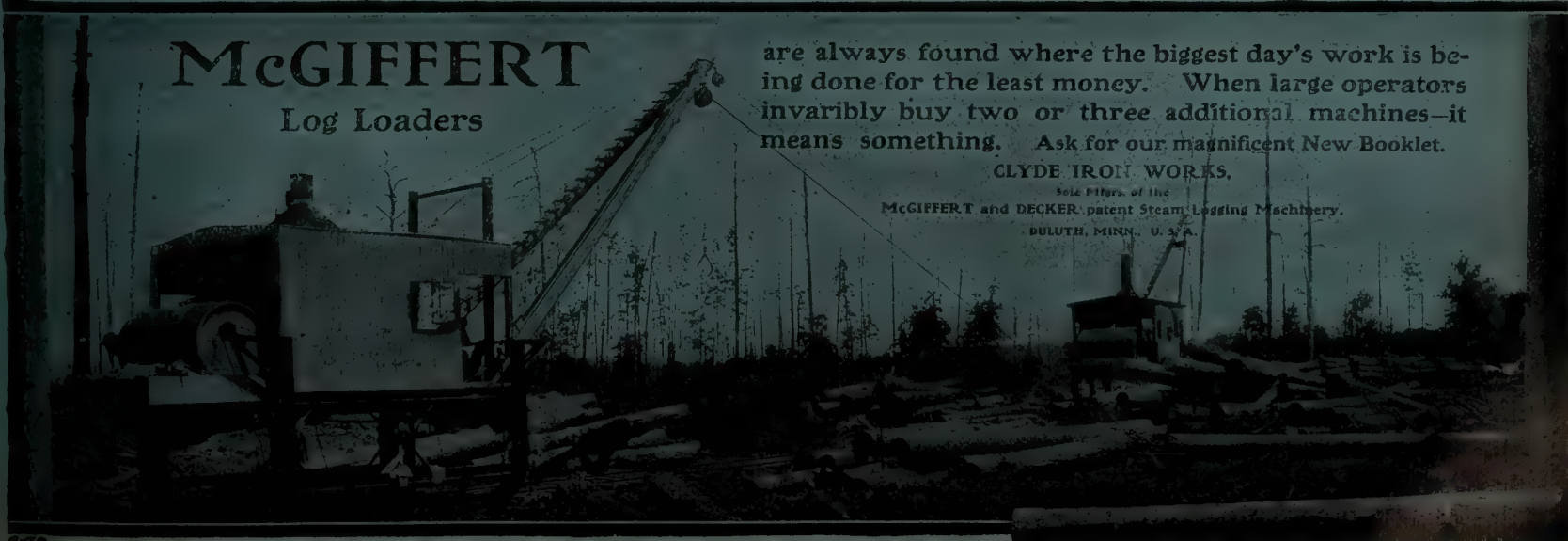
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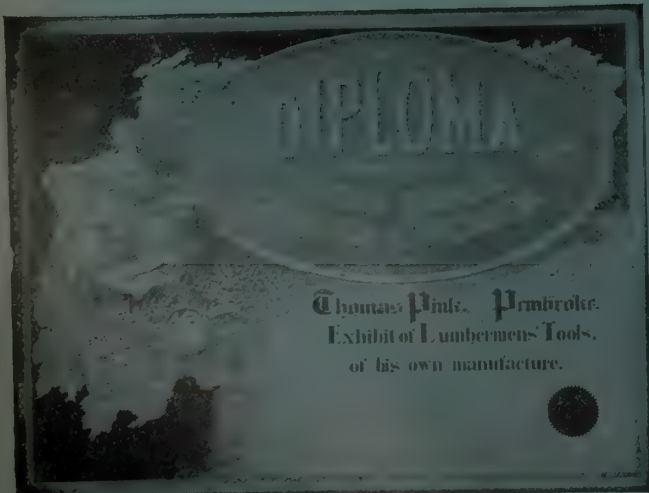
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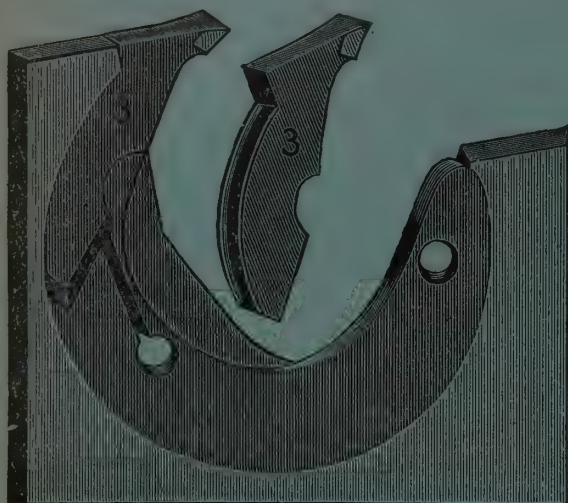
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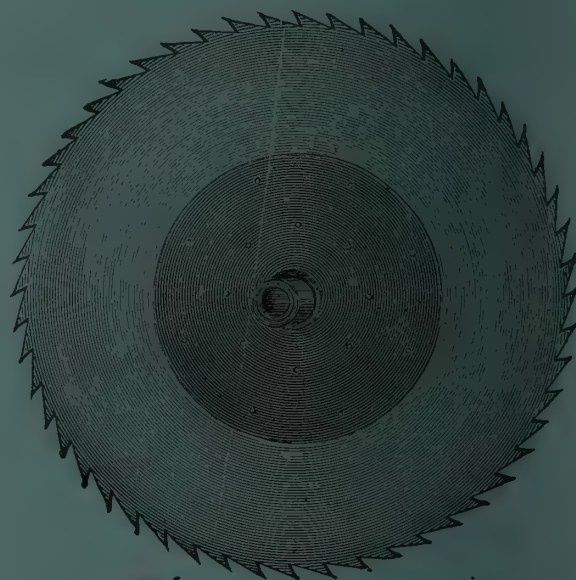
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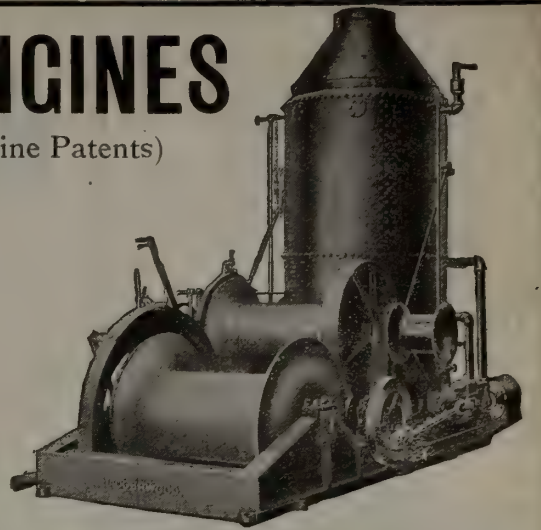
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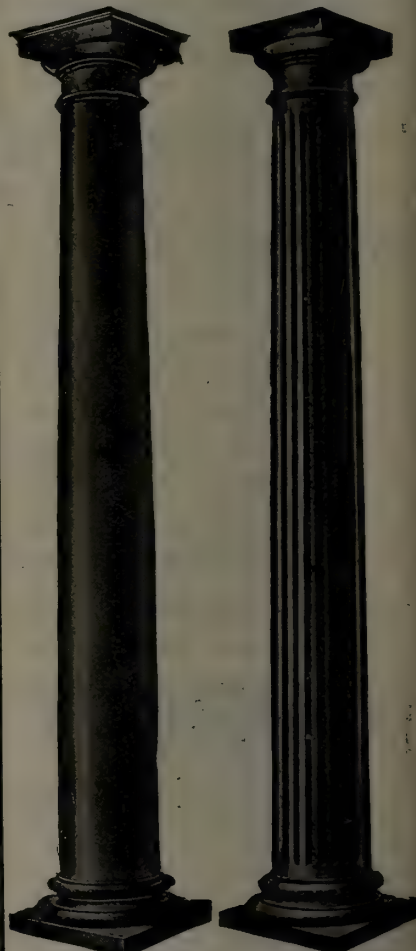
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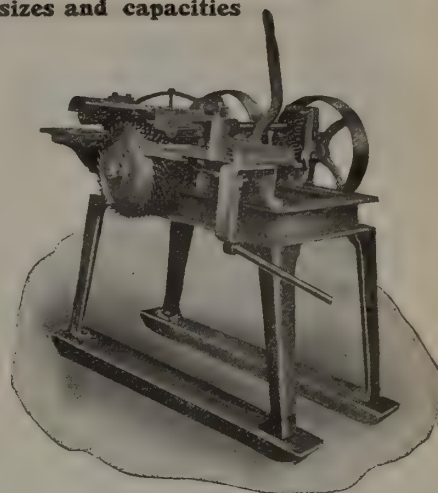
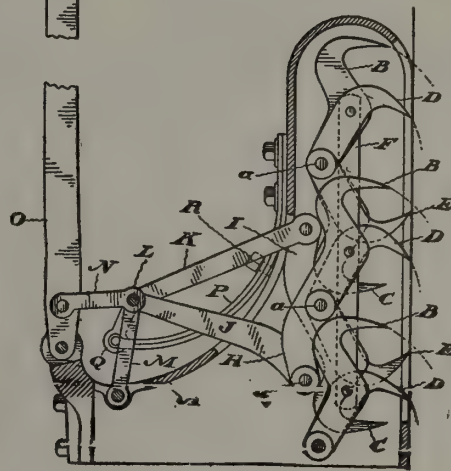


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Each mill dog contains ten dogs; six of the dogs have the down-forward motion and four of them the upward motion, so that the log or cant is dogged both on the top and bottom, preventing it from turning its position on the head-block. Even if the log were dogged, not touching the head-block, it would hold the log as well.



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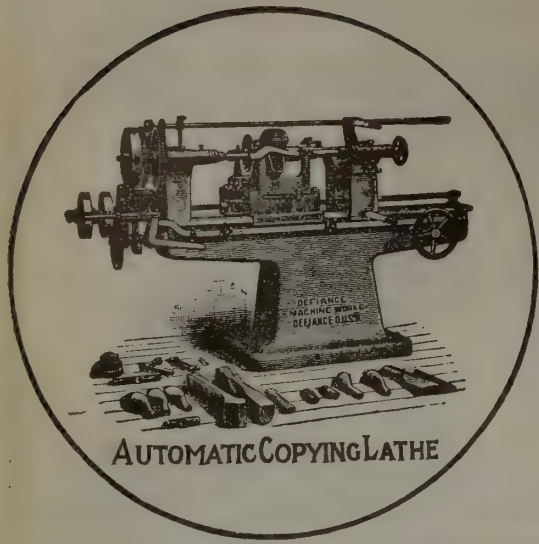
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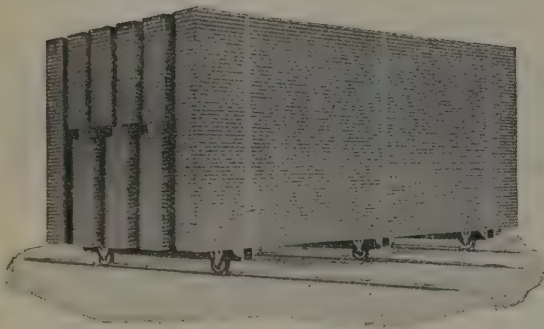
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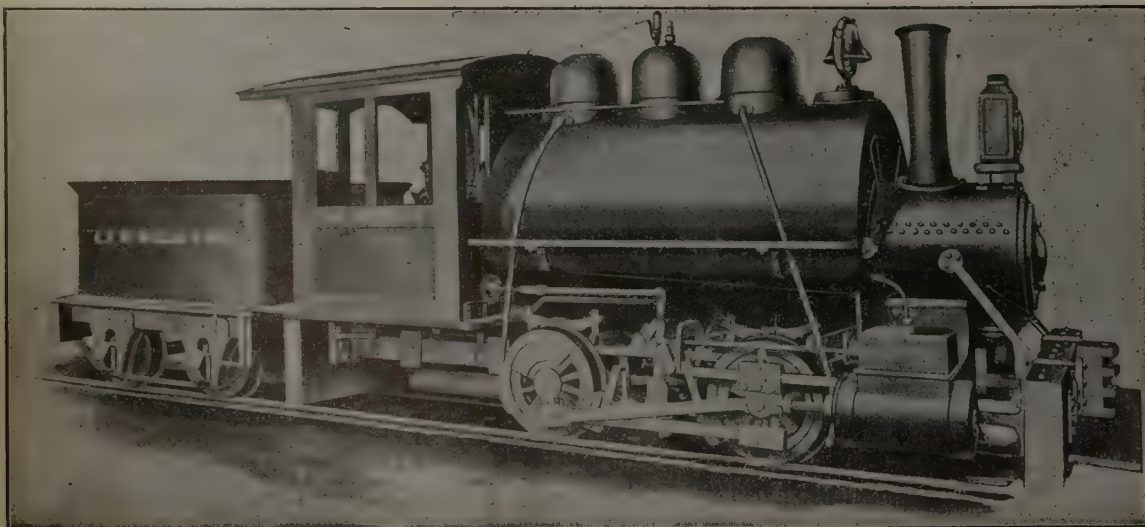


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Best on the Market

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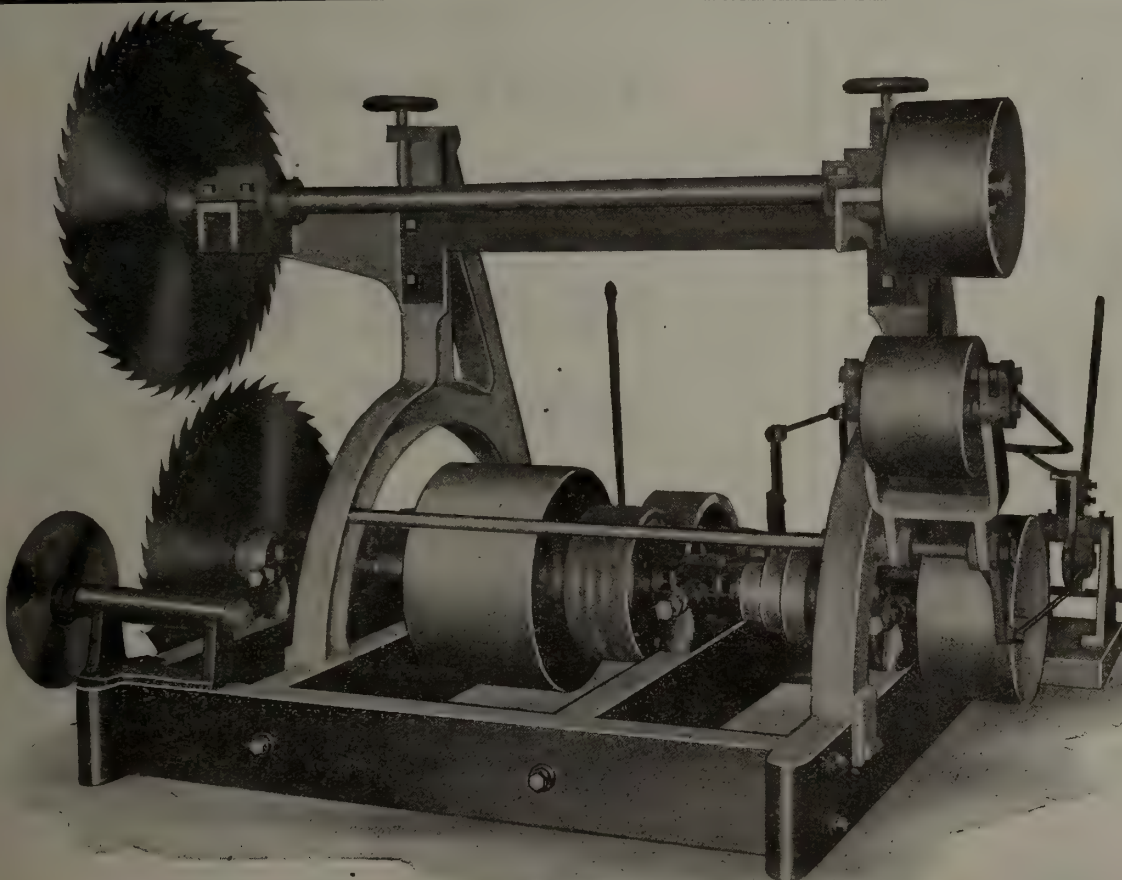
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Simonds Machine Knives
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Always

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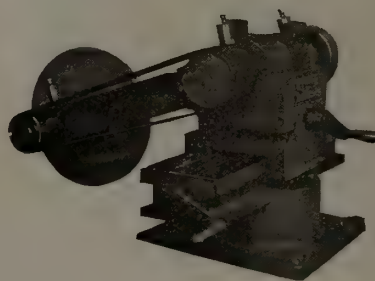
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Midland - Ontario

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

HUGH C. MACLEAN, Winnipeg, President

THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, Business Manager

JAMES FISHER, Toronto, Advertising Manager

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers. Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 28

Toronto, August 15, 1908

No. 16

The Fernie Fire.

The great fire in the southeastern section of British Columbia will be a serious blow to the lumber business of the district, as well as to the unfortunate sufferers who have lost their homes and their belongings. Fortunately the early reports which were extremely alarming as to the possible spread of the fire were exaggerated and the area, though great indeed, is not so extensive as at first feared.

It is reported that for several weeks fires had raged in the hills west of Fernie, British Columbia. Saturday morning they appeared over the summits, driven by a strong west wind, and swept down upon the mining and lumber town with its population of about 3,500. Thence they spread along the Elk River and up the slopes of the hills and mountains, following generally the valley of the river, which through that section is paralleled by the Crow's Nest line of the Canadian Pacific.

At present only about eight lumber concerns are in the affected territory. Of these the most important are the Elk Lumber Company, the Fernie Lumber Company, the North American Land & Lumber Company, the Wood-McNab Lumber Company, all of Fernie; the North Star Lumber Company, of Elko, and the Hosmer Lumber Company, of Hosmer. At Sparwood is located the Sparwood Lumber Company, Limited, a concern of small capital. Elko, so far as advices go, was not affected, but Fernie interests were all wiped out, except for some fireproof warehouses and stores. It is understood that the Hosmer and Sparwood concerns were also destroyed. Close by Fernie is Coal Creek which was burned. Altogether the fire extended a known distance of about 50 miles by from two to ten miles wide.

The Elk Lumber Company, of Fernie, is chiefly owned by F. B. Lynch and O. A. Robertson, of St. Paul, Minn., and S. H. Bowman, G. S. Piper, F. E. Kenaston, and E. C. Warner, of Minneapolis. Two of their five logging camps were destroyed. Their loss was estimated, so far as the plant was concerned, at between \$300,000 and \$400,000, well covered by insurance. The timber owned by the company lies well back from the Elk River and escaped with slight damage.

The loss at Hosmer is not so complete as at Fernie and Coal Creek, which were practically wiped out; but the Hosmer Lumber Company lost a large mill with 1,000,000 feet of lumber in pile. It is believed to have been burned with other property there.

It is not a creditable reflection upon the administration of the British Columbia forestry regulations that such a fire should have been allowed to gain headway, if it is true, as report says that it originated from a number of small fires which had been smouldering for weeks and had been neglected. Human life is a precious enough thing to demand more careful attention than this, and the lumber supply of the country is threatened by plenty of other destroyers, without permitting fire to ravage it. If this fire does nothing else it will probably have one beneficial result, in that it will awaken the people of British Columbia to a keener appreciation of the necessity for organized protection against fire.

What the Future Holds.

He who would venture to say just where we are in the lumber business in Canada to-day would be a rash individual or a genuine prophet. There is still all over the country the same dulness of trade and the same inability to foresee the needs of to-morrow. For a few months past the general idea has been that with good crops and a renewal of building activities the lumber business would be forced to improve. But is this really the case? Are there as many signs of improvement in the business to-day as most people expected there would be when the season had advanced this far? Here and there one hears of a little better demand, but it does nothing to advance prices. In fact, what advances are heard of are the result of local causes and do not apply generally.

There is no gainsaying the fact that there have been extremely dull times so far this season and that there is a possibility of more to come. But with dulness and all its accompaniments it is possible that the outcome will be better than it promises to those who are the least hopeful. The present time might easily have been one, not of dulness only, but of depression and almost of panic. There were many who expected that before August had appeared on the calendar, a period of almost unexampled depression would have been in existence. Instead of this we have been going through what is in reality simply a purging time. We have had leisure to look about without feeling the blow which was expected. It is now a general belief that before long the tide will have turned. When that time arrives every lumber concern in the country will be in a good position to do business. Stocks will be usually light in the retail yards. Manufacturers will have supplies large enough to meet the most active demand. Business ought to respond quickly once the impetus of confidence is felt. Confidence alone is lacking to-day. It will be supplied when the harvest has been gathered. In the meantime many industries will have to be content with marking time. All the money the country can spare will be needed for moving the crops and it is not likely that the banks will be lending much to advance lumber operations or any other business but harvesting. But once the money commences to reach the pockets of the farmers we may with reason count upon a decided change for the better.

Overweight Charges on Lumber.

It is hard to understand why railroads more than other corporations should be so frequently the cause of complaint from their customers. Perhaps it is an essential part of the make-up of most corporations, but why it should apply to a corporation more than to an ordinary business man is a question which has yet to be answered. Whatever the cause may be the result is patent. Everyone who has occasion to have himself or his property carried by a railroad, has at one time or another, and, in most cases, has many times, to register a complaint, and perhaps wait a great length of time before he can have it attended to. No matter how elementary the trouble nor how complicated, the cases are rare where they are attended to with anything like ordinary business alacrity.

Lumber manufacturers and dealers have had a long-standing trouble with the railroads in connection with overcharging on shipments, and the prospect is that they will continue to have trouble for many years to come. There is little reason why the railroads should not get down to a reasonable position in the matter and make things smooth and pleasant for all concerned. It goes against human nature to pay for more than one gets, but lumbermen have to do this all the time, and await the pleasure of the railroads for an adjustment of incorrect accounts. Here is what happens, in more cases than can be enumerated, in the office of every lumber dealer in the country. A shipment from a distant point is made which involves a transfer from one company's line to another at some intermediate point. The lumber goes into another car and perhaps into three different cars before it arrives at its destination. The consignee then receives a notice from the railroad that the lumber has arrived, that it weighs a certain amount, and that the charges are so much. During transit, however, the number of the original car has not been kept track of by the railroad and the consignee, although he may have his bill of lading, cannot trace the lumber in the new car back to its original car. He is therefore without any information upon which he can

depend for determining the weight of the lumber. He is obliged to accept the statement of the railroad and pay for whatever weight they require.

There would be nothing to complain about if the railroads were in the habit of being accurate in their statements of weight. This is unfortunately not the case. Instances without number can be cited where they have been on the wrong side, and it is never on the losing but always on the winning side that they are found. It is unbusinesslike that this should be the case, and it is unjust that the shippers should be unable to have it remedied. If the railroads would establish the custom of dealing with complaints quickly upon their merits there would be no objections. The reason why so many lumbermen and other shippers in general are complaining bitterly against them on this score is that they have to wait so long and to go through such devious by-paths before they obtain that to which in the first case they were entitled without any trouble.

It would be a comparatively simple matter for the railways to arrange with one another that when a transfer occurs the number of the car from which the lumber is taken should be noted and carried along in connection with the number of the new car to which it is transferred. If a consignee were notified that car number so and so, ex-car number so and so, had arrived, it would be no trouble for him to look up his bill of lading and see what was the actual weight.

The trouble referred to occurs most frequently on long shipments such as those from the coast which are handled by the G. N. R. and the G. T. R. Shipments by the C. P. R., as they come by one line only, cause no difficulty. There is scarcely any reasonable way to account for the action of the railroads in this matter. They must be well aware of their own interests in the matter, and are probably not acting without wide-open eyes. If so, their course is an unjust one. The only excuse that can be given for the individual cases of over-charging which occur with such frequency is that it is the result of inexperience on the part of the agents, who, having no record of the weight of a car, have to make a rough estimate of it. They are so tied down by inflexible rules and are so afraid of making a mistake that they take care to err, if anything, on the safe side. These cases, if taken individually to the Railway Commission, would be quickly and easily settled. But they are too small for such treatment. It is only in the aggregate that they constitute a grievance, and they happen so frequently as to have become well nigh intolerable and to be a source of a great deal of loss to the lumber interests of the country.

A Well-Satisfied Reader.

That the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is a welcome visitor to its subscribers is illustrated by frequent letters like one which recently reached us from N. J. Millett, St. Johns, Que. Mr. Millett, in renewing his subscription, writes thus:

"I take liberty and pleasure to say that your 'Canada Lumberman and Woodworker' is carrying valuable information and interesting facts for every man looking towards the lands of prosperity."

It is pleasant to have such appreciation from subscribers, and we can only add that we hope Mr. Millett and all who read the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" will always be found "looking towards the lands of prosperity."

The announcement was made recently by the C. P. R. industrial department that three new paper and pulp establishments are likely to be the outcome of negotiations now in progress with leading capitalists in the United States.

It is asserted by those authorities that not one industry, but several, are now in process of formation within a few miles of Montreal, but it is yet too early to give specific details as to the location and extent of the particular plants.

It is understood that Sir William Van Horne is interested in this special field and that the C. P. R. magnate will shortly have the control of other industries than those which have grown up at Grand Mere during the past few years. Sir William regards Canada as the greatest pulp and paper producing country in the world—exceeding by far Norway, which has the greatest output of paper-making spruce known in the world.

Canada Excels Britain.

It is noteworthy that the managers of the Franco-British Exhibition in London, England, advertise it as the greatest Exhibition ever held in Great Britain. It covers one hundred and forty acres and possesses forty acres of buildings. The Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto can exceed these statistics in every way, possessing two hundred acres of ground, fifty acres of buildings and \$1,500,000.00 worth of fire-proof structures. It is safe to say also that in the matter of attendance Toronto can beat great London, for returns show that the average attendance per day at the Franco-British Exhibition only reaches thirty odd thousand, while the attendance at Toronto Exhibition averages to the eleven days during its existence fifty-five thousand per day.

Fort Frances Mills Busy.

Mr. A. G. Seaman, who is interested in one of the Fort Frances, Ont., lumber mills, stated in a recent interview that the lumbering business had taken quite a turn for the better. During the past few weeks there has been but little business done in lumber, but of late there had been much greater activity. Every mail received from the west now was filled with orders for building material, and large shipments were being made to the western dealers. From the advices received by Mr. Seaman it seems to be the general opinion that the western country is assuming its wonted form of activity and that there will be a large amount of business from now on.

From the headquarters of the Pigeon River Lumber Co. the same materials to the Northwest has commenced. Orders are now flowing in and large shipments are being made. The company agents at Winnipeg and other western points are busy, and before long orders will be coming in more freely and large shipments will be made.

Fifty Years Married.

Mr. D. K. McLaren, of Montreal, whose picture is published herewith, and Mrs. McLaren celebrated the 53rd anniversary of their marriage on July 30th and both are enjoying the best of health. Mr. McLaren is president of D. K. McLaren, Limited, manufacturers of leather belting and mill supplies, and has been in the leather business for the past sixty years. He still takes an active part in the business. On account of the enormous expansion of his business, it was formed



Mr. D. K. McLaren, Montreal.

into a joint stock company in the early part of 1907. Mr. McLaren's sons, W. Fred McLaren and R. M. W. McLaren, who have been associated with him for the past twelve years, were appointed vice-president, and secretary and managing director of the company. "The Canada Lumberman & Woodworker" joins Mr. and Mrs. McLaren's many friends in wishing them many more years of happy wedded life.

Five mills contribute to the prosperity of the town of Abbotsford, B.C., and another is expected to be erected in the near future, says a B. C. despatch. To supply these there is an abundance of timber for years yet to come. The largest of the concerns is the Abbotsford mill, about a mile from the town on the Abbotsford Lake. The company, comprised of Messrs. A. Johnston, J. R. Craig and J. F. Cook, formerly owned a small mill in the town itself, but this being on the right of way of the B. C. E. R., they disposed of it to the railway company who tore it down. The new mill was erected on the edge of the lake last fall and has been running but a short time. It has a daily capacity of 50,000 feet and employs forty-five men. Two and a half miles of private track with a modern logging locomotive, bring the logs to the mill from the limits and carry the finished material to the town for shipment. To the present plant is now being added a large lumber shed. A timber planer and two stickers comprise the equipment of the new planing mill of the Till-Tout Lumber Co. Further along the lake in the town itself is the mill of the McPherson and Millball Company, half a mile away the Abbotsford Shingle Company have their plant, and two miles from Abbotsford is the Maple Grove Lumber Company's mill, the whole employing some 200 men. A quantity of land has been purchased in the neighborhood of Abbotsford by R. Hartnell, of Maple Grove, and it is believed that he will shortly erect a mill.

Market Correspondence

Still Quiet in the East.

St. John, N.B., August 8.—Since last writing there have been few new developments in lumber trade circles. Trade circles generally are marked by a monotonous lack of stimulus. The present season has so far been the most remarkable in the history of the industry in the province. Particularly is this true so far as St. John is concerned. The low prices and lack of demand, the unusually favorable conditions which prevailed during the driving season, the late starting of the mills and the fact that not a shingle has been manufactured at any of the local mills this season, all contribute to the remarkable precedent the present season has established.

The situation as regards the strike among the shingle workers has shown no new phases. One of the largest of the local shingle manufacturers said that he believed the season would end as it had begun and that there would be absolutely no shingles sawn at any of the local mills this year. The men are well organized and quite determined, and the mill owners are equally decided in their views. There is no possible chance of filling the places of the strikers. All the really competent men in this section are union men.

The stocks of high grades at the local mills were cleaned up weeks ago. A few hundred thousand of Ex No. 1s, of which there was a surplus, are being rapidly cleaned up to the local trade. Dealers who trade locally are bringing second class from Fredericton and other outside points.

The price of spruce slab lath has varied little during the last few weeks. The local market at present seems to be holding its own and it is regarded as improbable that there will be any further concession in prices. The impression of many of the local dealers is that lath will be stronger after the hot weather lethargy in the markets of New York and Boston has passed.

Shipments of lath from this port have been fairly heavy considering the fact that several of the local mills have but recently completed the sawing of a lot large enough to load a fair-sized vessel. Stocks are therefore rather lighter than would be the case under ordinary circumstances; four and one-half millions to five millions would cover the purchaseable quantity at present writing.

An enquirer for spruce lath would be quoted, f.o.b. schooner, St. John, from \$2.20 to \$2.30 on the dutiable article and from \$2.45 to \$2.50 on the non-dutiable goods.

The trade in one-inch spruce boards has shown little briskness during the present month and stocks at the local mill have increased somewhat. The quantity at present writing would aggregate 450,000 to 500,000, which is distributed among some six mills. Inquiries for this line are not growing more frequent and prices consequently show little, if any, sign of stiffening. At present writing a prospective buyer would be quoted from \$10.25 to \$10.50 per thousand superficial feet on dutiable boards and \$12.25 to \$12.50 on non-dutiable, f.o.b. schooner St. John.

The trade in spruce deals for export to the United States has been very disappointing to local people and the result is that nothing in this line is being sawn for export in that direction. Only two of the local plants are sawing non-dutiable stuff and these plants are sawing only orders. The indications are that there will be little, if any, "American" deals or plank shipped on the market from this port during the present season unless a decided change in conditions should materialize during the next month or two.

Freight rates by schooner to American ports are still remarkably low. Charters are being made to New York City on deals at \$2.50 per thousand. The prevailing rate to Boston on long lumber is \$2.00 per thousand.

Ottawa Manufacturers May Curtail Their Cut.

Ottawa, August 10.—The lumber dealers of Ottawa are giving little opportunity to quote prices on lumber so stagnant has the trade become. But they are reconciled to the situation and no complaints are made. Now and then the manufacturers who do almost an exclusive American business find little signs of buoyancy, but it always turns out that the cause is only of a local and temporary nature. Sales have been made at great reductions in order to get business, but most of the lumbermen are convinced that the problem is not one of the prices at all. Consequently, their quotations are steady despite the slackness in trade.

"We are convinced," said Mr. C. Jackson Booth to the Canada Lumberman, "that the depression is due to the fact that nobody wants lumber. A reduction in prices would not stimulate trade in the slightest degree. That is why quotations are not changing. Anyway it would be a serious matter for a manufacturer to reduce his prices because of the temporary dull market when the cost of production is so

high. Our yards are filling up but I expect that before long shipping will be more active in this district. We are likely to continue operations day and night until the end of the season, although we have a lot of lumber ahead."

The mills of the district are all running at the usual capacity. This does not mean the turning out of as much lumber as some years ago when the logs were larger, and yet it looks as if there would be no more piling ground left at the end of another month. Mr. Booth and others have made up their minds that the coming winter's shanty operations may be greatly curtailed but there is not likely to be any halt in sawing anywhere.

A local dealer, the other day, who quoted pine mill culls at \$18, failed to get a contract because the prospective purchaser got better terms elsewhere. Nevertheless, some of the Ottawa mill culls are quoted as high as \$20. Contrary to expectations, lath has not ceased to shrink in price and the best white pine variety is selling at from \$3 to \$3.25. Although not a large quantity of basswood and birch has been sawn recently, there is a good deal offering and there is no indication of firmness about the prices.

Only a few lumbermen have started to hire for the shanty and they are able to get expert hands at \$24 per month. Many have been sent away at \$18.

The Chaudiere power interests, of which J. R. Booth and the E. B. Eddy Company are the principals, have completed arrangements for the erection of a new concrete dam to cost \$250,000. Quinlan and Robertson, of Montreal, have the contract. The comparatively low water at the present time is suitable for beginning operations and it is intended to construct at least two-thirds of the dam this summer, commencing at the Quebec shore. It will be a semi-circular structure, 1,500 feet long, 20 feet high, operated by stop logs to regulate the flow. Just now the private owners of power are awaiting the sanction of the plans by the Government, but this approval is no doubt forthcoming in the near future.

Some congestion is reported in the Ottawa River drive near Quyon. Pulpwood owned by the E. B. Eddy Company is blocked at this point by large timber and the Eddy factory in Hull has scarcely enough wood ahead to keep its grinders going. There are so many logs in the Ottawa River that reserves have to be provided for some of them at considerable expense. It appears that the large stock of timber kept ahead by the lumbermen is increasing from year to year and is difficult to handle. Mr. G. B. Greene, manager of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, reports that individual lumbermen suffer only according as their logs happen to come out of tributary streams at a time when some other man's logs block the passage. The proposed limitation of the cut next winter will help to relieve the congestion.

J. R. Booth has added to his pay list quite recently by the starting of a new sulphite mill. This is a massive concrete structure standing directly opposite the sawmill. The pulp factory and paper mill are situated on either side of the thoroughfare a few hundred yards south of the other two buildings. The sulphite mill has not been started at its full capacity yet but is grinding enough spruce blocks to supply Mr. Booth's own requirements in the manufacture of news print. When all the machinery is in motion there will be sulphite enough to place a quantity on the market.

Port Arthur Lumberers Busy.

A report has been current in Port Arthur, Ont., that there is a likelihood of all the timber interests of the district being practically shut down this winter. From information recently obtained there does not seem to be much truth in this. Mr. Geo. Pease, when asked for his opinion upon the situation, stated that if he secured his permit he would be in the bush this winter with just as large a gang as ever. "It is my intention to go into the tie business on a much larger scale," he said. He believed that every contractor would be in the woods again this winter. He had been speaking to many and they all stated that they would be taking out ties and timber.

The Pigeon Lumber Co., according to report, was one of the companies that intended to curtail their work this year. It is now stated that the camps will be operated just as extensively as ever. Now that the crop has been assured in the Northwest the business has opened up again and they are receiving large orders for the shipment of lumber to the west.

The stocks at Port Arthur are large, but it is expected that the sales between now and the end of the summer season will be extensive, and the stocks pulled down.

The Vigars-Shear Lumber Co. will also operate camps, as they will have to take out timber. It is believed that the sale of lumber this year will be much larger than was expected, as the orders for material are now on the increase.

Greer Bros. will put in their tie camps again this winter. They will take out a large amount of ties for the Grand Trunk Pacific. J. Whalen does not expect to cut down his operations at all this winter. In view of all this it does not appear that there will be any dullness at Port Arthur this winter.

The British Columbia Trade

Conditions Unchanged in the West.

Vancouver, B.C., August 7.—The lumber business is reported very dull, with bare markets in the prairies and great need of tie lumber, and a bountiful crop. Orders, however, have not yet commenced to come in. The shingle market is rather worse. The mills have been bravely putting up the price of shingles, first to \$1.75 base, and then to \$2 base, but this is not because of any demand, but because they should be in demand and because shingles are worth that much. In other words the farmers no matter how long they hang off for cheap prices must have shingles eventually and the mills seem determined that they shall not be caught with low-priced shingles when the demand does start in earnest.

It is reported that the mills in the interior of the province have broken away from the agreement as to prices made with the coast mills and the coast mills have resolved to follow suit and cut prices to a point which they consider the cost of production in the mountains. This report appears in the local press. The upper grades, the report says, are not to be cut. On rough lumber and shiplap to all points in the northwest taking forty cents freight rate per hundred pounds. The price has been cut from \$22 to \$17, which means \$9 at the mills. On short dimension stuff there is a reduction to 49 cents freight rate points from \$24 to \$19.

Within the last few days ten cars of lumber have gone to Regina from the interior British Columbia mills. This is the first instalment of a shipment of twelve cars of lumber to Regina for the purpose of building 22 warehouses. The orders are being filled by the Yale Lumber Co., Nelson. The Bowman Lumber Co. and the Elk Lumber Co., of Fernie. The value of the order is \$36,000. This order, it is claimed, is but a forerunner of more to follow.

An Unexpected Danger Point.

An unusual and unlooked-for danger point in the saw mill was revealed by an accident which took place at a coast mill plant, whereby one of the men nearly lost his life.

While endeavoring to quickly raise the band saw guide, the man in question gave the operating lever a rather violent jerk, causing the belt which operates this to slip off its pulley, and dropping over the end of the shaft it fell across the man standing below. Being still around the driving pulley at the bottom of the band saw machine, it quickly wound up around that pulley, and having caught around the man's head and neck while falling, he was hurled to the floor, falling across the counter shaft, sustaining bruises by the force of his fall.

This is an accident of the most unusual sort, but still the danger exists. It can, however, be very easily guarded against by bolting a strip of wood to the framework at the top of the band saw machine in such a way as to prevent the belt which operates the guide from slipping off over the end of the short shaft on which its pulley runs. This has since been done at the mill in question and is proving most efficient.

An Awakening in B.C.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow, British Columbia, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, at the annual meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade, said that in the Province of British Columbia an awakening was seen in the lumber trade. While last year it was found that 260 million feet was in the water, this year for June three million more feet were scaled than in June of last year. This was due in large measure he felt to the development in the wheat sections. British Columbia had 182,000,000 acres of timber. The United States had a reserve of 160,000,000 acres. A reserve had been put upon the timber lands of this province recently. There had been 10,000,000 alienated and he hoped that before the reserve was taken off there would be a scheme worked out looking to the preservation of the timber of the Province by reforestation.

For the first seven months in the year the building permits in Vancouver amounted to \$3,989,170, an advance of \$800,000 over a corresponding period of last year. It is altogether likely that the building boom from now on will continue to the end of the year. Joseph Gordon, assistant superintendent of buildings, of Manhattan, is in Vancouver. He expresses himself as much pleased with the general style of architecture of buildings in Vancouver. He says: "I have not seen anything in my trips throughout Canada to quite equal the public and semi-public structures. The neat homes and well-kept grounds and gardens, I much admire. As regards building activity Vancouver has for its size a better record than some of the old pace makers in the east."

British Columbia Short Lengths.

The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C., after a shut down of five months have resumed operations. They employ several hundred men.

The continual and rapid growth of New Westminster, B.C., the salmon town on the Fraser, is attracting attention. A large number of new houses are being erected.

Messrs. Woods and Spicer, shingle manufacturers, of Vancouver, have had a costly fire. Their kiln has been entirely destroyed with 1,000,000 shingles. The loss has been estimated at \$10,000 with small insurance. The firemen did good work in saving the mill proper.

The British Canadian Pulp & Wood Co., of Vancouver, will manufacture gas and turpentine by the Stanley system. They claim to be able to recover 20,000 feet of gas to the cord. Plants will be established in different parts of the province.

Fifty-one square miles of timber estimated to contain a billion feet situated between the Kitimat and Copper Rivers, B.C., have just changed hands at a price of \$250,000. The vendors are the Hunting Lumber Co., and the purchasers J. McArthur, of Winnipeg, and J. A. Dewar, of Nelson.

The Brooks-Scanlan Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, who have already acquired extensive timber limits in the province, have made an additional purchase of eighteen thousand acres of magnificent timber limits on the banks of the Lillooet River, B.C. The purchase price was \$300,000.

As a result of a visit to Vancouver last February by Mr. W. A. Guthrie, a former United States senator, a deal for thirteen sections of timber land in the Squamish Valley, B.C., has been put through in favor of Mr. Guthrie. He represents a number of banking concerns and lumber companies.

A saw mill is to be erected early next year at Massett, on Graham Island, B.C., by the Graham Island Lumber Company. C. H. Shannon, of Los Angeles, and Jno. C. Slean, of Pittsburg, are two of the principals. The timber holdings of this company in the province are valued by the company at \$1,500,000. The new mill will be one of the largest in the province.

One of the largest deals of coast timber for months has been reported, 30,000 acres of well-forested land on Drury Inlet having been transferred to American capitalists by Messrs. Jno. Murray, C. P. Olts, and H. Thompson, for \$175,000. The buyers are New Jersey men who are now incorporating a company to control the property. It is claimed that there are 50,000 feet of timber to the acre on these limits.

Among recent sales by the A. R. Williams Machinery Co. of Vancouver, were the following: A 13-inch McGregor-Gourlay moulder to the False Creek Lumber Co.; a special sash-sticker, McGregor-Gourlay make to the Bean Manufacturing Co.; a complete filing room outfit and 60-inch planing mill exhaust for the Alberta Lumber Co.; a large No. 3 Fond du Lac saw carriage to the Chilliwack Manufacturing Co.; a "QY" McGregor-Gourlay matcher to the Standard Lumber Co. of Cranbrook; a 30-inch Pedestal band saw and tenoning machine to Messrs. Robertson & Hackett; a complete saw mill outfit to Michie & Emmanuels, Mission, B.C.; a 30-inch band saw and tenoning machine to J. H. Taylor, of Sapperton, B.C.; a 24-inch double-cylinder planer machine to Galbraith Bros., New Westminster; a 54-inch band re-saw machine to the North Arm Lumber Co. of Eburne; a circular re-saw to James Ritchie, of Summerland, B.C.; and a 16 x 20 engine to the Terminal Lumber & Shingle Co. of Vancouver.

J. O. Thorpe, traveller for the J. S. Emerson Lumber Company, who recently returned to Vancouver from a trip to the Prairies, stated that in a couple of months orders for lumber would be placed with Pacific coast mills at such a rate that difficulty will be experienced in supplying the demand. George F. Gibson, manager for the Pacific

Coast Lumber Mills, was not so optimistic. He stated that advices from the Northwest were of the very best as regards future prospects, and while he looked for a flurry of business in September or October, after the crop was known, the solid trade would not start until after the new year, probably not till February. Farmers would need the first money to pay off notes and sundry debts, and when this was done banks would have more money and general credit would be better. As it was now the banks were unwilling to advance any more credit until present liabilities were about cleared off.

The Royal City Mills, Vancouver, one of the institutions of the British Columbia Timber & Trading Company, has changed three heads of departments without notice. It had been discovered that for a long time, possibly years, these foremen had been exacting the payment of so much a month from Orientals employed in the mill if they desired to hold their jobs. The investigation took place about a month ago, but the evidence was complete, and now a notice has been posted assuring employees that they have to pay tithe to no one to get work in the mill. It is believed by millmen that this system is in vogue in almost every mill in the province where Orientals are employed.

M. F. Backus, president of the National Bank of Commerce, and interested in the International Lumber Company, Seattle; R. B. Merrill, of the Merrill & King Lumber Company, which controls 30,000 acres of timber on the Campbell River, Vancouver Island; John B. Agen, a wholesale provision merchant; Alexander F. McEwan, of McEwan Bros., who own splendid timber on Clayoquot Sound; Thomas M. Green, president of the Puget Sound Machinery Depot; Joshua Green, president of the Inland Navigation Company, and Stuart J. Agen, all of Seattle, have been examining timber properties in the northern end of Vancouver Island and in the neighborhood of Alberni on the west coast.

Charles Barclay, of the Algonquin Lumber & Power Company, says that offices for his company will be established in Vancouver this fall, and that the company's timber business will be done from Vancouver. In Ontario, Mr. Barclay said, the timber situation is rapidly coming under control of Americans. British Columbia, especially the southern and middle portion, is the finest field in the world for the trade, and he expected to do a very large business once offices were established.

A party, consisting of C. M. Shannon, Los Angeles, Cal.; John Sloan, Pittsburg, his sister, Miss Edith, and his son George; C. A. Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Betterton and F. W. Jones, Victoria, B.C., recently went on a trip to the Queen Charlotte Islands. These people are interested in the Graham Steamship, Coal & Lumber Company, which has limits of 110,000 acres on Graham Island. The object of the trip is to inspect the timber.

The Nimkish Lake Logging Company, Vancouver, of which the principal shareholders are A. H. Stracey and M. N. Garland, plan the expenditure of \$100,000 in the construction of five miles of standard gage railway to connect Nimkish Lake with tidewater at Broughton Strait, Vancouver Island. Work will be started right away. The primary object is to afford facilities to get out logs on the forty-three square miles of timber owned by this company. It is expected, though, that the line will be utilized by other companies controlling limits in the neighboring territory.

Timber in various parts of the Coast district is being inspected by W. S. Dwinell, of Minneapolis, Minn., who is president of the Fraser River Tannery, located at New Westminster. He is accompanied by his nephew, L. G. Worthington, assistant secretary of the company. After looking at timber on the North Arm of Burrard Inlet he has come to the west coast of Vancouver Island. He is anxious to extend his holdings and will probably buy.

J. W. Bell, formerly manager of J. S. Emerson's mill at Port Moody, B.C., has bought the mill formerly owned by Mr. Emerson at North Vancouver. Mr. Bell is an old timber man in the industry and prior to taking over the management of the mill at Port Moody spent two or three years in the Fiji Islands to see what the lumber business was like there.

The Globe Lumber Company, of which the principals are S. A. Mundy and Alex. McRae, of the Mundy Lumber Company, of Three Valley, are opening a series of lumber yards.

An indication of conditions in the interior is given in the announcement that the W. E. Cooke Lumber Company will log the Poplar town site, and will stack the logs until such time as the market warrants the resumption of operations at the mill at Kaslo.

O. A. Paynter, cashier of the Merchants National bank, of New York, who has been investigating conditions in British Columbia, is said to be after limits.

Great Britain Trade Very Dull.

English advices are to the effect that the month of July has been no exception to the rule that July is always quiet in the lumber business. English mills and yards have a habit of closing down for an annual mid-summer vacation, while merchants take advantage of the dullness to take stock. The result of these factors and of other minor ones, is that there is very little buying and selling. The month of July which has just passed has even been quieter than its predecessors. Towards the end of the month when buyers were listless several large consignments arrived which had to be stored as they could not be disposed of "ex quay."

Edmiston & Mitchell in their monthly report say; A feature of the months' import has been the numerous parcels of Quebec birch which have come to hand, and which, as a whole, met with a reception of entire indifference, going into store unsold for the most part. The few lots sold realized poor values, and a long way under the c.i.f. quotations made by shippers in the early spring.

Some little inquiry has been in evidence for pitch pine, attributable, no doubt, to the comparatively cheap c.i.f. quotations being made by shippers. There is certainly nothing else to induce speculation so far as this market is concerned, as the stock stands at approximately two million cubic feet, representing fully twelve months' supply at the present rate of consumption. The housebuilding industry continues in an absolutely stagnant condition, and there is little or no prospect of betterment for many a long day to come, thanks to the injudicious speculative building indulged in during recent years. The shipbuilding returns for July show that 28 vessels, representing 40,149 tons, were launched during the month, quite a respectable output, all things considered. The total for the seven months to date stands at 279,928 tons, as against 366,544 tons for the corresponding period last year. Orders for new work continue woefully scarce, and with the prevailing low rates of freight, and so many vessels lying idle, prospects are not very bright.

The opening arrival of yellow pine logs for the season is to hand, consisting of 647 logs per the s.s. "Orthia" at Quebec. Nothing of importance eventuated during the month, business having been practically at a standstill, and the absence of activity in shipbuilding circles does not inspire hopefulness. Stocks, however, are by no means heavy, and values are consequently fairly steady.

The July import of Quebec birch logs amounted to about 1,300 logs, a portion of which were disposed of at low values, the bulk finding its way into store unsold. Demand is non-existent, and consignments should be avoided. Several lots of planks are to hand, and have proved extremely hard to move.

There is nothing new to report, in low part trade the business passing being of an insignificant nature.

Several shipments of Quebec deals and sidings are to hand during the month, but it has been found very hard to get buyers interested in any of these. The few sales reported were more or less of a retail nature, and the bulk of the consignments have gone into store.

Current values are as follows: Broad first pine deals—£34 to £35; 11-inch, £33 to £34; ends and non-dimensions, £23 to £24. Second pine deals—11-inch and up, £23 to £25; ends and non-dimensions, £16 to £18. Third pine deals—11-inch and up £15 10s. to £16 10s.; ends and non-dimensions, £13 to £14. Red pine deals—9 to 11-inch, £10 to £11; narrows, £8 to £9. First pine sidings and strips—9 to 10-inch, £23 to £24; 11 to 12-inch, £25 to £26; 13 to 14-inch, £27 to £28. Spruce deals—9-inch and up, £8 10s. to £9 5s.; 7 and 8-inch, £7 10s. to £8. Lower port pine and spruce—9-inch and up, £8 5s. to £8 15s.; 7 and 8-inch, £7 to £7 10s.

There is no doubt that all the old Cats of Eastern Canada who are assembling at the call of the Snark of the Universe, conveyed through M. J. MacBeth Vicegerent Snark, at the Temple Building, Toronto, while this edition is going to press will be having good times opening the eyes of many a pur-blind Kitten when the Great Sacred Black Cat descends again to earth.

THE WOODWORKER

Making Stave Columns.

"Making Stave Columns" is the title of a practical article by E. K. Smith in the Wood-Worker. Mr. Smith says:

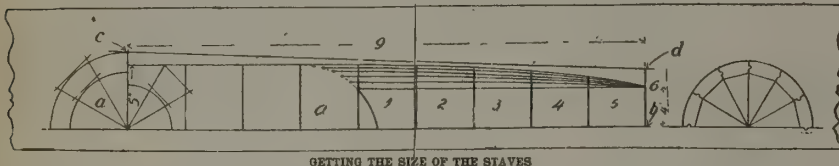
In this paper I will endeavor to show the coming-on shaper hand how he can manufacture staves from $\frac{7}{8}$ stock and still have practically as strong a column as a moulder-run stave would when the "swell" is turned on. This is exclusively to the boy who is just undertaking the hazardous mysteries of solving for himself the best way of preserving the most of his anatomy, at the same time doing the work set before him. You old "war horses" needn't look on if you haven't time.

The only hope the young man has of climbing higher on the ladder of fame is over the achievement of others before him. To do as well isn't much to be proud of, but to improve and succeed is success and fame. So, my boy, don't stop where another leaves off; go on.

I believe if there is anything that is tiresome to a practical machine wood worker it is to try to follow some scientific writer through a specific treatment of the output or efficiency of some particular machine which he is interested in. On the other hand, a plain, practical discussion is of deep interest to him or to the young man who hardly knows a modern four-spindle molder from a primitive brick molder.

Now, first of all, my boy, you should have your employer's interest at heart, no matter what you are doing in the mill. Disregard your own feeling or pleasure in the matter and work to his interest first, last and all the time while your name is on the payroll. Your time, ability and enterprise are his; give them to him. If you think it doesn't take two—yourself and employer—to achieve success in your chosen line, just pocket your enterprise and good will and take a sneak for your time, and get away before there is any harm done; you two are better off separated than together. Co-operation with your employer is the practical beginning when you engage to do his work and advance his interests; the results will be dollars and experience, both of which are valuable assets, one at the bank, the other in your noodle.

Now, to compete with the larger column concerns and keep the



trade at a profit, you must be ready to run a short order for a small lot quickly and make perfect-fitting joints. One dollar invested in the preparation, as the following suggests, can bring some one five, and, fully carried out, means "something doing," if you happen to live in a community that appreciates the modern porch colonial column finish.

To begin with, we will use for our stock $\frac{7}{8}$ lumber, which is fully as strong when built swell, as a $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch stave built straight, with swell turned on. Of course, any thickness of stock can be built swell, and as most all architects specify particularly regarding the entasis, or swell, of their especially-detailed columns, you should know how to get it, also how to get the size of the stave to rip it and not have too much to cut off or waste in sticking. The sketch will give you the required information if you study it, and you will only have to detail the column a time or two to be able to make your allowances for offal without going to the trouble to detail it every time.

Get about a 10 or 12-inch board, 10 feet long, and keep it for this purpose. Clean off all previous lines with your drum sander, then detail, say, one-half full-size column 10 feet long, leaving off the molded members, as you only want the shaft now; but deduct the thickness of your molds from the full-size length. On the straight edge of your board, with thumb gage, make the centre line about 1 inch from edge, then with your square give the two end lines of the shaft. With your dividers space off the shaft, say, to nine spaces; the bottom three spaces are the straight on your shaft; the balance, the swell. At A make a quarter circle, 10 inch radius, to the right; at A' quarter circle, 10 inch radius, and at B 4, which will give you a 2 inch swell.

Now, on the quarter circle A' prick 4 inch perpendicular from the centre line, then divide the remainder line into six equal spaces. Prick it in on the circle so you can see it plainly, and set your thumb gage to each of these marks and project them to their corresponding numbers, which are the perpendicular lines from the centre one. Drive a brad in each intersection and bend a thin strip around the outside, then mark around the inside between the brads, and you have the

true entasis. Now, with a straight edge, touch at the centre of the swell and let either end be about the same distance from the extreme bottom and top. Draw a line. Now you have the ripping diameters. With your compass set at $a c$ describe quarter circle to the left. Set at $b d$; describe a quarter circle in $a c$; lay off a into six equal parts around each quarter circle, then from the centre, a , intersect your dots with lines, and you have the ripping and finishing width of your staves, allowing about $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch extra in ripping, for finishing and tongue.

Now get two pieces about 1 x 4, 10 feet long, one white pine, the other oak or sycamore. These are for your templet, and should be straight-grained and seasoned. Joint one edge of your white pine, and, with a plane, round off the top end from nothing at the spring line to just half the difference between the width of your top end and bottom end of stave, using your eye for the swell, and leave no hollows or bumps. There is so little to come off the top end that you can get it easily. Tack this to your templet and joint it to the same shape; remove, measure over the exact width of your stave, top and bottom, tack your pattern to your marks and joint off. This will make both edges of your templet alike. Screw a spur into it about 12 inches from centre, and point off flat with the grain, so it will drive easily with the hand, and rub the edges with paraffine, to keep the collars from charring. Do this several times a day and your templet will run 7,000 or 8,000 staves. You may have your templet on the bottom or top of stave, just as you choose; the marks don't show after being turned. Having a power feed, I use the form on the under side, or face of stave.

Now you are ready for the cutters. Here is where you will have to throw up the job if you are depending on the ordinary shaper knife to do the work, for it will tear up and split more stock than you would be willing to pay for; so don't fool away your time trying to sneak over cross-grained stuff; just make your cutter as you ordinarily would for solid tongue, two cutters for bevel and tongue for one head, and two cutters, one for bevel, one for groove, the other head.

Now take a piece of shaper steel or common iron $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch narrower than the cutter, and bolt onto the cutter with $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$ flat screwhead bolts. Let the piece you bolt on set back $\frac{1}{8}$ or 3-16 from the cutting edge, but same shape. This will be your chipbreaker, and can be taken off and ground back frequently as the cutter wears. This is much more satisfactory than filing the chipbreaker in, for with the knife hardened as it should be, it can't be filed back again unless the temper is drawn. And another reason, it must be too far from the cutting edge to do the work it should, if filed in, on account of the tongue recess in the cutters, which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch back; the chipbreaker should be about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch from edge. Balance your cutters well and they will last for several years. The cost of filing up the cutters is trifling compared to the time and material saved, for they will go right through any kind of grain or wood and leave a smooth, clean cut.

A solid tongue adds to the strength of the joint and makes it easier to assemble the staves when gluing up. In gluing, use two chain clamps right together on each end, with the screws opposite each other, and tighten alternately to insure a round end, then about one clamp every ten inches. As for the kind of clamp, I have used five different kinds, two of my own and three others.

With a spring pressure you can run twenty-five to fifty columns a day. All depends on your ability to push and get around. I soon got my fill of that, so put in a variable feed, which has a velocity of from 1-inch to 200 inches a minute, so I can stand and look at it go some, both heads working at the same time, and requires no help to offbear or feed in. I can run from 100 to 125 columns, twelve-stave, in ten hours. I also run the molded members with the same feed. Will run with equal speed forward or backward; no change of belts, from 1 inch stave to 5-inch, any length. About 600 members is a day's run, and with cutters once made, always ready, you can do nice clean work, all uniform and member up nicely.

It requires but a very few templets to do a big business in columns. Spare time improved will equip you with cutters, you can work on your feed at intervals, and when you get in shape you can put it all over the molder man on short orders and long runs. In ripping the stave, allow for the tongue and sticking about $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch scant, rip tapering and to the bevel of your stave, reversing your stock every other cut.

So, my boy, by devoting a little time and thought to your employer's interests, you can do as much, and I hope more, than I have done in this particular line of mill work, and keep it at home, where it belongs. Every mill is entitled to its share of home trade; it hurts to see it shipped in, especially when one is not overly busy just at that time.

Tendencies in Mill Work.

The present-day tendencies in mill work are decidedly to straight lines and square corners. Just what is responsible for it all is a little difficult to say. It came on in the wake of the craze for mission work in furniture, and is apparently attaining prominence, while mission furniture is on the wane. What led to the mission furniture uprising no one probably knows, but evidently the pleasing simplicity of this work, which was overdone into disfavor, as many good things are, was the direct cause of abolishing so many curved lines and rounded corners in mill work. The old, intricately-moulded mill work did not harmonize with the mission furniture, so mill work itself was rather missionized. And, though some of the extreme ideas have lost favor, there remains to-day the greatest tendency to simplicity, to straight lines and square corners ever known since ornamentation has been any feature of house trim. It is a decided improvement, too. The ornamental idea had been really run into a sort of gingerbread craze that was distracting rather than pleasing to the artistic eye, and we now seem to be realizing—unconsciously, probably—that the really ornate is more in simplicity and fine finish than in a maze of lines indifferently finished.

This simplicity in design not only covers casing and base, and regular mill work generally, but extends also to mantels and stair-building. Everywhere it is straight lines and square corners, with more paneling than formerly. It lightens the work in one respect, too, but puts more weight on others. It does not require such a collection of freak bits for the moulders, nor so much setting up and changing, but it does require better planer work in point of finish, and more quality in the sanding and finishing after the work is done. The simpler the work, naturally, the greater need for careful workmanship. Also, it furnishes better opportunities for doing good work. Taken altogether, it is such a good thing that it is likely to stay with us for some time. Now and then a man may want all kinds of didos in his mill work, but the discriminating ones want simple lines and more quality in the workmanship. There is not so much of either scroll work or carvings. They are not entirely cut out, but they, too, are affected with this simplicity idea, and where they are included they tend more to massiveness than formerly, and this goes well with both the mill work and the simpler furniture.

The Rip Saw in the Yard.

Among those lumber dealers who have no thought or intention of undertaking what might be classed as planing mill work there is a turning more or less to the use of a power-driven saw, generally a rip saw, where it is wanted for lumber yard purposes proper, says the American Lumberman. Usually where it is available electric power is preferred for driving it, but even in country districts where there is no electric power plant such saws are found useful, as they are easily driven with a light gasoline engine, the whole equipment costing but very little.

"It is the handiest thing I ever had about the place," said one yardman speaking of the iron frame table saw that he had standing at one end of his lumber shed and was driving with a small electric motor. "It enables me to fill almost any kind of an order without carrying so much diversified stock. I can take a lot of common oak, 2-inch plank, for example, the kind used for bridge floors, and sometimes when a man comes along wanting a few clear pieces of 2-inch oak I can rip them out for him, as I have often done. Also, there are certain lengths of 2 x 8 and 2 x 4 yellow pine that are not called for regularly enough to carry full stock of each, so I can keep on hand some 2 x 8s and 2 x 10s, and then if I get an order for 2 x 4s or 2 x 6s in the same length I can rip the wide stock in a few minutes and make them.

"There is a whole lot more of the same kind of help," he said, "that I get out of having a rip saw handy which I can start up in a minute and stop again when I get through, but the place where it seems to come in handiest of all is in the matter of joists, because of knots and some defects near the centre that injure their strength. I get quite a lot of these accumulated, some of them 2 x 8, some 2 x 10 and some wider, and those that are thrown out because of knots weakening them in filling orders from time to time are practically useless for this purpose. I can take one, however, with a knot half way across it and by ripping it get a good 2 x 4 of full length and then get possibly two short pieces of 2 x 4 or 2 x 6, depending on the width of the joist and the location of the defect. It saves me a lot in this way and has enabled me to turn to good use lumber that would otherwise have to be sacrificed, and it puts me in a position that at all times I can fill every item of any kind of a bill even though I may not have it all in stock. I can get some of it by ripping and some by cross cutting, and it is such a great help for all this that I wonder how we ever got along without this saw table before, and it is surprising to me that every yard man doesn't have one."

This one instance conveys some idea of the convenience and advantages of a rip saw in the lumber yard, and there are probably many other experiences which could be given, furnishing light on the subject from other viewpoints, practically all of which will tend to show that some light power driven rig of this kind is an advantage to any lumber yard.

There are sawing rigs of different types in some lumber yards in the timbered districts where cord wood as well as kindling is a notable item. There are some who operate wood yards as a side issue to the lumber business and these buy the wood in comparatively long lengths and saw it up into cordwood on the cross cut. In the old days these were driven by horse power, but in modern times there is no need for that. Where there is no electricity there is the gasoline engine that may be had in any size wanted. Neither one eats anything while standing idle and both can generally be put to work instantly when wanted and immediately discontinued when not wanted. It is, however, the power driven rip saw that seems to be the great tool to help out in the lumber yard and possibly in the near future it will become an almost inseparable part of every yard. There is a hint in this idea that may help machinery people to develop a fairly good trade among the lumber yards in light sawing rigs.

How Long Should Veneer Season?

Sometimes the point is made and strongly advocated that in using veneers in this country we are in too big a hurry to use the material and don't let the stock dry or season long enough, says The Woodworker. This is the same story we have heard time and time again in connection with the use of lumber for cabinet work, in which we are referred to our European cousins, who carry lumber on hand three or five years before using it up. Of course, we resort to artificial methods to dry and season lumber, and there is no doubt, either, but what we have the best drykilns and drying methods to be found anywhere in the world, and there is no doubt but with these we can shorten materially the time that is necessary for either lumber or veneers to be seasoned before they are used. Still, now and then, when what looks like an excellent job of veneer work goes bad, there is at times pretty strong evidence that either the veneer or the core body, or both, have been used sooner than they should. They may have been thoroughly dry, but they were not done coming and going with the weather. In other words, they were too much alive, too green, and there is no question but if they might have laid piled away in a dry place for a year or two and then put up, the result would have been better.

Without arguing that we should wait two or three years before using veneers and without letting up on drying, both of which are essential to good and prompt work, it will be well to keep in mind the fact that it doesn't hurt good lumber or good veneers to age a while in a dry place, and by carrying in stock until some of it does get old. This way one may be able to do many of these very particular jobs from both veneer and core stock that has been piled and seasoned through two or three years' time. And then there is no question but we may feel safer of the results. Both the veneer and the core wood would by that time be about through with swelling and shrinking, and so thoroughly dried out that, after being glued up, they could be depended upon to stay.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Barbados, in a recent report stated that the staves and shooks imported during 1907, were valued at £42,470, against £40,673 in 1906, and lumber £41,545 in 1907, against £44,274 in 1906. Canadian and United States woods imported in 1907 were valued as follows:

	Canada.	U. S.
Hemlock, pine (white), spruce, birch	£27,630	£13,930
Shingles.....	9,136	69
Staves.....	1,276	35,408

Alberta Lumber Appeal Dismissed.

The decision in the appeal of Mr. Clarke, of Edmonton, a member of the Alberta Lumber Dealers' Association, from the judgment given by Chief Justice Sifton, was given recently. Mr. Justice Harvey in reading the judgment said that there were no grounds for the appeal and consequently the application of R. B. Bennett for a new trial was not allowed. The bench had found a number of instances of conspiracy and attempts to restrict trade, and the most apparent aim of the Association had been shown to be the killing of competition among lumber dealers. A telegram which had been sent asking if a certain dealer had joined the association carried considerable weight with the judges, as the telegram was sent upon the receipt of an order from the dealer. The decision which sustained the trial judge was read by Mr. Justice Harvey with Mr. Justices Scott and Beck concurring. Justice Stuart rendered another judgment which practically arrived at the same conclusion.

A TYPICAL ST. JOHN, N.B., LUMBER MILL



The Stetson Cutler Mill, St. John.

Stetson, Cutler & Company.

This firm of lumber manufacturers are classed among the leading enterprises of the kind at St. John, N.B. The business, as now carried on is the outgrowth of that of the firm of Hayford & Stetson, the present designation having been adopted in 1889. The firm occupy two plants in the locality of St. John. That in the suburb of Indiantown covers an area of some three or four acres, upon which, in addition to extensive yards, are the saw mill, comprising a gang and a band saw mill, shingle, stave, heading and lath machinery, etc., all of modern and up-to-date construction. Adjacent are lime quarries, where the lime is produced from six lime kilns. The various departments give employment here to some 220 workmen. Across the river, at Pleasant Point, is the other plant. Here they have a band saw mill, five shingle machines, clap-board, heading, stave and lath machines, etc., and about ninety men are employed. The capacity of the Indiantown mill is about 100,000 feet of long lumber daily; that at Pleasant Point about 50,000 feet, in addition at both mills to shingles, laths, clapboards, stave, shooks and other by-products.

The logs used in the manufacture of the products come to the city from Maine, at the headwaters of the St. John River, and are floated to the mills, and the lumber shipped, mainly in vessels, to Boston, New York and other parts of the United States, is marketed through the Boston firm of Stetson, Cutler & Co., and the New York house of Stetson, Cutler & Redman. The individual members of the firm of Stetson, Cutler & Co. of St. John are Messrs. G. C. Cutler, F. B. Cutler and John L. Cutler; and as regards the Pleasant Point plant, Hr. Luther Jordan is also a partner. The management of the St. John business is in the hands of Mr. F. C. Beattie, who has been twenty-four years with the house altogether. He became manager upon the death in April, 1903, of Mr. Franklin Stetson, a former partner. Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co. are also largely interested in the Shives Lumber Co. of Campbellton, N.B., as well as a number of mills in the State of Maine. They are, in addition, large stockholders in the St. John Pulp and Paper Co. at Mispic, N.B., and own timber lands at Musquash, N.B., from which pulp wood is cut.

Thus it may be realized that this house is one of the most important in the Maritime Provinces, and in Eastern New England. They are manufacturers of their output from the forest to the finished product. Altogether in the Province of New Brunswick, the firm's output is about 60,000,000 feet of long lumber annually. They are their own selling agents, and are therefore in a position to offer the best induc-

ments and lowest current prices. In the production of lime, their output is building lime and magnesia for pulp manufacturers. Their building lime is known by its brand name of "Snow Flake," and is put up in barrels and casks, and is sold throughout the Maritime Provinces, and some is exported to the State of Maine. It is one of the highest grade, and is largely in demand.

A Montreal Assignment.

Ovide Dufresne, Fils, Lumber merchant, doing business under the name of "O. Dufresne, Jr., et Frere," Montreal, is reported to have consented to make an assignment of his goods for the benefit of creditors. The assignment is made at the request of Marie Louise St. Germain, widow of Narcisse Favreau, of N. Favreau & Co. The principal creditors are as follows: The Charlemagne & Lac Oureau Lumber Company, \$2,033; W. C. Edwards & Co., \$2,450; East Templeton Lumber Co., \$2,800; Dame Odile Cousineau, \$8,897; Hobart & Co., \$2,716; Savoie & Co., \$1,500; Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, \$5,207. The assets include lumber in yards at the corner of West Notre Dame and Guy Streets and on the canal bank, as well as horses, harness, book debts, etc.

Paper Mills Closing.

A Boston despatch says: More than 20,000 men will be idle in New England as the result of threatened strikes and the shutting down of several paper mills of the International Paper Company. A general order has been issued from the main office of the company, in New York, calling for the shutting down of many of the company's mills in New England, the reason given being low water, and the need for the usual extensive repairs at this time of year. An order was also received from President J. F. Carr, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, at Fort Edward, N.Y., calling the men out on strike in the International Company's mills, on account of a cut of 10 per cent. in wages.

J. Lauder, 22 Toronto Street, Toronto, reports a sale of 800,000 feet of hemlock from the Wilberforce Lumber Co. to one of the Toronto yards. The price was \$12.50 log run.

British Columbia's Splendid Telephone Poles.

British Columbia is known for its splendid forest trees, probably as much as for any of its natural products. The British Columbia cedar, from which splendid telephone poles are made, grows straight and round to a great height. The Lindsley Brothers Company, a registered Canadian corporation with head offices in Spokane, Wash., are now going into the market with a larger stock of telephone poles than they ever carried before, the total being nearly 150,000 poles. In Canada they direct their operations from Nakusp, B.C., where they have a large yard stocked with about 20,000 poles. At Summit Lake they have 15,000 poles and as many more are now arriving. The company claim to be the only pole "specialists" doing business in B. C. timber, and they name delivered prices to any point, making a specialty of seasoning their poles throughout before shipment. They keep in stock poles of all sizes from five-inch twenty-five feet to eighty feet. The company claim that the western pole is capable of being shipped into the eastern market in competition with eastern prices and that the buyers obtain a superior pole. They have been in operation now for fifteen years, and with a manager in charge of every yard, inspecting the poles when they arrive and when they are shipped, they are able to produce splendid poles. They also are equipped to furnish cross arms from their factory in Portland, Oregon, the heart of the Douglas fir country. This factory is equipped entirely with modern machinery and manufactures only Douglas, red fir cross arms. Mr. G. L. Lindsley represents the company at Chicago, where their eastern sales office is located in the Monadnock Block.

Idaho and British Columbia cedar, the company claim, are identically alike in quality and appearance. They state that it is a misnomer



A Load of 70 to 75 Foot Western Poles.

to refer to "western cedar" as "red cedar," because the timber is not red and the odor is radically different from the Tennessee red cedar. It is also darker in color than Michigan or Ontario cedar. Western, or British Columbia cedar is noted for its great height, straightness and roundness. In some cases although the butts do not equal in size, those of eastern cedar, the company state that they make up in strength what they lack in girth.

The Lindsley Company claim to be the originators of the term "Western Cedar," having adopted it in their advertisements eight years ago, and also to be the original shippers and introducers of western poles into the east, having been carrying on this class of business for nearly ten years. They state that the western pole has withstood the test of strength everywhere, and that it is being specified for its durability and strength in preference to other classes, particularly in the United States where Michigan white cedar and western cedar have been put to a comparative test, with the following results. Two samples of Michigan white cedar both cracked and broke at a pressure of 900 for the first sample and 800 for the second. Four samples of western cedar cracked and broke at the following pressures: No. 1, 1,600; No. 2, 1,100; No. 3, 1,400; No. 4, 1,100. The tests were made at the Pittsburgh testing laboratory. Sections number one in both Michigan and western cedar were cut from the butts of the poles after being seasoned at the point, six feet from the butt, so as to get ground line resistance. The No. 2 samples were taken five feet from the top so as to get resistance at cross arms.

Shippers of "western cedar" have adopted the official specifications in use by the Idaho Cedarmen's Association. According to these specifications, for sizes from four-inch twenty-feet, and upwards, poles must be cut from live, growing cedar, peeled, knots trimmed close, butts and tops sawed square, tops to be sound and to measure as follows in circumference: 4-inch poles, 12 inches; 5-inch poles, 15 inches; 6-inch

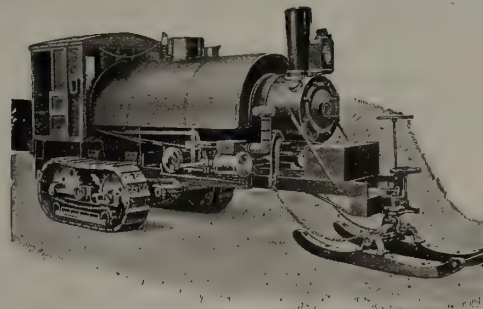
poles, 18½ inches; 7-inch poles, 22 inches; 8-inch poles, 25 inches; 9-inch poles, 28 inches; 10-inch poles, 31 inches. No pole is to have more than one crook, which shall be one way only with a sweep not greater than 1 inch to every 6 feet in length. Butt rot in the centre, including small righ rot is not to exceed ten per cent. of the area of the butt. Butt rot which impairs the strength of the pole above ground is a defect. Large knots, if sound and trimmed smooth, are not a defect.

The illustration accompanying this article shows a load of 70 to 75 foot western poles. The company claim that their yards in British Columbia are in a class by themselves, because they seldom see a pole with a rotten butt or top. Under the regulations outlined above, and with the benefit of the test results also explained, this company should confidently look forward to extending their Canadian business continually.

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler.

The main idea underlying the use of the Lombard Steam Log Hauler, illustrated herewith, is that it represents the application of steam power to lumbering operations in the woods. Since this is a radical departure from existing methods long in vogue, the significance of the Lombard Steam Log Hauler is not grasped instantly, but when it is reflected what great strides have followed in other industries upon the supplanting of man power or horse power by steam power, the possibilities in the way of economy, increased earnings and more extensive lumbering operations by using the Lombard Steam Log Hauler become apparent.

A glance at the cut will show that the hauler consists of a portable boiler, locomotive type, mounted on a reinforced channel iron frame extending from extreme front end to rear of machine and supporting cab and coal tender, the water tank, with a capacity sufficient for a five-mile run, being carried on top of the boiler, saddle fashion. The channel iron frame in turn is supported by the heavy traction wheels in rear and sled in front. The boiler is 15 feet in length, 35 inches



The Lombard Steam Log Hauler.

diameter, has good generous fire-box, and is built to stand a working pressure of 175 lbs. to the square inch. It is adapted to burning either wood or coal. The barrel of the boiler is heavily jacketed with non-conducting material held in place by Russia iron lagging. The flues are 1¾ inches diameter, and the boiler is an easy steamer. The engine is of the duplex pattern, cylinders 9 inches diameter, 10-inch stroke, and the engine beds are specially designed for bolting to the channel-iron frame. The engine is equipped with link reversing motion and the design throughout has been carried out with the idea of securing utmost simplicity of parts, strength and durability.

The traction device consists of two heavy cast-iron runners, one on either side of the engine. In boxes on each end of these runners are fixed the special sprockets carrying the steel lag chains, which are the prime feature of the entire machine. The "links" are steel castings, 16 inches wide, 2 inches thick. Running on the back of the links on the tread are steel roller chains, one being inside and one outside the sprockets. These roller chains run on cast-iron frames attached to the runners and their office is to keep the lag chains flat on the tread regardless of uneven spots in the road. Power is transmitted from the engine to the traction device by means of a compensating gear fixed on a divided countershaft running in a yoke or frame bolted to the lower side of the channel-iron frame. By means of this divided countershaft uneven strains on the driving mechanism when turning sharp curves and the like are taken care of. From the countershaft to sprockets on the same shafts as the rear sprockets, carrying lag chains, the power is conveyed by a special sprocket chain, extra strong.

The cab is fitted up in usual locomotive style, each engine having quadrant and lever for reversing, and customary locomotive fixtures are furnished. The log hauler weighs 15 tons without water, and about 18 tons ready for the road. With 175 lbs. steam pressure the engine develops about 100 h.p. and the hauler has a speed of from four to five miles per hour. While it will work in very rough country and to much advantage, to obtain best results easy grades should be maintained and as long easy turns as possible. Provision for water

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

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Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

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WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto. 16

Wanted

STOCKS OF PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, Basswood, etc. either cut or to be cut. Send us list and prices. Box 629 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 18

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1,000,000 FEET OR LESS 1" LOG RUN Spruce and Balsam, dry, Holyoke, Mass., delivery. GREEN MOUNTAIN LUMBER CO., Holyoke, Mass. 17

Wanted

50 M. FT. SOFT ELM 1" x 12" AND UP, 13 to 16 ft., sound knots allowed. 100,000 M. ft. 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 log-run M.C.O. Basswood. Apply Box 628, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

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ROUGH SAWED SPRUCE AND BASSWOOD Squares or Pickets 1 1/4", 1 1/2" and 1 3/4" x 52" and up to 74". Address Box 1105, Ogdensburg, N. Y. for further information and specifications. 16

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ADVERTISER WANTS SEVERAL CARLOADS of Basswood Plank. Also 500,000 lineal feet (all or any part of it) of Basswood Rolls from 2" to 4 1/2" (or even 3") diameter and 4' to 16' feet long. Box 614 "CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

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HEADING IN THE SQUARE. ANY SIZE cut to order. Address Box 634 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20-9

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500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. 16

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14 M. Feet Axles, Bunks and Tongues.
25 M. Feet Soft and Grey Elm, 1 1/4", 1 1/2" and 2-in.
Apply JESSE E. LUNDY, Schomberg.

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100,000 FT. 2" COMMON OAK, DRY. Piling space required. Will sell cheap. THE SCHULTZ BROS. COMPANY, Limited, Brantford, Ont. 17

FOR SALE

200 M. No. 1, Red Pine and Spruce Lath mixed
300 M. No. 3, " " " "
3 Cars 18" XX Cedar shingles.
A quantity of 3x5, 3x6, 4x4, 4x5, 6x6 and 8x8 Cedar.
JOHN D. McRAE, Eganville, Ont. 16

FOR SALE

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, ABOUT TWO million feet of Red & White Pine to be sawed to order, also one million and a half Red & White Pine last season's cut, shipping order. Address Box 52, Chapleau, Ont. 16

FOR SALE

WHITE ASH DRILL POLES, 18 FT LONG x 2 1/2" diameter. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont., Can. 16

For Sale

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET OF Beech and Oak logs to be taken out during the coming fall and winter. Will be cut to order, in either logs or lumber, and delivered on boat at Thessalon, Ont. Reply to box 630 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

FOR SALE

10 cars Cedar Posts, 8 ft., 4 1/2" and up.
1 car " " " " 3 to 4 in.
3 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles Clear Whites.
12 cars No. 1 Spruce Lath 1 1/2" x 4 ft.
10 cars Pine Squares 6 x 6 to 10 x 10.
5 cars 1" B. Ash C and B.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. 16

For Sale

1" Birch, 1 r. (dry) 65,000 ft.
1 1/2" " " " 10,000 ft.
2 1/2" " " " 27,000 ft.
3" " " " 20,000 ft.
1" Elm " " 16,000 ft.
1" Basswood " " 22,000 ft.

GOW & BAYLIS, P. O. Box 265, Ottawa, Ont. 17

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

"NEW" AMERICAN BLOWER COMP. any's 4,000 ft. moist air dry kiln with 36 steel trucks. A. F. Fifield, 46 St. Paul street, St. Catharines, Ont. 16

FOR SALE

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

1 30" revolving bed, double surface planer complete
1 27" revolving bed, double surface planer, Cowan
1 26" revolving bed, double surface planer, Cowan
2 refitted 124" double surface planers
2 new 24" planers and matchers
1 refitted 24" revolving bed surface planer
1 refitted 24" surface planers complete
1 new 24" pony planer with countershaft
1 refitted 24" double surface planer and matcher
1 refitted 23" wood frame surface planer
1 rebuilt 20" planer and matcher, Cowan
1 new 18" Little Giant planer and matcher
1 refitted 16" pony planer
1 nearly new 13" lightning flooring machine
1 refitted 12" flooring machine
1 refitted 12" pony planer
1 nearly new 24" buzz planer with countershaft
5 new 16" buzz planers with countershafts
10 new 12" buzz planers with countershafts
2 new No. 3 foot power mitre machines, Fox
1 new hand power mitre machine, Cowan
1 nearly new power mortiser
1 refitted 8" 3 side moulder, Cowan
4 refitted sash stickers, complete
1 refitted 27" wood turning lathe
1 new 20" wood turning lathe
1 refitted 18" wood turning lathe
1 new 16" wood turning lathe
1 new 44" Ober handle and spoke lathe
3 refitted rod and dowel machines with heads
1 new post boring machine, Cowan
1 refitted horizontal boring machine complete
4 new two spindle wood shapers
2 refitted single spindle wood shapers
1 new self feed rip saw table
1 new dimension saw table
2 new No. 1 Crescent saw tables
3 nearly new variety saw tables
1 combined saw table and d-a-o machine, Cowan
1 new iron frame swing cut-off saw
2 new 20" Crescent band sawing machines
1 new 10" Crescent panel band sawing machine
2 refitted 54" band resawing machines
1 refitted 48" band resawing machine
1 refitted 40" circular resawing machine
1 new door clamp with sash attachment
3 new No. 4 A. Wood trimmers, Fox
2 new No. 6 A. Wood trimmers, Fox
2 new No. 6 E. Wood trimmers, Fox
1 nearly new end matcher and flooring trimmer
A copy of our supply catalogue or monthly stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED

HEADING TURNER AND JOINER. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont. 17

Wanted

CLAPBOARD PLANER MUST BE IN GOOD order. Write giving price to DONALD FRASER & SONS Cabano, P.Q. 16

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

POSITION WANTED

AS BANDSAW FILER AND HAMMERER. eighteen years' experience, can furnish best of references in United States and Canada. Apply E.S. CHALUT, Portage de la Nation, Que. 16

POSITION WANTED

AS SAWYER—EITHER BAND OR CIR- cular. Long experience, A1 references. Western Canada preferred. Box 625 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

POSITION WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 16

WANTED—POSITION WITH A LARGE concern who can afford to pay for executive ability. Have had two years' experience with steam log haulers on eight to fifteen mile haul and can take full charge of business or of any department. First class salary wanted and first class reference and service given. JOHN R. STEWART, Blackduck, Minn. 20

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Wanted

BANDSAW FILER FOR DOUBLE-CUT band, only first class man wanted. Address Box 631 CANADA LUMBERMAN 16

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

SMALL HARDWOOD LIMIT AND SAW- mill, with most up to date equipment, on easy terms. Lumber can be taken as payment. Address, Box 636 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

PLANING MILL AND CHOPPING BUSI- ness for sale; machinery in A1 condition. C. SAUNDERS, Real Estate, etc., Burford. 18

For Sale

SAW MILL AND PLANT AS A GOING concern can be seen running at the present time. Mill built new this spring, new out buildings all situated on 135 acres of land well timbered. Plenty of timber can be secured to run the mill for years such as Birch, Basswood Hemlock, Spruce, etc. In addition to the above there is a complete logging outfit, waggon, horses, etc., etc. Situated on the C.P.R. at Nominique, Que. Will sell at a bargain to quick buyer. Apply W. B. BARTRAM, Nominique, Que.

For Sale

2,500 ACRES OF GOOD SPRUCE, CED- ar and hardwood timber land, containing a large quantity of pulpwood, situated on line of Canadian Pacific Railway (Megantic Division), together with good steam mill, equipped with board saw, double edger and cutters, a pulpwood barker and cut-off saw, new shingle machine, surface planer carriers etc., good dry house, boarding house, supply store and post office, 3 private dwelling houses, large barns, blacksmith shop, sleds, waggon, 12 heavy horses. This is a going concern, and the owner's only reason for selling is that owing to other business interest cannot give it the attention it deserves. Large quantities of timber in vicinity of mill can be got from farmers and limit holders. Rare chance to the right man. Only principals dealt with. For further information, price, terms etc., address the owner.
T. M. CRAIG,
Sherbrooke, Que. 17

Wanted

MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN sawmill work to take charge of office end and invest small amount of capital. Good opening to right man. Address, Box 637 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale

A SMART LITTLE SAWMILL IN GOOD working order, capacity 10,000. Also 500 acres of timber in township Stisted, District Muskoka. For price and particulars apply, FRANCIS HOLT, Martin's Siding, Ont. 19

FOR SALE—7 MILLION FEET OF STAND- ing timber; more can be bought; good mill site on railroad. Address Box 635 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 18

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS, SAW MILL,

Plant, Supplies, Mining Lots, Logs, &c.

— OF —

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Russell House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, A.D. 1908, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., by THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, the following Timber Limits, Real Estates, Saw Mill, Mining Lots, Plants, Supplies and Logs in transit, namely:—

Parcel Number 1. "Coulonge Limits," comprising 156 square miles of Timber Limit on the Coulonge River in the Province of Quebec, covered by Licenses Numbers 149, 150, 151 and 152 of Season 1873-74 and known as Berths W, X, Y and Z, together with certain Limit Plant, Supplies and Live Stock to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 2. "Hibou Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 20 square miles of Timber Limit on the Black and Dumoine Rivers covered by part of License No. 550 of Season 1873-74, together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 3. "Wakefield Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 8 square miles of Timber Limit in the Township of Wakefield covered by License No. 58 of Season 1873-74.

Parcel Number 4. Several Freehold Timber Lots in the Township of Wakefield.

Parcel Number 5. "Black and Dumoine Rivers Limit," comprising 26 1/2 square miles of Timber Limit on the Black and Dumoine Rivers covered by part of Licenses Number 362 and 365 of Season 1873-74 together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies therewith.

Parcel Number 6. Real Estate, Saw Mill, Lumber Yard and Wharf at East Templeton. This parcel consists of about 208 acres more or less of Freehold and 5 acres of Leasehold land at East Templeton, P.Q. (about 8 miles below Ottawa on the Ottawa River), together with a fully equipped Saw Mill and Machinery erected thereon having a capacity of 150,000 feet per day, with Lumber yard, Wharf, Railway siding, Cars and other plant and machinery therewith.

Parcel Number 7. Mining Lots. This parcel consists of several mining lots and mining rights in the Townships of Wakefield, Buckingham, Portland East, Portland West and Derry.

Parcel Number 8. A large quantity of logs, timber, telegraph poles and ties now lying in and about the Ottawa, Coulonge and Gatineau Rivers at and in transit to the above mentioned Saw Mill.

The first seven parcels above mentioned will first be offered for sale en bloc, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors. If the reserved bid is not reached, then each parcel will be immediately offered for sale, separately, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors.

Full particulars and complete descriptions of the respective parcels and the terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale and may be seen on application to the Vendors at East Templeton, P.Q., or to their Solicitors, Messrs. Gormully, Orde & Powell, No. 33 Sparks Street, Ottawa

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED,
Vendors

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1908,

Tenders on Timber Lands.

SEALED TENDERS RECEIVED UP TO September 1st on large tract of British Columbia Virgin timber; estimate guaranteed. Maps and descriptions from PRETTY'S TIMBER EXCHANGE, Vancouver. 16

British Columbia Timber

EIGHT SQUARE MILES OF A. TIMBER. held under 21 year licence, is offered for sale; is located on good stream and will cut about 20,000 feet per acre. For particulars address Box No. 833, Nelson, B.C. 17

Timber Limits

FOR SALE IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC valuable Pine, Spruce and Pulpwood Limits, very large; also smaller areas. Well located. Desirable investment. Correspondence solicited. Address—

ROBT. J. LOUGH,
30 St. John St., Montreal.

For Sale**Timber Limit and Band Saw Mill**

THE MILL IS MODERN CONSTRUCTION, with ample power; one single, one double cutting bandsaw and all subsidiary machinery; situated at Gravenhurst, Ontario.

Limits about 80 square miles, tributary by water to Gravenhurst, situated in the Townships of Finlayson, McClintock, Livingstone and Franklin. Address, THE RATHBUN LUMBER COMPANY, Deseronto, Ont. 16

White Pine Scarce.

Consumers of white pine lumber, and also dealers in a small way, are likely to wake up before long and discover that there has been a great change in the market situation, says the American Lumberman. It has been the feeling all along that there was abundant white pine available to meet the current demand, and that when any was wanted all that was necessary was to go to the white pine wholesalers or mills and secure it at favorable prices. But a change has come recently which has put an entirely different aspect on the situation.

The output of white pine for this year is heavily curtailed compared with former years, not only by the shutting down of mills and abandonment of operations as timber has been cut, but by a lessening of the output on the part of most of the mills still in commission. The log input last winter was light. Mills which log the year round are operating this department of their business less actively and, in some cases, no logging is being done at all, dependence being had upon surplus stocks in boom; while the mills are running short time, or have cut out their night runs and in other ways have reduced the monthly output by a heavy percentage. The demand, to be sure, has been light, but it has been for the most part equal to the product, so that stocks are light and broken.

It now develops that during the last thirty days there has been active, but exceedingly quiet, buying on the part of many large wholesalers, especially of the east. They have been going to Lake Huron, Lake Michigan and Lake Superior and buying heavily. In Duluth alone probably 80,000,000 feet of lumber has been sold within the past thirty days—all white pine. Large sales have also been

made by Michigan cargo mills, while there has been considerable buying in Canada. This buying campaign has been in the nature of a still hunt. Secrecy has been maintained as to values, and the facts regarding the volume of sales have been kept as quiet as possible.

This buying is by no means all for immediate delivery, although as much as is ready for shipment will be moved at once to take advantage of the present very favorable vessel situation. A year ago and in recent years the ore business has been so active that it kept employed not only the ore vessels proper but encroached upon the lumber carriers. Now the lumber carriers, such as are left, are all available for this movement, and some of the ore carriers are available, and the freight rates are extremely favorable. Therefore, about all the lumber that is now on dock ready for vessel shipment will probably be moved within the next thirty days or six weeks. This buying campaign has been kept quiet.

The white pine mills can be roughly divided into two classes: One consists of mills which sell their product in bulk lots and move it almost entirely by water. These mills have no distributing facilities and sell almost exclusively to the wholesalers at lumber distributing points along the lakes from Chicago to Tonawanda. The other class, which includes some of the largest mills in the business, are owned by concerns which either do a large carload business or have their own wholesale distributing yards at various lake points. The mills of this class may and do sell cargo lots, but do not depend upon the outlet. It is the first named class, the cargo mills proper, which have been practically cleaned up during the last thirty days. Not only so, but many of them have sold their product ahead and contracts are out for practically the entire season's cut of some of them, while those that were willing to do so have made inroads into their output of 1909. The amount of next year's product that has been sold is small, of course, because no producer is willing to dispose of his 1909 output on this year's prices, but some sales have been made in connection with heavy purchases of this year's cut.

The effect of this buying movement is certain to be seen before long in the market price. The smaller buyers will find that the cut of this year has been corralled by the big wholesalers, or is in the hands of the class of millmen who are in position to distribute their own lumber. When this situation impresses itself upon the consumers and the white pine buying public generally there is certain to be more or less competition for the very light supply that will be available for this year's trade,

which will inevitably result in materially higher prices.

The effect will be particularly noticeable in the east, where greater dependence is placed upon white pine than in the west, in which latter section substitutes are more favored and used. But the railroads, the sash and door factories, woodworking establishments generally, pattern shops and the like, which demand white pine, will discover before long that it can not be obtained at the prices which were freely made a short time ago.

Canadian Forestry Methods.

The forestry branch of the department of the Interior deals only with forestry work on lands belonging to the Dominion Government, and hence its work is confined to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the "railway belt" in British Columbia. This branch is at present working along three lines, namely: (1) the protection of existing forests from fire; (2) the survey of the forest reserves, including the estimation of the timber on these reserves, as regards the timber actually standing on the reserves and the future growth; (3) the free distribution of seedling trees and cuttings to farmers in the prairie provinces.

The system of fire protection on Dominion lands is similar to that in use in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in that rangers are employed to patrol the forests, put out incipient fires and employ assistance when the fire is too large for them to handle alone. They also post fire notices and instruct the settlers as to the danger from fires, the care necessary in guarding fires, and similar points, and endeavor to secure their assistance and cooperation. This last is not the least important part of their duties. On timber lands under license one-half the cost of ranging is paid by the government and one-half by the lessee; on lands not under license the government pays the whole expense.

The Dominion forest reserves were set apart by act of parliament in 1906, and cover an aggregate area of 5,400 square miles in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The forest work on these is in its fourth season, having been begun in 1905. Such surveys as the Turtle Mountain (Man.) and Moose Mountain (Sask.) reserves have been completed. That of the Riding Mountain (Man.) reserve is in its third season, but as the reserve covers an area of over 1,500 square miles,

the work is one of considerable magnitude. Another party is at work this season in "The Pines" reserve, in the neighborhood of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

The scheme of free distribution of trees to farmers operated by the forestry branch is the best known part of its work. Since its inception in 1901 there has been distributed a total of 11,000,000 trees—more than enough to plant a double row along each side of the Canadian Pacific railway track from Fort William, Ont., to Vancouver, B.C. The average sent out each spring for the last five years is 2,000,000. The trees are raised at the branch's nursery at Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

The U. S. Daily Consular and Trade Reports in a recent number say there are no countries, according to English experts, other than the United States, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Canada, which will yield a supply of soft wood. Africa, New Zealand, Australia, and other tropical countries contain only hard woods. It has been suggested that the Pacific Coast will sometime in the future furnish large quantities of wood for export purposes, but that these forests are not available for the European market at the present time. When the Panama Canal is opened, and Canada and the United States can not be largely relied upon, the Pacific coast will then be a very considerable factor in the supply of wood for export purposes. Notwithstanding, however, any future supply that may come from the Pacific coast, it is the consensus of English opinion that there will be a dearth of wood for export from practically all countries within the next twenty-five years, or, at the very furthest, fifty years, unless extensive afforestation is generally carried out, and that in the absence of such precautionary measures each country will, within a comparatively short time have to depend for its supply of timber upon what it can grow within its own territory.

CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. LIMITED
PRESTON, ONT.
FINE BANK OFFICE, COURT HOUSE & DRUG STORE FITTINGS. OFFICE, SCHOOL, CHURCH & LODGE FURNITURE.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

The
Corbet Foundry & Machine Co.
Owen Sound, Ont.

Have for sale Second-Hand Machinery, completely overhauled, ready for shipment:
1 Horizontal Slide Valve Engine 6 in. x 10 in.
1 Vertical Slide Valve Engine 4 in. x 6 in.
1 Portable Engine, 7½ in. x 11 in.

JOHN DONOGH LUMBER CO., Limited
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
WHOLESALE
1212 TRADERS BANK CHAMBERS
Phone Main 7733
TORONTO

CAMP DEPARTMENT

California Camp Comforts.

In Humboldt county, California, the commissariat has been developed to such a degree that the arrangements there may be considered almost ideal from the standpoint of the employe, and, therefore, naturally enough, from the standpoint of the employer also. The commissary department of the Vance Redwood Lumber Company, of Eureka, may be taken as a fair sample of these conditions. This company's commissary has two distinct phases; one devoted to the woods or logging department, the other to the saw mill or manufacturing department. Its logging operations are carried on about twenty-five miles from the saw mill, necessitating four camps. These camps have to be moved every two or three years as the timber is cut, but they are much superior as to convenience and comfort to the logging camps of the east. Instead of occupying one great unventilated bunkhouse the men are provided with cabins, each of which contains two bunks. Four men are assigned to a cabin, and, as the logging lasts about nine months of the year, from March to December, the best of the men take some pride in making their cabins as attractive as possible, both inside and out. The cabins are placed about ten feet apart, thus affording plenty of light and fresh air.

The following are three characteristic bills of fare for one day:

Breakfast—Fruit, Mush and Milk, Hot Cakes, Beefsteak, Fried Potatoes, Hot Biscuits, Doughnuts, Coffee, Milk.

Dinner—Spiced Beets, Pickles, Roast Pork, Boiled Potatoes, Beef Stew, Parsnips, Pork and Beans, Bread, Cake, Pudding, Pie.

Supper—Roast Beef, Baked Potatoes, Pork and Beans, Bread, Hot Biscuits, Stewed Prunes, Cake, Coffee, Tea. Fruit in season all the year round.

There are generally located at each camp from ninety to 150 men. The employe is furnished cabin rent free. For his board at the camp restaurant he is charged 50 cents a day.

The conditions at Samoa are somewhat different, operations there being permanent. While Samoa is essentially a saw mill town its location on a narrow spit, with the ocean on one side and Humboldt bay on the other, makes it an attractive place in which to live. To take care of the single men employed there the company has two large lodging houses and a cookhouse capable of lodging and feeding 275 men. Rooms are provided with two single iron beds in each. Each lodging house has steam heat, hot and cold water, electric lights and other conveniences.

The lodging houses are located conveniently to the mill, while the residences and cottages are placed in another portion of the town, their location bringing them within five minutes' walk of the ocean beach. They are all connected with a system of waterworks and have sewer connection also, thus making the sanitary conditions the best. The houses are all provided with electric lights. These cottages rent for from \$10 to \$15 a month.

In this part of the town is located the "Hostelry," in which are arranged rooms for the entertainment of the company's guests. The office help and some of the heads of the departments have their headquarters there and for their accommodation a private dining room is run in connection with the house.

Forestry Association's Advice on Fires.

The Canadian Forestry Association has issued the following bulletin on the subject of camp fires. Although the advice is given primarily for campers and tourists, it applies to everyone who lives or works in the woods:

"Campers and tourists" is an answer that come readily to the lips of many lumbermen and timber-limit owners when asked as to how forest fires originate. Unfortunately the answer is often only too true.

The camper would certainly be decidedly averse to burning over the woodland which affords him recreation, rest and pleasure. But he fails to realize what a small cause may give rise to a serious fire in the forest, and hence does not exercise the necessary caution with regard to his camp fires, and even his matches and cigar ends, for these latter, small as they are, may be just as much to blame for starting a serious conflagration as a fire of far larger proportions. Constant care, eternal vigilance must be exercised in the forest by everyone who has cause to use fires (and who has not?) lest the fire should escape from him and get into the forest soil and even into the tree tops.

Campers themselves may greatly assist in this matter by observing a few general cautions. Camp fires should not be any larger than necessary, and no one should leave a fire, even for a short time, without making sure that it is thoroughly put out. A lighted match or cigar

end or other burning object should never be thrown down in the woods; it should be thoroughly extinguished before being thrown away. Fires should not be built among leaves, rotten wood or in places where they are likely to spread on account of the inflammable nature of the surroundings; build the fire on a rock, if possible, or, if there is no rock convenient at least clear away the leaves, humus, etc., down to the mineral soil, if at all possible. Nor should fires be built against large or hollow logs, as in such places it is hard to be sure when they are entirely extinguished. If the weather is windy, it is well to confine the fire in a hole, dug right down into the mineral soil.

Only a few days ago, newspaper despatches told of very serious fires in the Lake St. John region in Quebec, destroying one village; these are supposed to have been started by careless fishermen who neglected to extinguish their camp fires.

Advice for Campers.

The following advice for summer campers should be read also by lumber campers:

1. Don't, when in the woods, throw down a lighted match, cigar stub or other flaming object; make sure that the flame has been thoroughly extinguished before throwing it away.

2. Don't build your camp fire larger than is necessary.

3. Don't under any circumstances, leave your fire unguarded, even for a comparatively short time; see that it is dead out before you go away.

4. Don't build your fire in leaves, rotten wood or other inflammable material.

5. Don't build your fire against a large or hollow log, where it is hard to be sure when it has been entirely put out.

To these "don'ts" it may be added that in windy weather, or in a dangerous place, it is well to confine the fire in a hole dug clean down to the mineral soil. A fire may smoulder in the humus, or "duff" for days, only waiting for a strong breeze to fan it into a flame that may burn over miles of timber.

Summer tourists and campers unfortunately have a bad reputation among the owners of timber limits as being a frequent cause of fires. Such fires could be prevented, almost without exception, by a little extra care on the part of the campers, who have been the unintentional cause of much forest destruction, and who have just as real an interest in the preservation of the forests as the owners of the timber themselves. The rules given above are the result of long experience and observation on the part of many woodsmen and lumbermen as to the origin of fires from this cause, and are earnestly commended to the attention of campers, sportsmen and others.

The need for observing them is emphasized by the occurrence recently of serious fires, resulting in several villages being wiped out.

Starting for the Camps.

A Hull, Que., report says: A party of twenty men from the E. B. Eddy Company's plant have left for the camps up the Rouge river. This is the first gang that has gone this season, being more than one month later than they left last year. The reason for the delay in beginning operations is attributable to the trade depression, which does not yet warrant any preparation for a large output of lumber. Local employment agencies which are engaging men for the woods and for railway construction say the lumber companies sent notices asking that only Canadians be taken for the present. One agent has even to cull the Canadians. Only the best are being picked. Last year the men fixed the rate of wages, but this year the employers will exercise that prerogative. Men sent away now do not have their wages set, but are engaged with the understanding that they will get the highest paid. Those who insist on their wages being fixed are promised \$28 a month, where expert teamsters and logmen are engaged, but because of the large number obtainable wages for common hands may run as low as \$18 a month.

The Log Driver.

The life of a river log driver is a life that seems to get hold of one after a year or two. You are generally wet through for twelve hours out of the twenty-four. Ten of you sleep in a 12 x 15 foot shanty; you live on fried everything, "black strap," treacle and stewed tea. You go to bed at ten o'clock and get up at three. You are everlastingly cursed and never praised by the foreman. Your life is in danger more or less all day long, and you never get more than \$35 a month for work that is worth \$100. "Then why stick at it?" you say, and all I can answer is, "Just give it a trial for a year, and then you'll know."

CAMP SUPPLIES

Send us your orders and we will promise to fill promptly and with the very best quality that the price charged will warrant.

We are saving money for a great many lumbermen and can do the same for you.

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

Front and Scott Streets, TORONTO

We are Buyers

6 cars 1-inch Basswood 1sts and 2nds.
2 " 1½-inch " " " "
2 " 1½-inch " " " "
10 " 1-inch Soft Elm " " " "
12-inch and up.
1 car 1½-inch Soft Elm 1sts and 2nds.
12 " 1½-inch x 3-inch Maple Strips 1sts
and 2nds in multiples of 9 inches.

Always in the market for Rock Maple Logs, 12-in. and up, diameter.

The Send us your Stock Lists
Carter, Stevens Lumber Co. Limited
103 Bay Street, Toronto

We are Sellers

Basswood No. 1 and 2 Common.
" Mill run.
5 cars 1-inch Quartered White Oak 1sts and 2nds.
7 cars 1-inch Plain White Oak 1sts and 2nds.
3 " 1-inch Black Walnut " " "
1 " 1½-inch Birch 1sts and 2nds.
2 " 1-inch Soft Elm Mill run.

ESTABLISHED 1878

Hanson's Woollen Mill

Hull, Que.

Manufacturers of The "Hanson" Sock and Mitt.

Nothing in the Market to equal them for Lumbermen.

ALL MY SOCKS BEAR THIS STAMP



Can be obtained from any Wholesale Dry Goods House in Canada

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GILLIES BROS.

Manufacturers of Limited

Mills @ Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

WHITE PINE

Cedar Shingles and
Railway Ties

RED PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, CEDAR

Planing Mill, Yard @ Office
MORRISTOWN, N. Y.

CAPACITY 40,000,000

New York City

Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler.

(Continued from page 23).

should be made every four or five miles, and if it cannot be obtained extra tank has to be carried for this purpose. Where roads are well graded and iced these engines will handle from seven to eleven heavy logging sleighs with 5,000 to 7,000 feet of logs to the sled. These sleds are of extra heavy pattern specially made for the purpose. Several engines are making fifty miles per day and doing the work of anywhere from twelve to eighteen 4-horse teams. Where very long roads are to be encountered the Lombard Hauler can be run day and night by changing crews. There are three men to the crew—engineer, fireman and pilot.

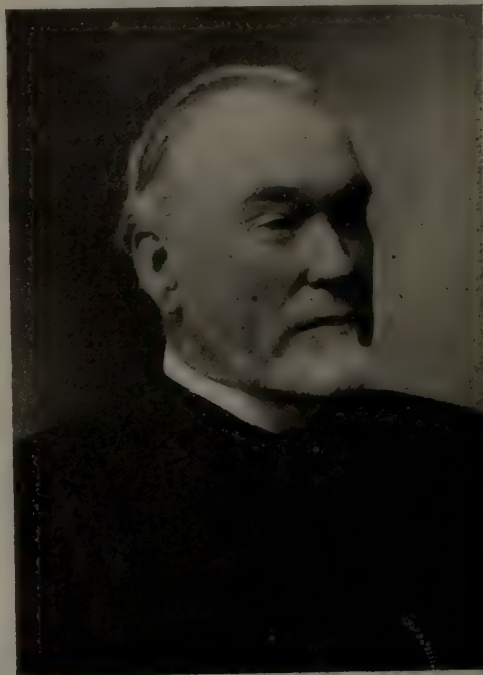
The Lombard Steam Log Hauler is used extensively already in the United States and will no doubt spring quickly into favor with enterprising Canadian lumber operators. It has been fully patented in the Dominion by the inventor, A. C. Lombard, of Waterville, Mo., and the Canadian manufacturing and selling rights have been secured by The Jenckes Machine Co., Limited, Sherbrooke, Que. Not only can the Lombard Hauler be made a money-saver in lumbering operations proper, but also wherever it is necessary to haul logs, timber, pulp, or, in fact, any commodity in large quantities, upwards of four miles, from mill to mill or from mill to point of shipment as the case might be. By replacing the forward sleds with a pair of wheels the Lombard Hauler can be used equally well on summer roads.

St. John Mills Closing.

A St. John, N.B., despatch says: The depression in the lumber market is emphasized by the shutting down of the two mills of Stetson, Cutler & Co., to be followed soon, it is possible, by a number of other mills in St. John. Both the big mill at Indiantown and the Jordan mill at Pleasant Point have been closed for an indefinite period and it is probable they will not be reopened this fall. This means that 300 men are thrown out of work unexpectedly several months in advance of the usual time for closing. The shingle machines in the Jordan mill have not been running this season on account of the strike. Charles Miller's mill at Pleasant Point has not been in operation this season.

S. C. Beattay, of the Stetson, Cutler & Co., in an interview said that there was no way of knowing when the mill would resume work.

It was impossible to run the mills at a profit in the present state of the market. Fraser Gregory, of Murray & Gregory, Limited, said the mills cutting for the British market had a better chance than the American mills, but that no operator was making money this season. A number, he said, were debating whether or not to close the mills and the likelihood was that all would be closed earlier than usual.



The Late Mr. John Ferguson.

The late John Ferguson, ex-M.P., whose picture is published herewith, was one of the best known of Ontario lumbermen. He died actually in harness, at his lumber camps at Tomiko, at the age of 68. A sketch of his career appeared in the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" of July 15.

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The Miramichi Fire.

The widespread devastation of Maine's forests by fire in the last few weeks has recalled to the minds of old settlers the great Miramichi fire, which raged over vast areas of Maine and New Brunswick in 1827. That forest conflagration, the most destructive in this region's history, is known as the Miramichi fire because it started on the headwaters of the Miramichi River in the Province of New Brunswick, whence it swept across the country to the southwestern limits of Aroostook County, Maine, devastating a tract 200 miles long and fifty miles wide, laying waste the forest growth, stripping the land of every growing and living thing.

The summer of 1827 has always been known as "the dry summer" in this region. No rain fell in May or June of that year, and in July only a few slight showers, so that when August came the woods and fields needed but a spark to set them aflame. Early in August the fire started on the headwaters of the Miramichi, and for six weeks it raged a tornado of smoke and flame—northwesterly across the country. After burning up the forests of western New Brunswick, the fire crossed the St. John River into Maine, and in this state its progress was even more terrific, the virgin spruce and pine falling before the advancing wall of flame like so much grass.

It was in that year that what is known as Maine's great and only "official bonfire" occurred at Mount Chase, in the extreme northern part of Penobscot County. The state land agent sent a man named Jim Chase up to the Hay brook region to burn the hay and grain stacks of some timber thieves—men who in winter used to cut vast quantities of timber on the public lands, and who in summer raised crops of grain and fodder to feed their horses and oxen in logging time. It occurred to the land agent that if the crops should be destroyed it would be impossible for the timber thieves to conduct their operations, and so he sent Chase up there to burn the stacked hay and grain. Jim Chase burned better, or more, than he had dreamed of, or the state intended, for, everything being tinder dry, the fire, once kindled, got away from him and ran through the woods like a whirlwind, laying a dozen townships in ashes, and sending the wild beasts in a steampede of terror for the nearest water.

Destructive as it was, however, this furious fire kindled by Jim Chase at the instance of the State of Maine did more good than harm, for it stopped the Miramichi fire, and prevented a greater disaster. Burning toward each other, the two fires met, and thus each put a stop to the other. A strange thing about both fires is that in places they made long detours, and even jumps of five or ten miles, leaving patches of big timber unscathed.

These burned over lands have long since grown new crops of timber, much of the spruce area being covered with large birch, maple and poplar, some of which measures twelve inches at the stump, and pine has been cut there that scales 700 to 1,000 feet to the log.

The Yalu Timber Convention.

As a result of long drawn negotiations, an arrangement has at last been made between China and Japan, whereby a company equally representative of capital from China and Japan will engage in cutting timber on the banks of the Yalu river in China and Korea. This timber consists mostly of hickory, oak and other domestic hardwoods. For the first year, the two governments will engage in the business, after which that work will be transferred to a private company. The introduction of this timber on the market, however, will not affect the demand for the softer and coarser lumber from North America.

Allis-Chalmers Company in their bulletin No. 1207 describe their A. C. friction clutch pulley and cut-off couplings. The friction clutch is designed for the heaviest work, with particular regard to simplicity, durability and ease of adjustment. It is of the disc type and is made with either three or six arms. The sleeve carries the operating mechanism and is the only wearing part when the clutch is not in operation. Bulletin 1207 includes prices and measurement details of the articles described and should be useful to those who are contemplating the purchase of such articles.

A B. C. paper, speaking of the lumber industry at Port Haney, says: Four saw mills and a brick yard ship their products from the station here, and by water from the wharves. The largest of the mills is located in the city and is owned by Messrs. Abernethy and Loughheed, who employ a large number of men. The mill is running at full capacity with many orders ahead and an abundance of logs. The Holden-Proctor Lumber Company at Lillooet, a short distance from the town, hauls its cut there for shipment as does also the Pelletier and Selkirk shingle mill at Webster's Corners, five miles distant. At the mouth of Kanaka Creek is the Port Haney Lumber Company's mill, which, however, is not at present in operation, owing to the height of the river.

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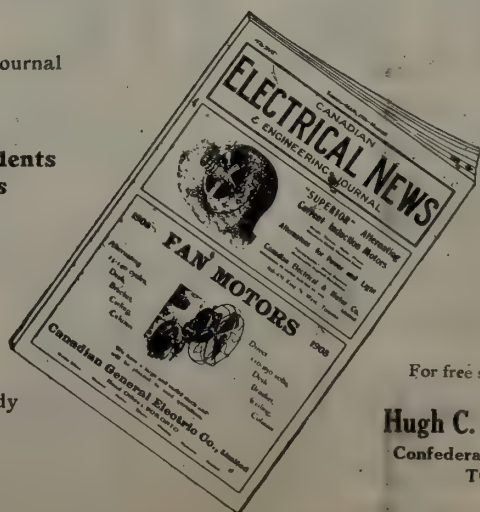
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TORONTO

Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Quietness and absence of demand still characterize the Ontario lumber business. There is not even now any talk about falling prices, so dead does the general interest in lumber seem to have become. Where there is no demand, as a result of a determination to do without lumber, it would be useless to think of stimulating the demand with lower prices. The demand simply is not there to be stimulated. Manufacturers have settled down quietly to accept the inevitable and prepare for improvement whenever it may come. It is therefore impossible to quote prices that mean business. Regular list prices are being quoted by manufacturers, but they mean little or nothing, as the few sales made are regulated solely by local conditions and seldom coincide with the list prices. There is still much talk of reducing the cut in the woods during the coming winter and each succeeding week of dull business and increasing piles in the wholesale yards makes it more probable that a reduction will have to be made. Some Ottawa manufacturers have already decided to curtail their winter operations. An example of Ontario prices is afforded by a recent Ottawa quotation for pine mill culls at \$18 which failed to draw the purchaser, who got better terms elsewhere. In spite of this Ottawa mill culls are quoted as high as \$20. Lath at Ottawa will only bring from \$3 to \$3.25 for the best white pine variety.

Eastern Canada.

There is still no sign of any important change in the lumber market as compared with the conditions prevailing for the past few months. Small demand and low prices are the prevailing conditions. These have been assisted in their depressing effect by the extremely favorable circumstances which prevailed during the driving season. Shingles are still doing nothing. Unless the unforeseen happens there will be no shingles sawn at any of the St. John mills this year. Both the employers and the men are equally determined in the attitude they have already taken and new men cannot be obtained. High grade stocks are disappearing at the St. John mills and second clears are being brought in from Fredericton and other points. The market for spruce slab lath is quiet and prices are about steady. A slight stiffening is expected shortly. Shipments of lath have been fairly extensive from St. John and stocks are a bit lighter. Prices f.o.b. schooner at St. John for spruce lath are about \$2.20 to \$2.30 for dutiable and \$2.40 to \$2.50 for non-dutiable. Stocks of spruce boards are increasing owing to light demand and prices are about \$10.25 to \$10.50 on dutiable and \$12.25 to \$12.50 on non-dutiable f.o.b. schooner. Export spruce deals are very dull.

Western Canada.

Prairie business is very dull and the shingle market if anything is a little weaker. Prices have been stiffened to \$2 base, but this is no sign of an increased demand. There are indications of a disagreement between the interior British Columbia and coast mills and a possible cutting of prices. This would affect probably only the lower grades. Rough lumber and shiplap have been cut from \$22 to \$17, including freight, which amounts to \$9 at the mills. Short dimension stuff has been cut from \$24 to \$19 for 49 cent freight rate points. Several cargoes of lumber have been shipped from interior B. C. mills to Regina and further orders are expected.

Great Britain.

London reports tell of continued dullness. Freights to London continue on a very low basis, and it is still easy for merchants to fix up for small parcels at moderate figures. Several small lots were arranged for shipment in August on the basis of 22s. from the Lower Gulf, and some parcels at 21s. and 21s. 6d. From the Upper Gulf to London, 23s. is about the figure. Liverpool reports state that the demand has shown a slight improvement recently, but is nevertheless far short of what it should be for this season of the year. Pine is arriving freely, and the quays are well occupied. They do not, however, present the congested appearance of some years ago. The Dock Board regulations regarding removal are stricter, as the bulk of the import of these goods come by the regular liners. Wane board pine is in good request, and some good lines have gone into consumption from the dock side. Spruce deals have arrived in heavy quantities, no less than five cargoes coming to hand.

Manchester prices are reported to be firm with a possibility of stiffening. There is a prospect of a diminished import of spruce as the principal importers show little inclination to buy the several unsold cargoes which are on passage. Pitch pine is in fair demand.

United States.

New York markets are improving consistently with the increased value of building permits. Actual buying continues on a moderate basis and in some lines the improvement is not as brisk as in others. Hemlock, white pine and hardwoods are dull, with yellow pine heading the list of activity, but all through the market there pervades a strong note of optimism. Factory trade is slow in recuperating and furniture men say they do not see much business developing, but they expect enough buying this fall to put their plants on a good basis and they are getting out some good inquiries for early fall delivery. Buffalo lumber receipts have been light, though 8,600,000 shingles are reported for one week, which is considerably more than the former average of shingles, though it is likely that about all of them come in by lake now, the proportion of red cedar being so great.

Chicago receipts by water are showing a decrease. Pine and hemlock are in increasing demand and dealers are quite optimistic. Increased building operations are responsible for this. In Boston spruce is firmer and enquiries are more frequent for fair sized orders. Buffalo reports a firmer feeling for shingles, with a good demand. Red cedars are in the lead, with redwoods and white cedars following close. Competition, however, keeps prices steady.

When the grade of the Grand Trunk Pacific is completed and ready for the steel there will be no lack of ties on the Skeena River section to finish the road. For some months past contractors have had camps established and cutting ties at different points along the river; while the British Columbia Tie and Timber Company's saw mill at Seal Harbor already have many thousands cut and piled at convenient spots ready for use. Richardson & Morrison have taken a contract to cut 100,000 ties and are now putting up their camp near Copper River. They will employ about thirty men. Wilfred Loiselle has just finished cutting 11,000 ties at Kitsumkalum River, and he also has 14,000 near Hole-in-the-wall that were cut last winter.

The Dominion Government has withdrawn the privilege which permitted of the carriage of Canadian goods in foreign vessels between Seattle and Canadian ports on the Pacific Coast. This order will take effect August 1st.

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We are in a position to get out timbers up to 36 ft. in length and to surface sizes up to 6 x 12. All timbers larger than 6 x 12 we can arrange to have dressed in transit.

Big Sandy Lumber Company

HULL, ALABAMA, U.S.A.

EDGINGS

A sawmill of 50,000 feet capacity per day is to be built by Seattle and Vancouver capitalists at Skeena City.

R. & T. Ritchie, Limited, Aylmer, Que., capital \$100,000, lumber manufacturers and dealers, have been incorporated.

Robert Jennings has been appointed to see that bush fires do not destroy merchantable timber in Skeena district, B.C.

Thomas McGee, a millwright in the J. G. MacLaren Company's mill at Buckingham, was accidentally killed in the mill.

Mahon, McFarlane & Mahon are reported to be equipping a sawmill in the Capilano Valley, B.C., with a full plant of machinery.

A strike in the mill of the Niagara Falls, N.Y., paper company has resulted in the shut-down of the plant, affecting 600 paper makers and 150 helpers.

An Examination of those desiring to qualify as Cullers to measure timber cut on Crown Lands was held at Arnprior on the 12th day of August.

The Woods-Spicer shingle mill at False Creek has been burned. The loss is \$35,000. This is the second time the company's mill has been burned in a year and a half.

J. Greenway, a logger, is at St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, suffering from severe injuries to his head sustained in a runaway accident at Port Moody. He will likely recover.

The machinery for Prince Bros.' new mill at Battleford, Sask., will include a new engine and saw, with edging and butting saws as well as several additional machines in the planing mill.

The Sturgeon Falls Pulp & Paper Mills, Ont., will be sold by tender. Bids are receivable until August 27. Full particulars can be had from E. R. C. Clarkson, 33 Scott, St., Toronto.

The Monarch Lumber Company, Limited, Winnipeg, have been incorporated, capital \$1,000,000. W. D. Douglas, G. F. Piper, E. C. Warner and others, of Minneapolis, Minn., and W. H. McWilliam, Winnipeg.

Negotiations are pending for the purchase of ten acres of land near Liverpool, B.C., by Chicago capitalists, their intention being to erect a large sawmill similar to the one at Millside, which will employ some hundreds of men.

The Federal Timber Company, with head office at Indianapolis, Ind., have registered as an extra provincial company in British Columbia with provincial head office at Vancouver. H. W. Magoon, Vancouver, is attorney for the company.

The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company reports the drive of logs much increased on account of the large cut of pulp wood on the Montreal River required by J. R. Booth for his new sulphite mill. For other purposes the supply required is not diminishing.

A man named Henault, of Hull, lost his arm recently while running a saw in J. R. Booth's mills. His arm was caught in some way and badly mutilated. A second amputation was necessary, the operation being performed by Drs. Fointaine and Aubry, of Hull.

William George Gooderham and Daniel O'Connor, Toronto, have issued a writ against Allan McPherson, Robert Laidlaw and G. McGuire, of North Bay, asking \$2,000 damages for removing certain timbers from the White Fish Lake Indian Reserve, alleged to be the property of the plaintiffs.

A logger named A. J. Donohue was brought down from Pender Harbor and taken to St. Paul's hospital, Vancouver, recently, suffering from a broken leg. The injured man was piling logs with a companion when the latter let his end of a log drop. The log rolled over his leg and broke it.

An immense forest and range fire has swept the coast range north of Santa Rosa, and all of the range included between the headwaters of Dry creek and Ukiah is reported to have been destroyed. The fire started from camp fires. Over \$1,000,000 worth of timber is reported to have been destroyed.

J. Fraser Gregory, president of the St. John River Log Driving Company, visited Fredericton, N.B., recently for the sale of "no mark" logs. In all, about sixty-five million feet of logs have been rafted this season. Recently Contractor Scott left Grand Falls with upwards of three million feet for the booms.

William Dunbar, of Toronto, was injured a few days ago while working in a lumber camp in the North, but at the time it was not thought that there was anything serious the matter with him. His condition grew worse, however, and he was brought to Toronto, where it was discovered that his leg had been broken.

The Malcolm Lumber Company is a new Fairview, B.C., institution. The company is capitalised and otherwise equipped for the carrying on of a lumber manufacturing business. They have taken over the business of the Telford Lumber Company, and are installing on Sixth Avenue a modern mill of 50,000 feet daily capacity, which they expect to have running in a short time.

The magnificent logs exhibited by Prince Albert at the Winnipeg Fair were eyeopeners to those who did not know what large trees were grown in the lumber belt, so far north. The logs were mostly spruce, and measured from two to three feet in diameter. To show its manufacturing abilities, Prince Albert also exhibited specimens of lumber, which included laths of a superior quality.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, superintendent of forestry, Ottawa, is spending the summer in Western Canada, inspecting the various forest reserves within the railway belt. He will also study the irrigation question in the dry belt in the vicinity of Kamloops and Ashcroft, and devote some time to the consideration of the conservation of the water supply on the eastern slope of the Rockies.

Fire broke out in the timber limits of a Toronto lumber company, two miles north of Garden Hill, recently. The limits contained one million feet of lumber, a large amount of which has been destroyed. A portion of woods owned by John Worr was destroyed, also the woods owned by Samuel Liggett. The fire is said to have originated from the engine in the sawmill owned by C. J. Thornton.

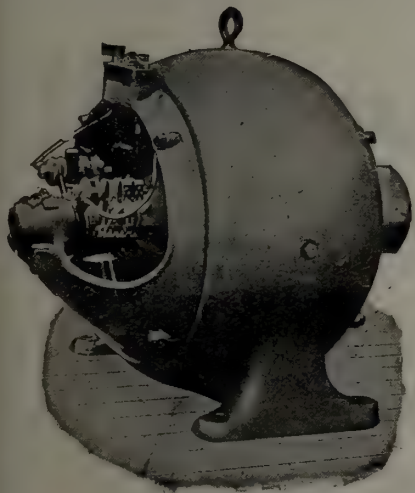
A number of lumbermen from Edmonton who owned the logs that came down the river recently made arrangements whereby Prince Bros., of Battleford, may buy all logs bearing their brands. In a case from Bresaylor for taking lumber from the river it was shown that no one can convert to his own use property adrift in the river but may save it and collect the value of his labor from the owner.

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Branch at Winnipeg

A boom of logs is the subject of a suit in which Mr. James S. Joliffe, of Vancouver, recently obtained through Ellis, Brown & Creagh, an interim injunction to prevent Merryfield & Lloyd from selling or otherwise disposing of the logs. Mr. Joliffe contends that Claude Ash, Thomas Bartlett and D. Brown, the original owners of the logs, should have sold them to him, and not to Merryfield & Lloyd.

The Clowhom Falls Lumber Co., Ltd., will apply shortly for the right to improve Clowhom river from its mouth at Calmon arm for a distance of 30 chains in the District of New Westminster, and to remove obstructions therefrom and make the same available for driving, storing, sorting and booming logs, rafts and crafts, and the fluming of timber thereon; also for the right to collect tolls thereon.

A survey party is now at work running the lines for a logging railway to be built this summer from Squamish Landing, B.C., to a point ten miles up the valley. It is expected that another month or six weeks will elapse before the work is completed. The railway is built by parties interested in timber claims in the valley. At present operations are being carried on at a point five miles above the Landing.

A Vancouver report says that the Hunting Lumber Company's big saw-mill, which has been in the hands of millwrights and machinists for some time, is to resume operations at once. Extensive alterations and improvements have been made, which will result in an increased output, and allow the product to be handled more economically with the new machinery. The shingle-mill owned by the company has been running steadily all the time.

The rush of gold seekers to the Chilliwack valley and the reckless fashion in which fires on the trail have been lighted will result in special activity on the part of the fire wardens. The Dominion warden is already at work there, protecting the property under his jurisdiction, and Provincial Fire Warden McKinley will leave on Monday to remind the prospectors that the timber of the provincial government is valuable as well as gold.

The Globe Lumber Company, Kamloops, B.C., of which the principal directors are A. Mundy and A. McRae, of the Mundy Lumber Company of Three Valley, have opened a lumber yard at Kamloops, B.C., on a property leased from the Columbia Agencies, Limited. They are now arranging to open lumber yards at different points on the prairie, so as to facilitate the marketing of their product. The Revelstoke yard is in charge of R. Steiss.

Report of a bad disaster at the Parrsboro Lumber Company's mill early this month has reached us from Halifax, N.S. Shortly after the mill started there was a great explosion. The heavy boiler burst without the slightest warning. Engineer Keith, who was standing near the boiler, was hurled with great force against the wall of the mill and was killed instantly. Two workmen, Swimmer and Leary, standing near, were badly crushed and bruised. The injured men were taken to Windsor for treatment.

The New Brunswick Government has passed an order-in-council making some changes in the stumpage rates on logs cut on Crown lands, the changes being in accordance with the recommendations of the Surveyor-General. The rates on fir, hemlock and hardwood logs were all placed at \$1.25 per thousand feet, the former rates being: Fir, 80c; hemlock, 40c, and hardwood logs, 80c. The stumpage rate of railway ties was increased from 2 1/2c to 5c each, and it was ordered that no white pine should be cut for use as railway ties.

An Ottawa report says that a log jam similar to that dispelled years ago by Mayor Bingham at Cascades, on the Gatineau, seems not improbable at present, as the logs are piled to the height of about seven tiers about 50 yards below the Cascades. This condition of affairs appears to have existed for some time, the log dam reaching right across the river. Though there are lumbermen at work, they are evidently not sufficient to cope with the deluge of felled and trimmed trees coming down the river from the uplands. Other minor jams are to be seen at other points on the Gatineau.

The big sawmill plant of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company at Port Moody, B.C., after a shutdown of nearly five months owing to the dullness in the lumber industry, has resumed operations. The company has just closed a contract to deliver one million five hundred thousand feet of clear lumber to be utilized in making the staves for the wooden pipe waterworks system to be installed at Calgary. In order to execute the contract the mill will, it is estimated, be obliged to cut over six million feet of lumber, the bulk of which will be coarse lumber and for which a good demand in the near future is anticipated.

Two actions against more than one hundred of the big lumber companies of the United States doing business in Missouri, with a capitalization of \$300,000,000, have been brought in the State courts by Attorney-General Herbert S. Hadley, under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act. At Jefferson City an information in quo warranto was filed in the supreme court against forty-three lumber firms, in which the attorney-general charges them with entering into a combination to control the output of the yellow pine business in restraint of lawful trade. In the petition he asks that each respondent corporation may be excluded from all corporate rights, privileges and franchises it enjoys under the laws of Missouri, and that its property be confiscated.

A large pulp wood and lumber deal has been perfected at Niagara Falls, N.Y., which involves several hundreds of thousands of dollars and may run into the millions. The Humber River Pulp and Lumber Company, Limited, of Newfoundland, has through George W. Knox, a Niagara Falls lawyer, sold its large holdings to a Michigan syndicate headed by H. G. Bykhoushe, the Grand Rapids, Mich., lumberman, manufacturer and millionaire. This property consists of 415 square miles of valuable timber land, and is located near Deer Lake, in Newfoundland. The amount paid is not disclosed, and Mr. Knox refuses to give out any information. It is known, however, that the deal includes, besides the timber holdings, the lumber mills, the boats and other property of the Humber River Company. On the property are large quantities of spruce.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us. State number of enquiry.

1128. Pulp, paper and straw board.—Pulp broker in Birmingham, England, would like to secure the sole agency of reliable Canadian exporters of the above lines. First-class connections and references.

1146. Paper and pulp.—An important London firm of paper makers' agents is desirous of getting into touch with any manufacturers in Canada having paper and pulp to dispose of.

1189. Wood pulp boards.—A northeast coast (England) firm of importers inquire into the prospects of securing supplies of wood pulp boards from Canada, and ask for details as to sizes made and prices for shipments delivered London.

Dean Fernow on Forestry.

At the final public lecture of the Summer School of the University of Toronto which was held recently in the Physics Building, before a fair audience, two speakers took part. Dean Fernow, of the Department of Forestry, and Mr. E. J. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, delivered interesting addresses on reforestation. A number of lantern views were shown illustrating the remarks of each speaker. Dean Fernow stated that Canada was poor in resources of that kind of timber used in the arts. The chief forests of value were located in British Columbia, and in the Maritime Provinces. There were, said the speaker, only 200,000,000 acres of timber land, instead of four times that amount, which was the usual claim. Destruction of forests by fire meant not only loss of timber, and its future growth, but more than that, the loss of the soil itself. When the timber was all swept away by successive fires, the soil was exposed to wind and water, and soon carried away by the latter. Something might be found in the future to take the place of wood, but nothing could take the place of the soil.

Some of Dean Fernow's views showed the process of replanting trees on rocky hillsides, that had been denuded of both forests and soil. Willow bundles were anchored to the rocks to check the flow of a streamlet, and in this way soil was deposited, and young trees planted.

Mr. Zavitz confined his attention to the work of reforestation in Ontario. There were two phases of the work, he said, reforestation of waste lands of farms, and similar work in large areas of country in the older parts of Ontario. There were 10,000 square miles of forest reserves in the province, but a large portion of this included bodies of water. Of the smaller reserves in the southern part of the province, there were 30,000 acres in Lambton County, 10,000 acres in Norfolk County, a considerable tract in Northumberland, and 70,000 acres in Simcoe. In 1904 the Ontario Government decided to assist the farmers of the province in this work. Nurseries were established at the Ontario Agricultural College, where trees were grown from seeds, and given to the farmer free of charge. It cost the Government to plant young trees in heavy soil, \$15 an acre, while in more favorable soil the cost was from \$5 to \$10 an acre. Some of the waste soil in Ontario now being planted by the Government consisted of about 300 to 400 square miles, which was once cultivated, but was subsequently given up. In Lambton County from 30,000 to 40,000 acres of land was fast approaching a condition of waste, by being covered with sand.

Canada's Importance as a Lumber Producer.

Canada is one of the few countries which can be depended on to produce more timber than is sufficient for its needs. Such is the opinion of a great French authority, Mr. Melard, who has made a careful study of the source of the world's timber supply. There are only seven countries in the world which now export wood in any quantity. Besides Canada, these are the United States, on this continent, and in Europe, Austria-Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Russia and Finland. In Asia only Russia has more than enough for her own use. Africa and South America can send little or no timber suitable for ordinary use, and Australia can supply little.

Of the seven exporting countries mentioned, the United States, Russia and Austria-Hungary have been increasing in population and developing their resources so rapidly that they must soon cease to rank among exporting countries. Norway is overcutting her forests and must soon decrease her export. Only three countries remain, namely, Canada, Sweden and Finland, as sources that can be depended on for the timber supply.

Canada's forest area has been estimated at 200,000,000 acres, but so much of this is of little value naturally, or has been burned over that more recent estimates fall much below this, even less than half. The amount of wood produced annually is no doubt much in excess of what is now being cut each year. It is important, however, if Canada is to hold her position as a timber producing country, that her forests be protected from fire and so managed as to ensure the greatest amount of timber being cut year after year, so as to keep them producing in perpetuity, and it is to this end that efforts are being made to secure better care of her forests.

The demand for wood is sure to keep up and increase. It is wanted for building, for furniture, for tools, and for a multitude of other uses; and as a nation progresses so the amount of wood used, for each individual of its population increases.

Tie making is giving work to a large number in the north where the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific is going on. The British Columbia Tie & Timber Company at Seal Harbor has already many thousands cut and piled; Richardson & Morrison have taken a contract to cut 100,000 and are getting them on the Copper river, employing thirty men, and Wilfred Loiselle has cut 11,000 at Kitsumkalum river and has also 14,000 near Hole-in-the-Wall.

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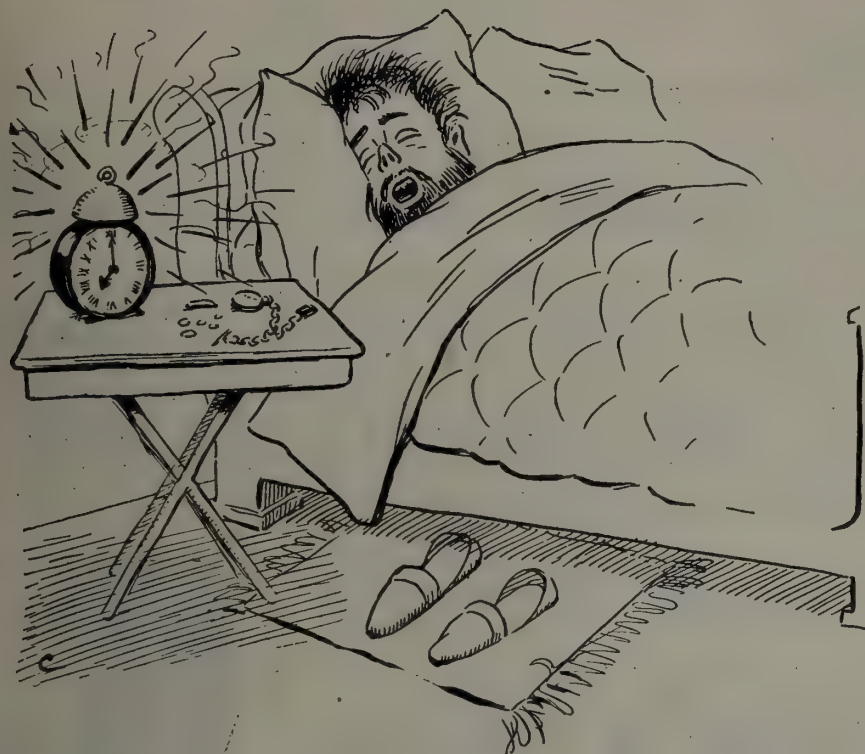


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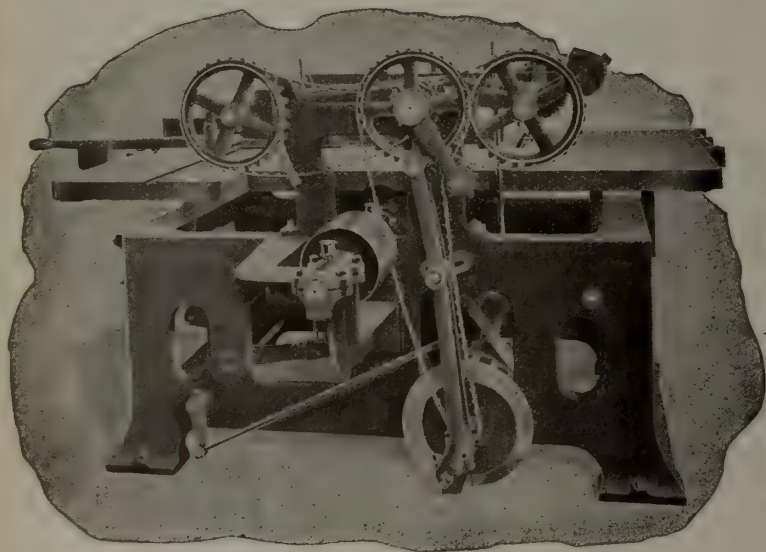
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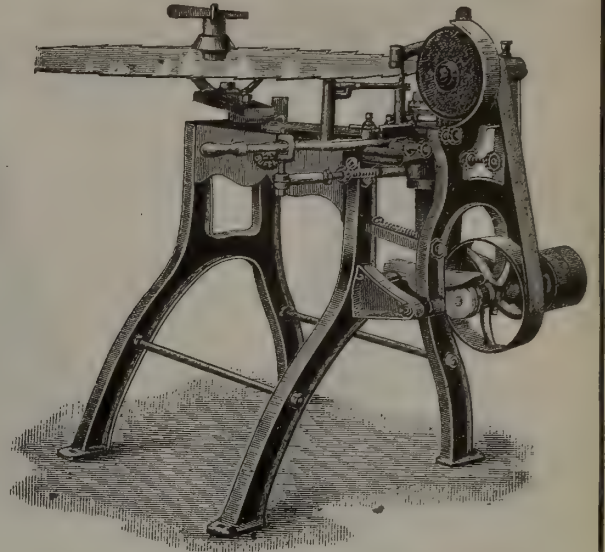
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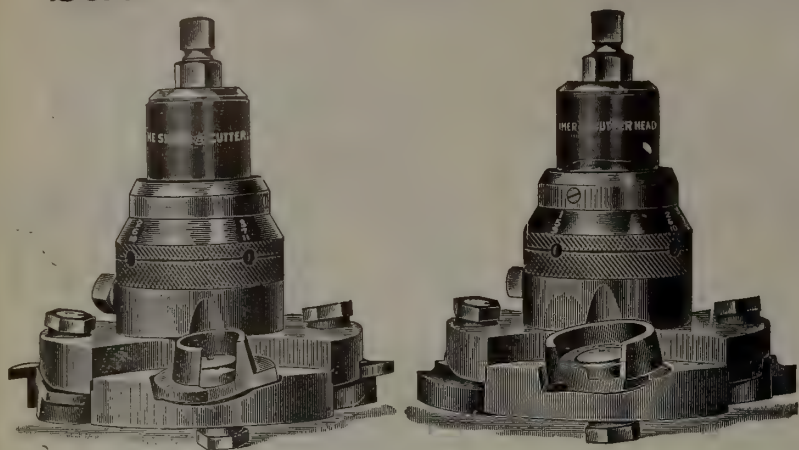
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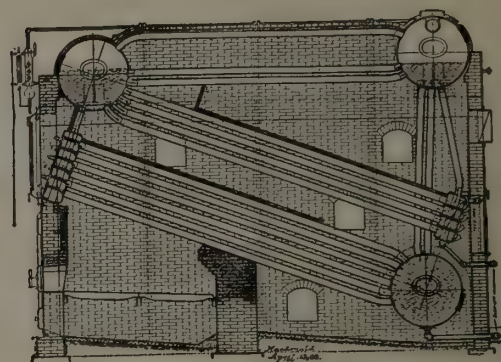
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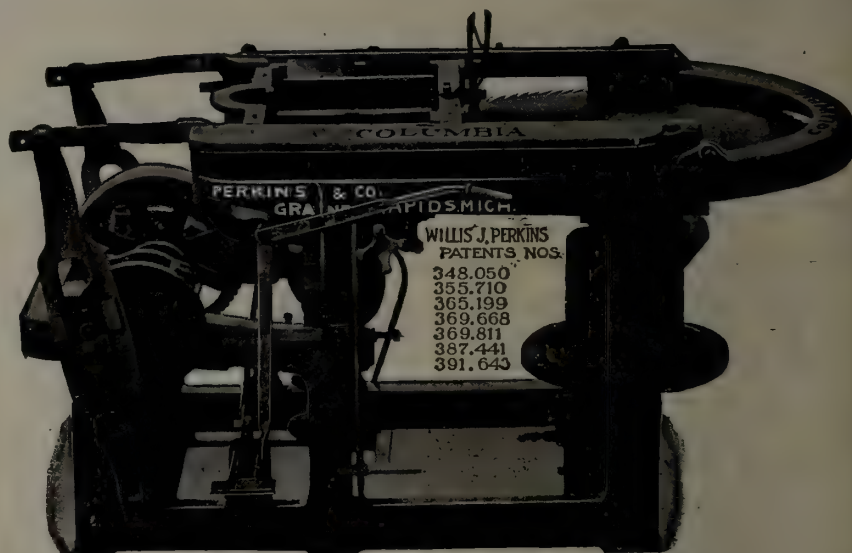
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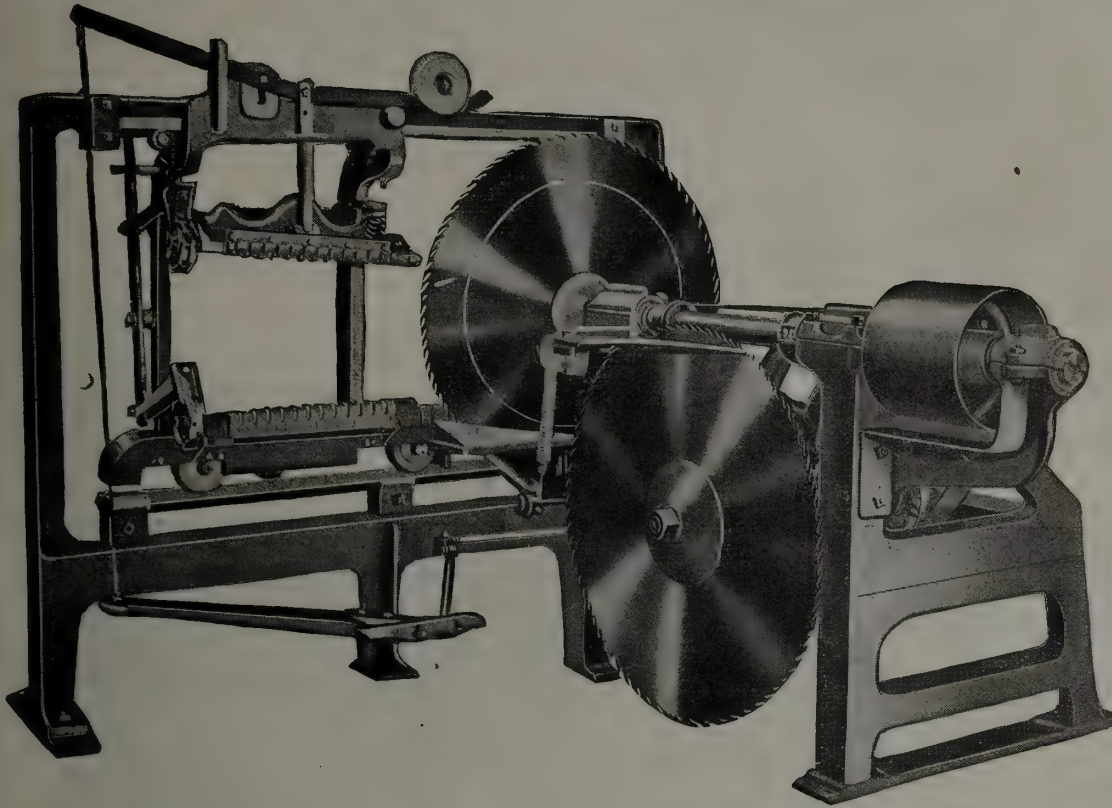
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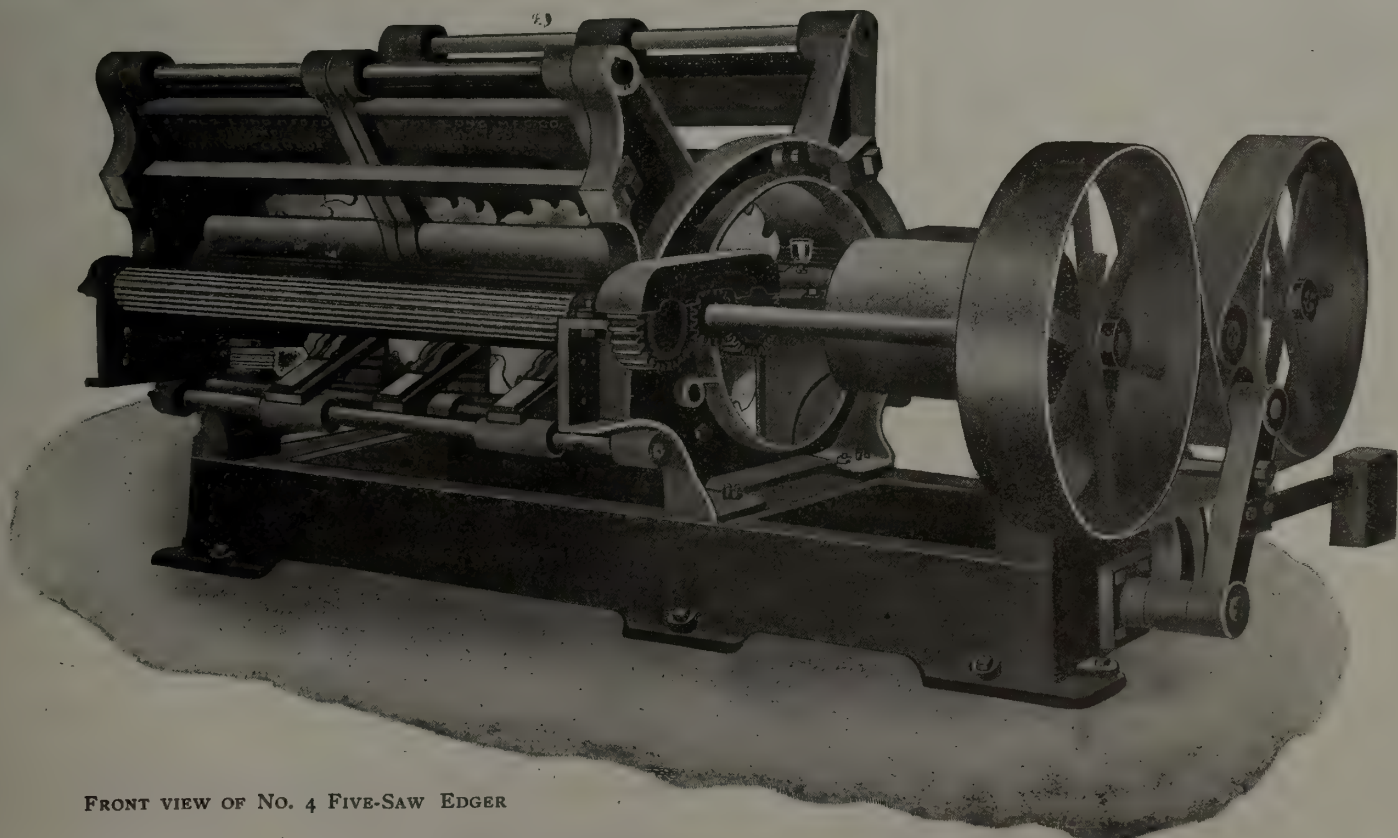
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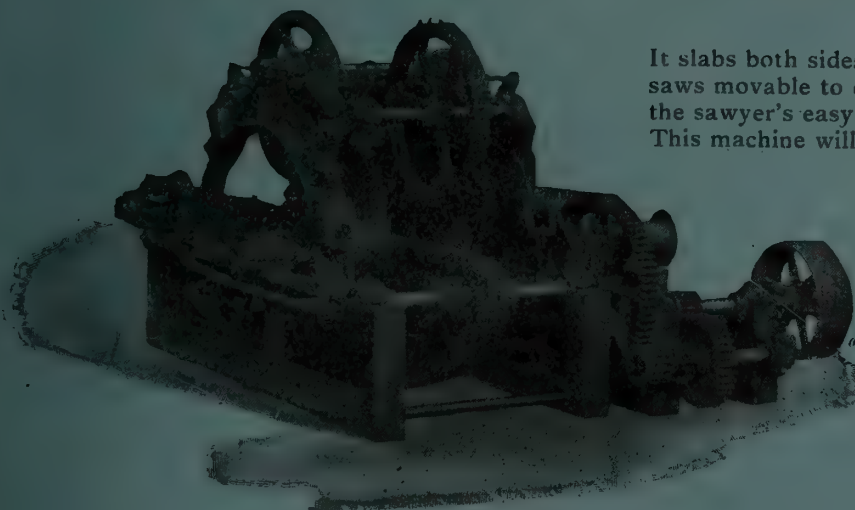
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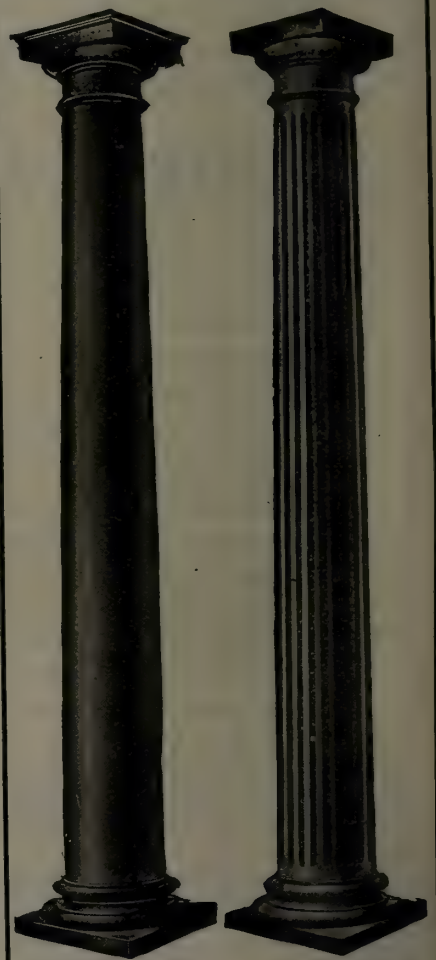
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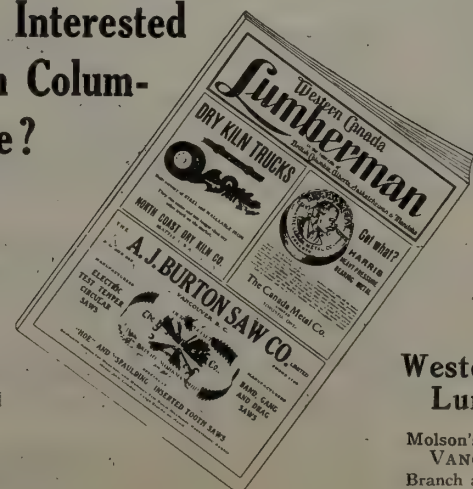
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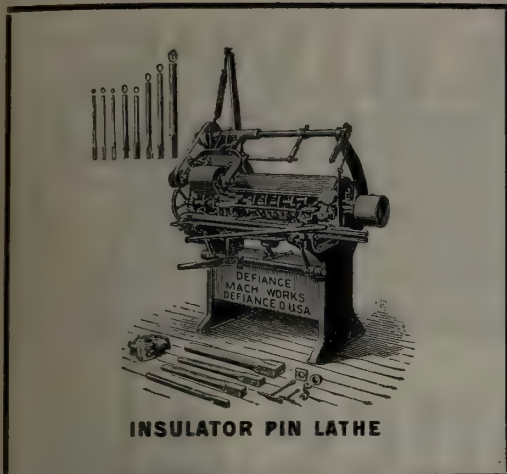
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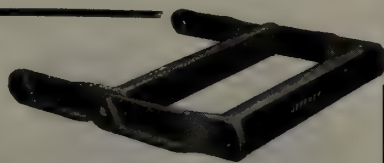
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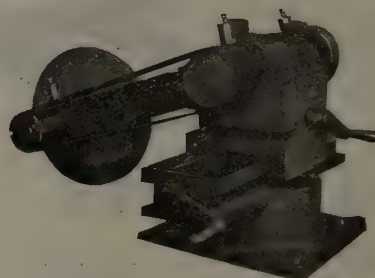
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of and reaches regularly persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers. Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 28

Toronto, September 1, 1908

No. 17

Lumbermen's Rights Vindicated

The case of Norton v. Fulton, recently decided in the Privy Council, puts at rest a number of misgivings which possessed the minds of lumber manufacturers in British Columbia. It states as conclusively as a legal document can that, so far as a lumberman's rights are concerned, or the rights of any other Canadian for that matter, they cannot be ridden over rough shod.

Mr. Thomas Norton brought action against Mr. Fulton, the Provincial Secretary, for refusing to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council his petition for a fiat to enable him to proceed against the Government in order to secure the renewal of certain timber licenses. In spite of his reverses in the Canadian court, he was finally upheld by the Canadian Supreme Court and by the Privy Council, to which Mr. Fulton, the Provincial Secretary, appealed. The remarks of the Lord Chancellor in delivering judgment have an interesting bearing. He said:—

"Their Lordships thought that a cause of action arose upon the definite refusal of the appellant by his letters to submit the petition to the Lieutenant-Governor. The statute said that that was to be done, and said nothing as to the advice with which the petition was to be accompanied—if any advice was tendered. The cause of action involved some damages if the jury thought fit to award them—not those supposed to ensue from a refusal of the license, which was not relevant at all in the action, but such as a jury might think reasonably followed the refusal to submit the petition, or (if the facts admitted of the point being raised) the conduct of the defendant. In the present case there appeared no such ground as that last referred to. The judge would, no doubt, advise very great moderation in estimating the damages in the case. However unimportant the appellant's omission to discharge his duty might seem, their Lordships did not think the Court could take upon itself the function of the jury. The damages were not necessarily nominal. Their Lordships would accordingly humbly advise his Majesty to dismiss the appeal, and the appellant would pay the costs of it."

Upon the face of it the action of the Provincial Secretary was arbitrary and unconstitutional. In view of the constitutional rights

belonging to every Canadian, it was certain to be reversed. The case was so clear that the Privy Council did not even call upon Mr. Norton's counsel.

Setting aside the political principles involved, the lumbering community throughout Canada will feel in no small degree grateful to Mr. Norton for the precedent he has established and the right he has vindicated for them. They need have no more misgivings on the matter of their constitutional rights, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that among their own ranks is one who grudged neither trouble nor expense in a matter of much moment to them all.

Conditions in the East

The Maritime Provinces seem to have been affected more seriously than any other part of Canada so far as the lumber business goes, during the business depression which has prevailed of late. From Western Canada reports are beginning to assume a brighter tone, but in the Maritime Provinces the principal news at present is of the closing of some of the large mills and the curtailing of the coming winter's operations in the woods. There is a slight sign of improvement in the spruce market, which shows a tendency to stiffen, as a result of short stocks and more frequent enquiries from New York and Boston. But there is nothing more than a tendency to be noted as yet, and it does not seem as though this will materialize to any great extent. It would be pleasant to be able to report that the Maritime Provinces are joining with the middle and western parts of Canada in the business improvement. The rule seems to be, however, that the farther west one goes the better conditions appear, and vice versa. It is possible, however, that with the temporary closing of some of the large mills and the promised curtailment of the output, conditions may shortly improve in the East as well as in the West.

Keep Hustling

The habit of talking about dulness in lumbering circles has so grown into the nature of some people that it is hard to get from them an admission that there is likely to be a revival of activity in the near future. Many judge the whole situation by their personal experience alone, and if a considerable time elapses without their making a good deal they talk about stagnation and depression all around. It matters not what others report; they set the reports down as fakes and sit with their heels on the table, waiting for something to turn up, while their more energetic brothers go out and force a turning up. "It's very dull," is the reply one gets in many offices on inquiry about trade. Some use a milder word and say "quiet," instead of "dull." But both mean the same thing, the difference being in degree. In a certain office, for the inspiration of the news staff, is tacked up the motto, "Don't wait for things to turn up; turn them up." The same advice might well apply to members of the lumbering fraternity.

Lumber Demand Improving

A gradual but uninterrupted improvement in the lumber business is indicated as about to set in. The first indications of such a change are found in the reports from the prairie provinces, where the demand for lumber for building purposes is commencing to increase. Railroad construction is also adding its quota to the demand, and frequent reports are now obtained from British Columbia mills, and from those in Northwestern Ontario, to the effect that orders are being obtained daily for the business for which the manufacturers have been so patiently waiting throughout the summer months. It has been the conviction for some time of those who have watched events closely that no improvement could be expected reasonably until the harvest was well in sight, but that if the conditions of the harvest were good the demand for lumber and for all other classes of building material would revive. There has been but one flaw in the harvest conditions during the whole summer. While the grain was ripening there was a fairly general scarcity of moisture which resulted in a lowering of the grade of the grain in many localities. Taken on the whole, however, the Government reports show that the quality of the grain will be of high standard, and that the yield will be increased. The Dominion Census Bureau estimates the total wheat crop for all Canada at 130,263,000 bushels. Making allowance for every possible unfavorable contingency between now and the final garnering of the wheat, the crop cannot fail to amount to at least 120,000,000 bushels. Thus it may be asserted that it will be quite up to the average in quantity and materially above it in quality.

In view of these conditions, it is reasonable to hope that financial and business conditions will steadily improve from now onward. The demands of the grain movement, however, will prevent any immediate

expansion in general business conditions. Money will be tied up in transporting the grain for some time to come. It will, therefore, not be free to assist general business until after the grain movement has finished. This will mean more delay to the lumber business than probably to any other, because the operations in the woods for the coming season are now commencing, and upon these operations depends to a large extent the business conditions which will prevail during next spring and summer. It is now practically certain that

the quantity of logs cut in the woods during the coming winter will be considerably curtailed as a result of the large stocks left in the hands of the manufacturers and of the scarcity of money for carrying on the camps.

Taking everything into consideration, therefore, it looks as though we can expect a quiet winter, and a moderately quiet spring followed by a slow but sure return to normal conditions during the summer of 1909.

Some of the Troubles of the Retailer

The injustice of cancellation by consumers, and other troubles of the retailer, are thus voiced by C. H. Ketridge, in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman:—

The retail trade has worried along all these years with a number of things that have been prolific of dispute and ill-feeling between the dealer and the shipper, and the only recourse the dealer has had has been to pass it on to the consumer when and wherever he could. One of these things has been the special stock, ordered by the customer in a bill, and then because of a change of mind or a fit of economy, he has calmly come in and told the dealer that he didn't want it. In doing this, not one in a hundred will ever think but that he is acting within his privilege of refusing what he don't want. This, of course, happens most frequently in the furnishing of a house bill; many of them are not large enough in value to risk the losing of a customer by refusing to take them back, but in course of time there will be quite an accumulation of these odds and ends of returned stock which nobody generally wants. Not long ago I ordered a hundred feet of a special pattern of moulding for a customer who afterward made another change in the finish, and it was returned and exchanged for another pattern of a larger size. I may get a chance of working it off within a month, but the probabilities are greater that it will remain among the assets of the yard. It don't amount to enough to make any objection to giving the man credit for it, but it will help to swell the list of the undesirables. There is scarcely a yard in the country but what has more or less of an assortment of them.

But, if you want to see the effects of the mistakes of architects, and country carpenters, the changing of minds in the matter of mill-work, go into one of the large factory plants and see what a museum they have got of almost everything imaginable in the way of "break" orders. Every year the trade receives circulars from these concerns, offering them for sale at a price that would not pay for the material in them. They are real out-and-out bargains, if anyone can use them. But few dealers are able, however, to take the chances of selling them. Lots of this stuff is disposed of to the wrecking concerns, who can get rid of what no one else can, for they are patronized by a certain class of buyers who are always looking for bargains. They would buy a steamboat if they could get it cheap enough.

The retail dealer is asked to stand for all the mistakes which the "architect and builder" of the country town may make in his estimate. He himself knows what it means to the dealer in the taking back odd work on a mill bill. But the owner who is buying the bill don't realize what it means. All sizes of doors and windows are the same to him as far as they being "odd" or "irregular" is concerned. If the carpenter is not a friend of the yard furnishing the bill, he can make a good deal of trouble by his influence against the dealer in the matter of using or not using anything that is the result of an error of his own. It occurs sometimes that the most serious changes to the dealer is in some large barn bill where some size or length of timber or joists has

been ordered purposely for it that he don't carry in his regular stock, and unless he can cut it up to advantage and so dispose of it, he is "stuck" for a lot of "dead stock" on hand. I remember of once having a case of this kind in my earlier experience as a dealer. I sold a farmer a large bill for a barn, and being pretty well fixed for money, which his father had given him, he determined to have a barn better than the rest of his neighbors. So he had me order a lot of 12-inch 16-foot B stock boards. This was a pretty rich grade even for those days, but there was no use to try to get this fellow to take what I carried in stock, so I ordered them. But before they had time to arrive he got a notion that he might as well have the barn 18 feet high as to have it 16 feet, and he came in and told me of the change he had determined on, and spoke and acted as though it would, or ought not, make any difference to me. I did my best to reason him out of the notion, but with the independence of the moneyed man he told me to get them because he wanted them. Of course, he would not think of nor consent to take those I had specially ordered for him, according to the bill. I wired in to stop the loading of the first order for the stock boards and substitute the longer lengths, but it was too late, and the car was loaded and in transit. So there was nothing else to do but make out a new order and wire that in as a rush order. You can bet I charged him a good stiff price for the substitution, and, as good luck would have it, I got him to take a good many of the others for cornice and the building of a cattle shed on one side of the barn. The rest I put in the finish and sold them out a few at a time.

A good many yards don't carry any heavier timber than 6x8's. This is generally true with the western yards, but farther east 8x8's are common in most yards, but where a barn bill calls for 8x8's and 8x10's and nothing heavier than 6x8's is in the yard, an extra order has to be sent in for them. If a change is made after this has been sent in and it is too late to stop the shipment, or too many for the job which has been estimated, what are not used are turned back on the dealer's hands and credit for them is required at the same price they were figured at in the bill. This material will lie in the yard till a chance turns up to dispose of them, which may not occur for a long time. Usually when such stock begins to show signs of decay they are turned in for a size smaller on some bill, which means a loss in so doing. I have often thought that the reason why the retailers didn't assert their undoubted rights in refusing to take back stock left over on a special order is because they are afraid they will lose the man's trade and get his ill-will, which will work him future damage in the neighborhood. So he stands it in the expectation and hope that he will be able to make it up on another sale—we put up with a good many unjust things in a business way for policy's sake, and "lay low" for a chance to get even. We know this is not good business in the strict sense of the term, nor is it strictly honest when it comes to the moral side of it. The public likes the accommodating business man, but when he is on the verge of bankruptcy from the effects of being too liberal in his ways, it derides him for being such a fool.

Patience is the Best Policy To-Day

There is an old story, which most of us have heard, about a man who stood upon London Bridge one day, trying to sell golden guineas for a penny each. He had laid a wager with a friend that even gold coins of a fixed value could not be sold at a cut price, and he won his bet.

The conditions of the bet were that one of the gentlemen was to take one hundred coins of the denomination of one guinea and offer them for sale on London Bridge at the price of one penny each. This gentleman, whom we will call the salesman, was to have a whole afternoon in which to dispose of the coins; he was to have the privilege of using any argument or subterfuge to dispose of his precious ware; he was even allowed to tell the truth. But for every golden coin left on his hands at sundown he was to pay the equivalent in value to the other party to the wager, who in his turn was to stand all the loss and at the same time pay a guinea to the salesman for every one sold.

The salesman took his stand at a conspicuous place on the bridge, where thousands were passing, and told his story with all the eloquence and persuasion at his command. But nobody believed him. The price

was too cheap. Only one of the golden guineas was sold, and that to a passing nurse who bought it to quiet a fretful child.

There is a moral for business men in this, and it applies perhaps more strongly to-day to the lumber business than to most others. Business has been so quiet all summer that some manufacturers have sought to reduce their stocks even at prices which will not return the cost of production. Their object is to attract trade and to make business more lively. The effort, however, generally results in failure. Where there is no demand it cannot be created artificially. People do not want lumber to-day, and will not buy it even at the price of a guinea's worth for a penny. Lumber manufacturers will have to wait patiently. Their time will come in the not very remote future, and their harvest will be all the more pleasing and extensive because of the delay which buyers have indulged in. Price-cutting is a suicidal policy to-day. If everyone keeps a stiff upper lip and sells only such lumber as he can obtain a fair price for, there will be just as much business done, and it will go pretty generally to the same parties as it would if everyone were to cut prices.

Market Correspondence

Prospects Brightening at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—The lower and medium grades of white pine are much firmer in price than during the earlier part of August. Enquiries were brisker last week than at any former period this season. Manufacturers are much encouraged by the prospective sales, and although only a few transactions have actually taken place, some quotations have advanced a dollar or two. No. 1 pine dressing shorts are now quoted between \$22 and \$26 per thousand, while pine 8 shipping cull and better, 12 to 16, are rarely offered less than \$25 per thousand. There is a tendency for the higher grades of white pine to weaken, and good shorts that formerly ranged from \$37 to \$40 per thousand are now a couple of dollars cheaper. Good strips in like manner have dropped from an average of \$36 to \$34 per thousand. Red pine, log run mill culls out, is firm at from \$18 to \$20 per thousand, but there is a continued dullness for spruce and hemlock. Exporters, manufacturers and middlemen are of the opinion that in no case will prices go much below the present standard.

Building operations are dull, as business men are hesitant about going to the expense of enlarging their premises while general trade is at a low ebb. In the city of Ottawa conditions in this respect seem to be more buoyant than in surrounding towns, and among the farmers of the Ottawa Valley. Geo. M. Mason, manufacturer of nearly all kinds of lumber used by local contractors, reports that his sales so far equal the average year, although they do not reach the exceptionally large volume of last year. The only noticeable falling off seems to be among the farmers. A sign of improving times is afforded by the re-opening of the mill in Ottawa, formerly operated by J. G. McLaren, which ceased operations in the financial stringency a few months ago. The newcomers are Bayliss & Gow, who employ about fifty men.

The railway offices give the information that the slackness in the lumber business this season is responsible for a great reduction in their revenue. At the C. P. R. freight office it is stated that not a car would be idle if the lumber industry was as active as other seasons. The G. T. R. is affected in the same way. Now and then, however, an order comes to the railway for a carload of lumber, that in an ordinary season would be missed, because American buyers frequently purchase a carload when a barge load would be ordered if they did not expect a further break in prices.

Probably not in the history of the Ottawa lumber industry has there been so marked a dullness in the shipping trade. A whole week has elapsed at one stretch without a single barge being loaded in some of the yards of the big manufacturers. There are a few sales to the United States, but the condition of the British market, as reflected in the Ottawa Valley, is very flat. Recent direct advices from the Old Country received in the city seem to confirm the opinions formed by the shippers to the English market. Judging from all reports it would appear that the prices have fallen since the spring, and that the demand is also on the decline. The Ottawa manufacturers, while they are pleased to find a sign of better conditions in other quarters, do not count on doing a large British export till next spring. Mr. J. R. Booth, being one of the heaviest shippers across the Atlantic in ordinary seasons, is the most affected by the present slump. His yards are filling up so rapidly that in the last few days he has been compelled to lay a couple of additional tracks in order to get to a piling space.

There is no longer any talk of the mills of the Ottawa district closing down early this year. It is clear now that such a course would be out of the question if it were only for the obstruction that would result in the Ottawa River. The logs are coming down steadily, and if they are not used by their respective owners there will be congestion. Those who do want to manufacture would not be able to get to their stores. In the case of some of the large mill owners it is known, too, that they would refrain from closing down in the interests of the laborers who are dependent on them for a means of livelihood. There are at least 6,000 of the population of Ottawa and Hull earning wages in the lumber mills.

Letters patent of incorporation have been granted to J. A. O'Brien, contractor, Renfrew; J. H. Gorman, D.D.S., Ottawa; L. W. Stone, engraver, Ottawa; Mr. C. B. Ross, Ottawa; W. N. Cornell, manufacturer, Massena, N.Y., and John J. O'Meara, barrister-at-law, under the name of The St. Lawrence Pulp and Paper Company, Limited. The company is empowered to carry on a timber and pulp and paper business, as well as the business of dredging and towing. The capital of the company is \$300,000 divided into 6,000 shares of \$50 each. The head office of the company will be in Ottawa. The provisional directors are: J. A. O'Brien, president; J. J. O'Meara, secretary-treasurer; C. B. Ross, L. W. Stone and W. N. Cornell.

A Little More Life in the East.

St. John, N.B., August 25.—The feature of recent business has been the continuance of rumors to the effect that the spruce market in the United States has shown some signs of improvement. Not a remarkable incident under ordinary circumstances, this intelligence will be gladly received by anyone interested in the lumber trade. It is said that, now that it has been learned that there is some reality about the persistent reports of light stocks and curtailed outputs throughout Maine and at the New Brunswick mills which saw for the United States markets, the dealers of New York, Boston and other trade centres are showing a little interest in the existence of what lumber is offering. While it may be true that better prices are promised, there is no sign that such have actually materialized, so far as local trade circles are concerned. Enquiries are no more frequent than has been the case all through the year, nor is there any apparent optimism in regard to the near future among local wholesalers.

The situation in regard to shingles is unchanged; no settlement of the strike has yet been reached, and it seems quite improbable that any of the local mills will produce any shingles this year. The Stetson-Cutler Company mill at North End and the plant belonging to the same concern across the river at Pleasant Point shut down recently for two months. The reason given for the cessation of operations was the dullness of trade in the United States.

The Stetson-Cutler Company mills were the only ones at St. John which were sawing for the American market. Their operations during the year have been confined to a very great extent to the sawing of orders.

Randolph & Baker's two-gang plant at Randolph has closed down for an indefinite period, owing to the fact that the present condition of the markets does not warrant them in stocking up too heavily. The probabilities are that under the circumstances both these firms pre-

Gratifying Results

Mr. W. B. Bartram, of Nomininque, Que., testifies to the benefits of advertising in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. In a letter under date of August 15th, he says: "I must say that the advertisement in your journal is showing good results, the sales actually effected by the advertisement being very gratifying. My sales in birch alone have been 735,000 feet since August 1st."

fer to carry over their lumber in the form of logs rather than in the manufactured article.

The prospects of lumbering operations during the coming winter point strongly to the conclusion that the volume of logs cut on the New Brunswick rivers will be much below the average. Of the St. John in particular is this true. The lack of interest manifested on the part of the local lumber manufacturers is a strong indication of the state of affairs in this respect. It is doubtful if the volume of the woods cut of last winter, which was from 40 to 50 per cent. below the average, will be equalled. The prices which will figure in contracts this fall will be much lower than the average. As it is extremely difficult owing to the difference in conditions under which logs are cut to name a price which would be at all applicable, generally it is safe to say that the contractor who gets a figure within 10 per cent. of what he received for his logs last year will be doing as well as he has any reason to expect.

The wages of woodsmen will be curtailed materially. The indications are that men will be more plentiful this year than for many years, and will consequently be more anxious to hire.

The low water in the St. John River is threatening to hang the last section of the corporation drive, which left Grand Falls a few days ago, and is now somewhere between that town and Fredericton. The section in question consists of 3,000,000 feet of spruce and cedar. Driving is very difficult, and unless rain comes at once, the drive must be abandoned.

The annual sale of mark logs took place at Fredericton recently. These logs cannot be sorted owing to the lack of marks, and are set aside and sold for the benefit of all concerned. The quantities of no-marks so far rafted are: Cedar, 20,780 feet; pine, 17,600 feet; spruce, 360,000 feet. Murray & Gregory bought the spruce at \$12; Charles Miller took the cedar at \$6, and the Scott Lumber Company bid in the pine at \$10.25.

Walking on lumber with dirty shoes makes extra work for the planer man, and adds to the expenses of the factory.

The British Columbia Trade

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 22.—The sensation in the lumber world in Vancouver has been the Oriental graft in the lumber yards. The yards employ large numbers of Orientals, among them a good per centage of Hindus. The Royal City mills got an inkling that something was wrong, and employed detectives to ferret it out. The detectives succeeded in getting hold of men who could fraternize with the Hindus, and unearthed the whole plot. It seems that the "boswain," as the Hindus call their native overseers, would take on no Hindus unless he was "seen," financially speaking, and that he afterwards levied toll on every man under him. These poor Hindus, besides working for wages at rough work that were so low that a white man could not live on them, had to share them with the several "boswains." Needless to say, all the "boswains" were fired and new ones secured, with strict injunctions that there should be no grafting.

When the grade of the Grand Trunk Railway is completed and ready for the steel there will be no lack of ties on the Skeena River or northern British Columbia section. For some months back contractors have had camps all along the river cutting trees by hand. The Tie & Timber Company and Seal River Company have many thousand cut and piled, and Wilfred Loiselle has just completed 11,000 ties at Kitsumaktum River and 14,000 near Hole-in-the-Wall.

The lumber situation has changed but little. Railway corporations have been making many enquiries, but no business of consequence has resulted as yet. Crop reports are as favorable as they possibly could be, but shingles, which should be moving, are still stagnant, and lumber is little better.

Buy Now.

Lumber at present prices is a good investment. In a few weeks hence at most present prices cannot be duplicated. If the mills had to depend on rough lumber alone, at present prices, they would starve. Dealers, of course, would say, "What is the use of buying lumber, no matter how cheap, if I cannot sell it?" Surely crop conditions are now at a point which will enable the dealer to determine whether or not he would have to carry lumber so bought over the winter. The inevitable car shortage will soon arrive to further complicate matters, and the dealer should now know what he will need to carry him over. The market in all lines but rough lumber is showing signs of strength, and the present rough lumber prices are due entirely to competition between the Mountains and Coast mills. If the dealer has been able to keep prices up to last year's level, so much the better for him. If he has gradually brought prices down to correspond with the lowering of the wholesale prices, the margin will gradually narrow, unless he can buy at the present low figures. At this writing there is an abundance of cars, and he can get what he orders with little difficulty.

There will probably be a heavy demand for lumber during the remaining months of the year. Statistics show there has been a great activity in building in the cities. This means depleted local stocks.

Thus there are two reasons why lumber should be bought now: Because it is cheap, and because by buying now the dealer avoids the car shortage.

Car Shortage.

The C. P. R. and the manufacturers are alive to the fact that car shortage will soon be upon them, and they are striving to devise some means of overcoming it.

At present there is abundance of cars, but according to information received at the C. P. R. offices, a big lot of played-out rolling stock has been called in, and there are not so many cars available for general business as last year.

The Manufacturers' Association have made a proposition for the C. P. R. to deliver lumber at a central point in the prairies for all the mills, leaving the question of freight rates in abeyance, so that when the rush commences this lumber can be landed promptly at its final destination. The details of this scheme, however, are difficult to work out to the satisfaction of both the railway and the manufacturers.

According to Mr. Haldane, freight agent of the C. P. R. here, a proposition has been made to dump the lumber on the right of way of the railway at points desired, to be reloaded and shipped to final destination. This proposition had not been accepted at this writing, but it was said it was likely some agreement might be reached along these lines. The five per cent. interest on back freight would not cut much figure. The second handling and additional freight locally would, however, be a serious drawback. Besides this, when the lumber was lying nearby some lumber yard, this yard would offer strong inducements to the shipper to let him have the lot at a sacrifice price rather than move it further on.

The Duty on Lumber.

The following letter has been received from a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.:—

"I think your readers would be interested if you would publish the opinions of leading dealers in the United States, as well as in Canada, as to the probable effect on the values of stumpage in Canada from the removal of the duty of \$2 per thousand on lumber. It seems to me your timber is going to be a large factor in making prices as you develop your transportation.

"If the value of stumpage was increased by this means, would it be 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1 or \$2?

"What the general opinion is would be of interest at this time. Have talked with some large holders."

We would be pleased to receive replies to this letter, so that the consensus of opinion might be obtained.

As regards the conditions in British Columbia, it is not likely that the value of fir timber would be at all affected by the removal of the duty on Canadian lumber going into the States.

If it is taken for granted that fir is as available in the Pacific Coast States as it is in British Columbia, it can be manufactured into lumber more cheaply than on this side of the line.

The first cost of the machinery is cheaper by twenty-five per cent. Provisions are cheaper and labor is cheaper in the woods. Thus, if the duty were removed, British Columbia could not fairly compete with the United States, although the American market might on occasions be used as a dumping ground, the same as the Canadian fir market in the prairies is used from time to time by the Washington State mills as regards lumber, no duty being charged. The cedar situation, however, presents a different view. While there is as yet abundance of clear cedar in British Columbia, there appears to be at times a great scarcity in the States, and before the prohibition was placed on export cedar logs by the Government a thriving business was done by loggers shipping to the States, and the price of cedar logs was kept at a high figure on this side as a consequence.

When, however, a law was put in force preventing such export cedar logs fell in the Canadian market, and there was a very large accumulation of second-grade cedar, as these logs were not used to any extent on this side of the line. During the dull times this year as a temporary relief the Provincial Government of British Columbia allowed the cedar logs on hand to be shipped to the United States, when a very active export business was at once established. In fact, this business grew to such dimensions that the Government feared that the British Columbia forests were again being depleted to supply the American market, and they at once re-enforced the act prohibiting their export. If the duty were removed on cedar lumber the value of this class of lumber would at once be enhanced, probably to the full amount of the duty, and cedar timber would become that much more valuable, as the American market would regulate the price on both sides of the line. The same conditions would apply if the duty were removed on shingles. Shingle bolts are almost entirely used in the manufacture of shingles in British Columbia; that is, the heart of the cedar tree is cut out that the clear cedar for the shingles may be obtained, and the rest of the tree is left to rot in the woods. While this constitutes a great waste, it insures a high-grade shingle. Most of these bolts are got out by Japs under contract, and Chinese are used entirely in their manufacture, so that the labor is said to be cheaper than that employed in the States, although it is equally as good as white labor, for Chinese are proverbially good shinglemakers.

Thus, if the duty were taken off of shingles into the United States, a thriving business would be done by the Canadian manufacturers at good prices, and instead of the periodical disastrous slumps in the market here, better average prices would be maintained, for Canada could put a high-grade shingle on the American market cheaper than it could be produced in the States. Even as it is, a very good business at fair prices, often higher than those received in Canada, is done in the States by British Columbia mills each year, in spite of the duty.

As regards the free rough lumber coming into Canada, it is not likely that any Government will ever put a duty on to please the mill men. The settlers in the Northwest of Canada largely come in from the States. They are the very best class of immigrants Canada can secure. If the Government can secure them cheap lumber it will not consider the vested interests of any industry in the Dominion in the matter. The present Government have been appealed to time and time again to make the duty on rough lumber the same as the American consumer must pay if he gets rough lumber from the Canadian side of the line. On one occasion a great galaxy of orators engaged in the lumber business went in a body to Ottawa to bring their overwhelming influence to bear to have a \$2 duty placed on American rough lum-

ber. The Dominion Government politely received them and listened to them patiently, but nothing was done. In private conversations members of the Government put the case this way: "If this question is looked at from its broadest viewpoint, it seems to us a fine stroke of business for these settlers in the prairies to get this American lumber shipped to them below cost."

The mill men in Washington cannot pay freight rates to local points and sell at a profit at British Columbia prices, but they can in periods of glut, when they dare not "bear" their own markets at home, use the Northwest Canadian prairies and Winnipeg to unload their surplus stock at cost or even below cost, and this is exactly what is being done. But the question was asked, "What about the rights of the Canadian lumber industry?" and the reply was given that there was a natural right, which everybody had, to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, and the only answer that could be given to this was that while this right was being observed in one case, it was not in the other, for these very settlers had their own grain protected to the limit in the way of tariff by this same paternal Government. In good times, however, free lumber from the States does not affect the Canadian market, as it is not shipped in by American mills, they having an ample market of their own at home.

Thus, while there is every evidence of class legislation in the manner the Dominion Government protects the farmer by tariffs and does not protect the mill men (except in the higher grades of lumber), it is an open question whether that policy is justified under the circumstances.

Class Legislation.

There is no doubt that Governments have a tendency to legislate for classes who will return them quid pro quo the greatest number of votes. It is dishonest, but it is the way of all governments, so we have constantly before our notice the fact that the prairie farmers have laws passed in their interest which create unjust conditions for the manufacturer of lumber.

Premier Laurier is quoted as saying that "it would not do to put a duty on lumber coming in from Washington." It would not do for the farmers, but it does not matter about the lumber manufactured. This fact, that there is no duty on lumber, is a constant menace to the manufacturers, for the reason that it throws out the balance of power and places the British Columbia mills at the mercy of the State of Washington. At the present time logs are being sold in Washington State at \$4 and \$4.50 a thousand, and in British Columbia at \$7. In the States labor is cheaper and all machinery twenty-five per cent. cheaper. Lumber is selling at \$6 and \$6.50 over there, and at \$9 here, basic price, and at those figures it is below cost. The dealer figures on always making \$6 a thousand on his lumber, no matter what the price is, and no one blames him. It is little enough for the capital invested, risk, etc. But free lumber places the British Columbia mills in this position, if they do not sell lumber low enough, although that may be below cost. And mill men claim that this is not the only evil. During tight money times mills have had to wait for their money until sometimes patience ceased to be a virtue. It is thought by some that there should be a Dominion lien law, providing that in case lumber shipped out of the province is not paid for within thirty days, it can be claimed by the shipper. That is, that the buyer must pay for his lumber within thirty days, if the shipper so desires. This, if it was in force, might not be very often put in practice, but in numerous cases which have come under the notice of those who are interested it would appear that some such law was urgently required. If the \$2 duty was on rough lumber and such a lien law was in force, the present arrangement by which retail yards are run independently of the mills is an excellent plan.

The opinion has been given, however, by more than one manufacturer that if the British Columbia mills established their own yards in the prairies and a duty was put on rough lumber, that they could afford and would be able to undertake to sell lumber much cheaper to the farmer than at present. This suggestion is only made with a view of pointing out that the only people who are directly hit by the Government's action in protecting the farmer by a duty on lumber are the manufacturers in British Columbia.

Destruction of Vancouver Island Timber.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., states that never before in the history of Vancouver Island has such damage been wrought by forest fires. Reports received from different points, at time of writing, indicate that the timber loss will reach close on \$5,000,000. The settlers living in isolated parts have been driven in to the fruit-farming districts, where the cleared land affords safety. The mountain sides are swept bare and many head of cattle have been destroyed. It was thought that the outbreak was only on the southern half of the island, but word comes from Quatsino that the surrounding district is ablaze and that several magnificent forests have been destroyed. An army

of men are guarding the trestles on the E. & N. Railway, and are busy night and day fighting fresh outbreaks. No loss of life is reported.

Forest fires are becoming a serious problem in this country, and no effort should be spared in bringing the Government to realize this and adopt every precautionary measure available.

The Export of Logs.

A boom of logs belonging to J. S. Emerson, of Vancouver, carried by the tug Shamrock, bound from Nanaimo for Anacortes, Wash., was held up last month by the B. C. Provincial Timber Department on account of the prohibition of the export of logs.

As the boom had been in transit from the north to the American side when export was permitted it was thought in Nanaimo that the owner would put up a fight to get his logs out of the country. Contrary to expectations, however, Mr. Emerson gave his undertaking to the government that he would not try to take the logs out of the country, and instructions were telegraphed to the Nanaimo authorities not to further interfere with the movements of the boom.

The boom of logs was being towed south by the tug Shamrock several weeks ago, and had been taken into Nanaimo to be sealed. While entering port the Shamrock broke her tail shaft and had to come to Vancouver for repairs. While she was there the government withdrew its order-in-council permitting the export of logs. Not certain that the boom at Nanaimo would be held up under the circumstances, the Shamrock was ordered to try to take it out. She failed; but there will be no fight over the matter in the courts.

British Columbia Short Lengths.

The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company are negotiating for a site at Blaine, Wash.

The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C., after a shut down of five months, has resumed operations. It employs several hundred men.

The continual and rapid growth of New Westminster, B.C., the "salmon town" on the Fraser, is attracting attention. A large number of new houses are being erected and business generally is brisk.

Lester W. David, who organized the company that took over the old Ross-McLaren mill at Millside, and operated it under the name of the Fraser River Sawmills, recently sold out his interests at Millside.

Dr. A. R. Baker, a dentist of Vancouver, has bought 16,000 acres of timber from H. L. Jenkins, president of the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company. The property is at Baynes Inlet on the mainland coast, the price being \$75,000.

The British Canadian Pulp and Wood Company, of Vancouver, are to manufacture gas and turpentine by the Stanley system. They claim to be able to recover 20,000 feet of gas to the cord. Plants will be established in different parts of the province.

For the first seven months in the year the building permits in the city of Vancouver amounted to \$3,989,170, an advance of \$800,000 over a corresponding period of last year. It is altogether likely that the building boom will continue to the end of the year.

Just before the embargo was again put on export logs there were many buyers from the other side clamoring for B. C. cedar logs. The supply had run out in the States, and the price went up here with a jump. It was too late, however; the traffic was stopped.

One of the provisional directors of the new Bank of Vancouver is H. L. Jenkins, formerly of Minneapolis, Minn., now a resident of Vancouver. Mr. Jenkins is one of the best known lumbermen in the west, and has interests in Minnesota and at Blaine, Wash., besides his timber holdings in British Columbia.

Skeena City, at the junction of the Kh-yex River with the Skeena, at the mouth of the latter, is to be the site of a large mill to be erected by Vancouver and Seattle people. This place is about the first where the Grand Trunk Pacific touches tide water, and is on the mainland, just east of Prince Rupert. The townsite is now on the market.

LOGGING BY STEAM—THE WIRE ROPE METHOD

From the Forestry Quarterly

The object of this paper is to present to those interested in the exploitation of forests an account of the methods of wire rope logging, generally or comprehensively called steam logging, in such a manner as to enable them to judge of the suitability of these methods to their own conditions. These methods, while having been developed largely during the last decade as regards efficiency, are by no means in infancy, but in vigorous youth.

To find a reason for their being, the rapid westward and southward spread of the great lumber industry furnishes the clue. The progress from the Northeastern States westward to the Lakes brought to the logger no new problems. All difficulties could be overcome as in the past by main strength and determination; using axe, saw, animal and man, with snow and water as invaluable assistants. Moreover, the labor was lessened in that stumpage was cheap and only the best and easily available timber logged.

With the movement of the investor to the far West and South came great change in the question of supply and demand, and a call for timber previously considered undesirable or inaccessible.

In the West, trees were found of great size; men accustomed to pull logs with a yoke of cattle were confronted with the problem of moving one log with twenty yoke. It was slow, cumbersome, expensive work, often very difficult, and where ground conditions were rough, in the absence of the great leveller, snow, exploitation was often impossible.

In the South the severest problem was that of the extensive swamps, impassable throughout most of the year, and holding immense stores of valuable pine, cypress, cedar and hardwood; again there were higher portions of the southern mountains where the conditions were too rough for animal hauling and the streams were not driveable. The experienced operator finding tried methods of the past unsuitable to the several new conditions, was ready to actively welcome new solutions of the difficulties, and upon the introduction of the steam logging engine lent energy and inventive aid to its improvement.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT.

The origin of the steam skidder, which in its various forms is the



Log-Handling Cable-way (with Power-Multiplying Slackpuller).

main topic here to be treated, may be found in the granting to Mr. Horace Butters, of Ludington, Michigan, of letters patent for the first steam skidder. The original type of machine was devised to get logs out of low, wet places, and the curious surface formations found in many of the glaciated regions of the Lake States, known as pot holes.

Mr. Butters wisely foresaw the wide field possible to cover with his invention. Soon he replaced the Manila rope originally used by wire rope, and numerous important changes were made in the construction of the machine. In a circular in 1886 the possibilities of the steam skidding methods were first presented to the public. Like many other operators of the Lake States Mr. Butters foresaw the approaching depletion of that region of timber, and on investigation of the magnificent undeveloped resources of the South acquired holdings in the Green Swamp of North Carolina, where he foresaw the ideal conditions for the application of his invention.

Cypress, cedar, gum and other swamp trees were becoming valuable; but their exploitation had been difficult and expensive. Cypress for months at a time often stands in water or mud; to haul it by cattle, horses, or mules was generally impossible. Along river, bayou or other waterway it was frequently deadened and on flood water poled to the open, and rafted to the market. This was a slow, trivial and unreliable process, moreover only possible on local areas; adequate log supplies could seldom be obtained for a continued period to fulfil the needs of the modern saw mill. Gum also rapidly coming into use presented the further difficulty of not floating.

This holding of Mr. Butters had, in common with many other Southern swamps, numerous waterways through which after some cleaning and dredging a scow would float. Here, in connection with the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company of New York, and their engineer, Mr. Spencer Miller, the first really effective type of cableway or overhead skidder was installed; this was mounted on a scow and worked through the various waterways made available; it was known as the Butters-Miller type and one of these pioneer machines is still at work near the scene of the original installation. This invention was immediately adopted by the Suwanee Canal Company of southeast Georgia, placing three plants successively in operation on scows; suitable waterways were made for their passage by heavy dredges.

This Butters-Miller type consisted of a two drum engine, one drum for the



Illustrating Snaking Logs out of Soft or Boggy Places.

skidding line and one for the receding line, a light carriage suspended on suitable wheels hung from the overhead cable stretched from a tower on the scow or a nearby tree to a "tail" tree several hundred feet away in the woods; the skidding line passing from head block through dependent block on the carriage thence to the logs; the receding line through another head block, through idle sheaves on the carriage, thence to tail block slung to tail tree and back to fastening on the carriage. This contrivance was effective but had some drawbacks, two main ones being the time required to rig the cables, blocks, etc., at each new setting, and the pulling of slack in the skidding line to get it back from the carriage to the logs to be skidded, five and six men often being required for this; these and other minor hindrances have been overcome in the improved Lidgerwood Cableway Skidder of to-day hereinafter discussed.

This overhead system was limited in scope of operation to a strip of 700 to 1,000 feet in width each side of the waterway, and thus necessitated great expense in canal construction, or waste of timber left in the woods. To overcome this Mr. William Baptist, of New Orleans, invented the pull boat system proper in 1889; developing a boat that would pull one-half of a mile, and later building two others to reach 3,000 feet. The rights of Mr. Baptist were also acquired by the Lidgerwood Company. This system made use of the tight rope; which was operated by a reverse link motion engine with two drums, of the same diameter. The pulling cable passes around these drums several times to secure proper friction and the ends of the cable are

small Lidgerwood hoisting engine $6\frac{1}{4} \times 8$ in., with two drums, using a return or receding line on the upper drum. The initial experiment was here also very successful. From this he developed very extensive logging operations and his example has been followed to such an extent that there are now nearly 4,000 logging engines in use in the Pacific forests. These, besides the original type of a smaller yarder, include the powerful long haul road and bull donkey engines, original in the West, but now being gradually introduced in the eastern mountains.

SLACKERS.

These early skidder types, it will be observed, were all introduced to overcome physical difficulties. In the Southern pine woods there are broadly speaking no physical difficulties; the ground is flat, railroad or log wagon can go anywhere, there are no rocks or cliffs, little mud, generally no underbrush. Common logging is cheap, easy and efficient. Then why the skidder? Because it is inanimate, does not die, eats nothing when it does not work, is unaffected by the weather, disease or insects, is constant and tireless, and gets cheap logs: in other words there is money in it.

The Semi-portable Snaker was the first type developed for use in the pine woods; this by Vanderbilt and Hopkins in south Georgia. It is a type, inexpensive and simple and still largely used by operators of small capacity. It consists of a one-, two-, or three-drum engine, mounted on flat car, which is run off on a short side track at each setting, with a spar tree at end. From this spar tree are slung skidding



Semi-Portable Ground Skidder and Loader. Horses Used to Pull Line Back to Logs.

coupled together by a small messenger rope passing through a block suitably placed in the woods, thus forming an endless line. When one side of this endless line is pulling in one or more logs on the ground the other side is carrying the empty tongs, dogs, cones, etc., back to the stump.

This system has now almost entirely been replaced by the "slack rope system" which does away with many of the difficulties experienced by the original method, the main being that variable lengths of haul were difficult, that two swamped roads were necessary, and that the unloading of the line interfered with the loading. The slack rope haulage engine has two friction drums, one drum is geared for power and holds the heavy pulling line, the other drum has high speed, and holds the lighter outhaul line which is a little more than twice the length of the pulling line; this line passes through tail blocks at the rear end of the haul and is fastened to the end of the pulling line; by this arrangement with friction drums variable lengths of haul are possible and the empty line is returned to the stump at high speed, thus avoiding unnecessary loss of time in operating. In 1891 or 1892 the Ruddock Cypress Company of Louisiana and also the Louisiana Cypress Company replaced the pull boat and canal by the railroad and skidded on a car, thus inaugurating the present method of railroad swamp logging which by reason of cheapness and efficiency has almost entirely replaced all other methods in those difficult conditions.

Coincident with the southern movement of lumbermen was one towards the far west. Here also were found new conditions. Steam was introduced. The main haul from sled road to wagon road, slide or steam was replaced by railroad. The difficulty of the skidding road was solved on the Columbia River by Mr. Saldern, who introduced a

blocks through which the skidding lines are run to secure proper lead and the "rise" to the log, which is so advantageous in rough ground conditions. A mule or horse is generally used to return the line with the tongs on end to the log to be skidded, and when attached the engine reels the log in to the track; it is here loaded by being rolled up on inclined skids or by line from an extra drum passing through a block suspended from an overhead guy. When long heavy pulls are made the spar tree is guyed to prevent its being pulled over.

The principle disadvantages of this simple, cheap and efficient equipment are the amount of time and trouble necessary to place and rig at each new setting which disadvantage diminishes as the stumpage per acre increases, or the desired daily capacity decreases. To overcome this disadvantage Mr. W. A. Fletcher, a practical operator of Beaumont, Texas, about 1895, devised the Portable Pine Logger in its primitive form.

This first installation of a new type consisted of separate Lidgerwood skidding and loading engines mounted on a long platform; loading and skidding booms in rather complex form were raised overhead with suitable blocks for leading the lines through. The machine remained on the track during operations, being raised to allow empty cars to pass underneath by a system of engine-operated levers, and then blocked in running position. When to be moved to a new setting it was lowered to an available flat car and shifted by locomotive, or else by a line from the drum of the machine itself. This, as with the semi-portable machines, was a device for snaking logs, the line and tongs as before stated being returned to the stump by horse or mule.

It was followed by the "Baptist type" built by Woodward, Wight & Co., of New Orleans, in which the general Fletcher principle was fol-

lowed but construction of booms much simplified. The skidding engine had three drums for pulling lines, and the loading engine two, one for loading and the other for spotting the cars. Baptist, also, early recognized the vital necessity of a swing loading boom, securing this by a direct acting steam cylinder, a primitive method that was soon improved and is now found in only one modern type of machine. The Baptist type was raised to allow for passage of empties underneath by being pulled up a slightly inclined auxiliary track by the locomotive where it remained until all logs tributary to that setting were skidded and loaded.

The "Dequede" was a similar portable type, with some modifications in the arrangement of the skidding boom, and with the loading boom swinging by an arrangement of ropes at the foot of the boom. It was raised into operating position to allow empties to pass by an arrangement of screw jacks operated by link belting from the skidding engine. The patents on these several portable machines were all acquired by the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, the various details and general principles combined, modified, and improved resulting in the efficient skidding machines for dry ground and short haul, the Lidgerwood Portable Logger and Loader. It is the standard, almost the only largely capacity machine used to-day in the Long Leaf Pine belt, and for original investment and operating cost is one of the cheapest means of logging, be it compared with oxen, horses, mules, or other machinery.

The Portable Pine Logger in the newest form remains on the track when in operation; but is raised above the track to allow for the

skidded in full lengths and cut at the mill, this has the advantage of saving the waste usually occurring by the lack of judgment of the sawyers in cutting up logs in the woods.

The daily cost of operating a three line machine of this type will have items somewhat as follows:

Foreman,	\$4.00,	\$4.00
Engineer,	3.00,	3.00
3 Levermen,	2.00,	6.00
Fireman,	1.50,	1.50
3 Riggers,	1.50,	4.50
3 Tong men,	1.50,	4.50
3 Signal men,	1.50,	4.50
2 Loaders,	1.50	3.00
2 Unhookers,	1.50,	3.00
5 Mules,	1.00,	5.00
Fuel, water, oil,		6.00
Cable and machine repairs,		5.00
Retirement of cost,		2.00

Total, \$52.00

This for a machine of average daily capacity of from 75 to 100 M. feet per day.

The haul is best reduced to 800 feet, although scattering timber is easily picked up at twelve hundred feet or so. The short haul in the flat pine land is no serious objection, as rail can be laid in any direction



Portable Ground Skidder and Loader, Showing Horses Taking Lines Into the Woods and How Cars Pass Under Machine.

passage of empty log cars beneath, by four steam operated hydraulic jacks. It is built in several sizes with two, three, or four skidding lines, a loading line, a car spotting line. The loading and skidding engines are separate so that there is no interference in operating. Further, the skidding lines are on a boom separate from the loading boom; these booms are however so located that the skidding lines bring the logs directly to the loading boom, thus not requiring re-handling as is the case with forms having the skidding boom too far to the rear. All lines pull directly against guys instead of the boom or other solid part of the machine; a valuable, even necessary point for the long life of a machine. This elasticity is increased further by coil springs in the block hangers. The swinging of the loading boom is accomplished by having the engine mounted on a turntable; from two pony drums the skidding lines extend from the end of the boom to the skidding guys. Owing to this end control, the longer the boom the easier it swings. Thus it can be constructed for logs of any length.

These machines, as the name indicates, are mainly used in the southern pine belt; and are well suited to the conditions there met, and by proper modifications, to other flat, dry ground logging. In considering their financial efficiency, there is to be counted an original expenditure of from six to ten thousand dollars depending on the size of the machine. An average daily hauling capacity of from 20 to 35 M. feet to each skidding line may be always secured, depending on the amount of timber to the acre, and various details of ground and labor conditions. From experience, this cost of skidding and loading, it is known, will be from 50 to 90 cents per M. feet in timber averaging 5 M. feet or better to the acre, a figure that cannot be approached by any other method known to the writer. Logs are most cheaply

at will and at slight expense. Three tracks to the section is the rule, generally followed in the pine belt with the best success. It is understood of course that all snakers are restricted in use to short hauls, because of the manner in which the line is returned to the stump—one thousand feet being the practical working limit to which a single horse or mule can return a line; two animals are sometimes thus used for longer distances, but this is awkward, slow and expensive.

During the past year a portable snaker and loader has been introduced by the Russell Wheel and Foundry Company, well known as builders of logging cars. This machine uses the screw jack principle for rising to allow for the passage of empty cars underneath. The skidding line lead from a A frame placed diagonally over the body of the machine, and supported in operation by side guys. The loading boom is stiff and generally adapted for loading full length trees. The main drawback to this type is in the comparative location of loading and skidding booms, they being so far apart that skidding must always take place from the front of the machine instead of in complete circle, as logs skidded from the rear must be dropped beyond reach of loading boom unless rehandled with snatch block. The stiff loading boom presents the usual objections of such, which will be discussed in considering loaders.

(To be Continued)

Mr. P. W. T. Ross, dealer in Canadian and American lumber, has recently removed from Front Street to 25 Toronto Street, Toronto, where he will be glad to meet his friends.



Lively Doings in Hoo-Hoo Land

Concatenation at Toronto.

The Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo for Eastern Canada had a most successful meeting in the Temple Building on Friday, August 14th. It is only necessary to state that the arrangements for the concatenation were carried out by W. J. MacBeth, Vicegerent Snark, to indicate the success of the affair, and we might also say that the fact that James Pritchard was the caterer is sufficient tribute to the good things provided at the banquet.

The following gentlemen were the candidates for membership:—James Er. Chamberlain, Toronto, representing the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Buffalo, N.Y.; Ernest "Quartercut" Bowen, Port Anson, Ont., representing the Niagara Lumber Company, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Wm. Henry Johnston, Pefferlaw, Ont., and Wm. Edward Silvester Savage, Toronto, sales manager for Geo. Rathbone.

These "kittens" were initiated by the following officers:—W. J. MacBeth, Vicegerent Snark; H. P. Hubbard, Senior Hoo-Hoo; H. Fonger, Junior Hoo-Hoo; W. N. Fitchett, Bojum; Maurice Welsh, Scrivenoter; Wm. B. Boyd, M.D., Jabberwock; Thos. Patterson, Custocatian; S. Lee Smith, Arcanoper, and A. R. Riches, Gurdon.

At the banquet the "King and Country" were duly honored by the singing of the National Anthem. The toast of "Our Order" was responded to by W. A. Hadley, Supreme Bojum, who in eloquent terms testified to the benefits of Hoo-Hoo to lumbermen. Interesting reminiscences were furnished by H. P. Hubbard, in replying to "Canada's Hoo-Hoo Father." Mr. Hubbard traced the course of the order from its inception down to the present time. Optimism was the keynote to the remarks of John McGibben, of F. McGibben & Sons, Sarnia, who responded to "Lumber Wholesalers." The lumber situation was regarded favorably by Mr. McGibben, who foresaw a revival of trade in the near future. He opined that this revival would be attributable in a considerable measure to the good feeling existent among lumbermen, and the speaker considered that in this good-fellowship Hoo-Hoo was playing a most important part. Thomas Patterson, of the Patterson-Tilley Co., Hamilton, replying to the toast of "The Retailers," also spoke enthusiastically of the good work done by the Hoo-Hoo in cementing together the relations of the retailers and the wholesalers and manufacturers, whose friendship was not only desirable, but essential. Pleasing replies were given by each of the four candidates in response to the "Newly Initiated Members."

The proceedings of the evening were greatly enlivened by a song from S. R. Higgins, salesman for the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company, and by the stories and sleight-of-hand tricks of the "Collingwood Wizard," to wit, Edward Ryan, manager for J. & T. Charlton. Geo. H. Hager, of S. A. Hager & Son, proved an efficient pianist.

It was the unanimous opinion of those present that the Canadian order should be well represented at the annual in Chicago on the ninth day of the ninth month.

Twenty-Nine Kittens at Saskatoon.

Only those who were fortunate—or unfortunate—enough to be secluded within the four walls of the Capital Hall, Saskatoon, there to inhale the sweet-smelling fragrance which arose from the varied flowers which abound in the garden of Hoo-Hoo-land, can appreciate to the full extent what it means to be shut in from the outside world, where all is sultry atmosphere—and to be allowed to have a night with the cats. At least that's the way it appears to one of the kittens, who that night was of the opinion that he had the proverbial nine lives of a cat, but who, in the morning, was forced to call in the services of a physician.

It is utterly impossible for the average man to describe the ceremony and ordeal which must be undergone if it is desired to become a member of the Hoo-Hoos—that is, of course, if you happen to be one of the kittens and are desirous of becoming a cat.

At the same time it may be possible here to mention some of the things that happen in the act of transformation from a kitten to a cat, though it is a safe bet that if the average member of the feline species was forced to undergo the same test of efficiency as required of the mythical kitten to get into the garden of Hoo-Hoo-land, there wouldn't be so many midnight scraps on the fences adjoining the homes of the good people of Saskatoon.

About one hundred members of the order were present, the cere-

mony being held in the Capital Hall, under the direction of the Chief Snark, J. A. Ovas, of Winnipeg. During the evening no less than twenty-nine kittens were initiated into the mysteries of the order, the ceremony lasting over three hours. When it was concluded the members were treated to several vaudeville stunts by Bobbie Boyle and his company, after which a lunch was served in the top flat of the new Soldan-McLaughlin building, and then several members of the order delighted their hearers with song and story. Every member was pronounced in his praises of the splendid time spent at Saskatoon, of the untiring efforts of the local men, Messrs. Wentz, Sillers, Bowes, Brainerd, Mathews and Hamilton.

Speaking of the Concatenation, the Saskatoon Phoenix says:—

"The city is alive with people of all kinds and conditions from all quarters of the earth. Very prominent amongst the new-comers are the members of the Lumbermen's Association with their badges and buttons bearing the spring figure of a catlike animal. The Capital Hall will be the scene of their deliberations. In all about 150 members have arrived to take part in the second annual convention. At 9 minutes past 9 p.m. the Hoo-Hoo Concatenation takes place, when about 35 members will appear for initiation into the mysteries of the order. Members of the association have come from all parts of Canada and the United States to be present at the ceremony."

Hoo-Hoo Annual at Chicago.

The feline tribe will be "the thing" in Chicago next month. An idea of the way in which Chicago is preparing her back fences to welcome the great black cat may be obtained, according to the American Lumberman, from the following account:—

September 8, 9, 10 and 11 is the time and Chicago is the place. Then and there will occur the Hoo-Hoo Annual; the coming together of the feline fellows of the lumber trade and things allied to make merry and to attend to the business of the order.

Chicago is getting ready to give each of the visitors the time of his Nine lives. The Hoo-Hoo will be entertained on land and sea, and what they do not see on the land they will land on the sea. The hotels are making all necessary preparation for the event. They promise that the sheets will be changed, but that the rates will remain where they are; there will be running water and five chairs and a table in every room; elevator boys have been instructed to salute when passing the Ninth floor; there will be Nine courses to the dinner; and the visitors will be expected to tip the waiters Nine cents.

Wednesday, September 9, which is officially the first day of the trouble, the whole outfit will board the steamer Theodore Roosevelt at 9.09 in the morning and sail away across the bounding deep, known as Lake Michigan. The Theodore Roosevelt is the largest, finest, fastest steamship now in captivity. We know this is so for its press agent has said so. It is so fast that the bow is known to have reached the east shore of Lake Michigan before the stern has had a chance to break away from the Illinois side. On September 9 the boat will be at the disposal of all good Hoo-Hoo and their women folks. Children also will be admitted when accompanied by not less than one parent.

For the benefit of some of our inland brethren, a few geographical explanations may be wise. Lake Michigan is one of the Great Lakes—in fact it is one of the greatest lakes that has ever happened. It is supposed to have been dug out by a glacier which passed that way about 4,001,908 years ago. The lake is entirely surrounded by summer resorts, in which Chicago is the prize package.

The objective point of the Hoo-Hoo cruise will be Michigan City. Michigan City is in Indiana, despite its name, and the Indiana harbor has a hard time keeping out of Illinois. Indiana is the state which raises more Vice-Presidents to the acre than any other. In Indiana the school boys are taught that if they are good boys they may some time grow up to be Vice-Presidents.

In Michigan City there is an amusement park called Washington Park, with a figure 8 and other diversions. The proprietors of the figure 8 are constructing another crook in the structure so as to make it a figure Nine. There the Hoo-Hoo will have a picnic—something that is never hard for Hoo-Hoo to do. Incidentally, some time during the trip, the Hoo-Hoo will hold the first session of the Annual while the candidates dangle from the taffrail and warble "A Life on the Ocean Wave" and other songs manhandled by musical comedy sailors.

Returning to Chicago, the Hoo-Hoo will continue their business sessions when not busy with something else. One evening the ladies will go to the Studebaker Theatre. The Studebaker is the tallest building in Chicago. Time was when one could go into the gallery of McVicer's Theatre and see "Way Down East," but now one can go to the Studebaker and see "The Top of the World."

There are other announcements yet to make, but it will be seen from these that life in Chicago is to be one grand sweet song from September 8 to 11 inclusive. All good Hoo-Hoo, therefore, should begin to point their toes in this direction; also, they should bring their wives. This is the black cat carnival time, and the man who forgets to come will long remember with sorrow that he didn't.

THE WOODWORKER

Veneer in the Planing Mill.

There is to-day more interest manifested by not only architects but the general building public as well, as to how wood work in a job of mill work or anything of the kind matches up and harmonizes. It doesn't do now to make part of a job out of one kind of oak, for example, and part out of another, so that, instead of being in harmony, there are glaring contrasts. People want practically the same kind of oak, and the same kind of grain or figure that will harmonize all through the job. In this work, in carrying out the idea of harmony and blending wood together in a job, veneering is of great assistance. The reason for this is that usually the veneer from an oak flitch or, if it is rotary cut, the veneer from any different blocks, is piled together. It comes in wider sheets than the general width of oak lumber, consequently one cannot only secure better width, but can secure successive pieces that will go well together much easier from well-handled and well-cared-for veneer stock than from a lumber pile where the product of many different logs enter. Of course, if a man is careless about his veneer stock and piles it up indiscriminately without regard to mixing texture or color, it will be just as bad as piling lumber which contains all kinds of grain and figure. But where any reasonable pains is taken in handling veneer it is comparatively easy to get stock that will harmonize nicely to make any given job, no matter whether the job is mill work, mantel work, or cabinet work. Of course, these points should be kept in mind all the time, and the man who selects and puts up the veneer should go to a little extra trouble, if necessary, to have all the work harmonize. In fact, this is one of the first essentials to a good job, and it just as important as selecting good veneer of nice figure to begin with.

The Jobs that are Different.

The planing mill man every now and then goes up against some new problem in connection with veneer. This is merely because the average planing mill man is not an experienced veneer man, and veneer isn't old enough in the planing mill business for the average man to have become familiar with all phases of it. As a result, doing veneer work in a planing mill is more or less experimental all the time. There are new things to be done which call for experiments to be tried or rather for the doing of work that has not been done heretofore, and consequently it all partakes something the nature of an experiment. There is a certain amount of risk, too, of course, and at times there is failure and disappointment, but the man who keeps his eyes open and studies his business carefully need not make so many failures even when attempting work he has not done before.

The Best Method of Construction.

One of the puzzling things to the average planing mill man using veneer is what constitutes the best method of constructing panels, or rather constructing the body of veneered work. There has been every kind of effort imaginable made; some have glued veneer right on to the face of an ordinary board, the grain of the board and the veneer both running the same way, and at times both the veneer and the board being made of the same kind of wood. At other times the board, or the core body on which the veneer is laid, is made of lumber and the lumber turned crosswise of the way the veneer runs. Another method is to make panels out of three thicknesses of veneer, the centre one turned crosswise and the face and back lengthwise. Then there have been variations on these methods. Some use just the face veneer on a thick core; some use it on both the face and the back; some use the face and groove the back of the core so as to take care of whatever swelling or shrinking that might develop; some make up the core body out of narrow strips glued together to make up whatever size is wanted, and some work one variation and some another, so that among them all it is rather difficult at times to decide on just what is the best method of construction for any given panel or piece of mill work.

Veneer Work and Moisture.

One of the puzzling things to every veneer man handling veneer is just how much moisture a door or piece of mill work veneered will stand and how to do the veneering so as to be damaged the least from incidental exposure to moisture. Sometimes an outside door is made, and after being put into use a while the veneer comes off and then there arises doubts about the use of veneering wherever it is exposed to moisture.

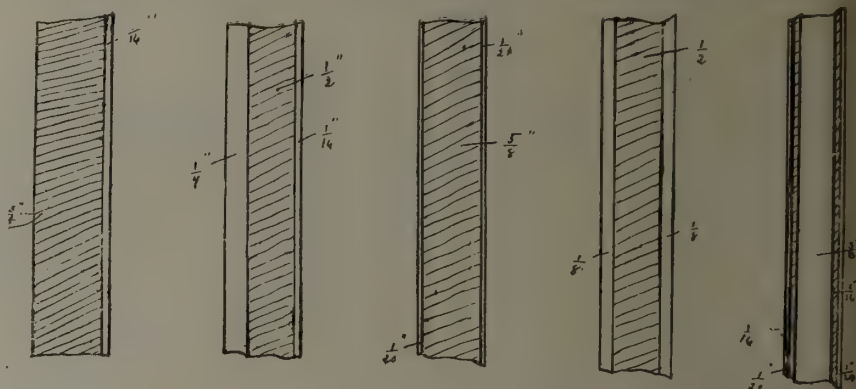
Really a trouble of this kind is not so much in the veneering as it is fault in finishing and caring for the door afterward. An outside door, one that is exposed somewhat to the weather, should have both the face and the edges will protected with either paint or special out-

side varnish, and it should be more heavily coated than if used on the inside. There is probably no veneer door that will stand direct exposure to rain and sunshine without some shelter and stand it very long. The average outside door, however, in a building that is good enough to call for a veneered door and mill work, has a porch or some shelter and protection to the door, and while it may be sprinkled with rain now and then, it doesn't get beat up against as hard as if it were simply a part of an unprotected wall in a building.

Occasionally on inside work where apparently there is no special exposure to moisture there is a trouble develops in veneered panels which suggests moisture. Sometimes, too, there is an absorbing of moisture in the body or core, and this causes trouble, but at other times, and probably more frequently, the trouble comes from the presence of moisture in the core when the veneering is done. If the core or body on which veneering is done is not thoroughly dry it will in the course of time, when it dries out, shrink in width, and then the veneer face, which is generally dry, will be too large and will buckle or blister up, making it look like it had been exposed to moisture, when in reality the trouble is due to shrinking of the body or core supporting it.

Five-Ply Work.

Probably the best general method of construction is what might be termed doing five-ply work. Ordinary veneer panel men figure that any odd number of plies works all right, that is, three-ply, five-ply, seven-ply, etc., because it gives an even balance on each side of the



centrepiece or core. This theory is good, too, but in practice it must be trimmed and fitted to the work being done. For example, theoretically, three-ply work should be practically as good as five-ply, especially on this work, and yet when one does three-ply work and the face wood is exceedingly thin, it is equivalent to two-ply, provided the back is thick, but if the back is thin it really isn't three-ply at all, but it is simply facing up the centre core with thin stock. This occurs especially in the use of mahogany veneer cut unusually thin, but also happens in the use of oak veneer, because a sheet of oak veneer cut one-sixteenth or one-twentieth after it is glued down and finished off is not much thicker than a piece of paper. There are several cases in mind right now where people put up doors with big panels and made them what was termed three-ply, just made a core or centre with thin strips matched and glued together, run crosswise of the door and then faced on each side with thin veneer. Frequently these panels went bad, and after considerable experimenting it was found that the only way to be sure of them holding was to make them five-ply instead of three. The logic for this is found in the fact that face veneer, where it is thin, really doesn't answer as a ply in forming a body, because there is practically no body to it. Consequently, one must make up a three-ply body out of some common veneer or out of a core of lumber faced on each side with veneer. Veneer cross banding this is called, and then on to this can be glued the face stock. This is easy to understand if you will just consider the real work first without the fact and figure that the face is nothing more than painting or a thin coating, because it really doesn't add materially to the strength. Then you build up a three-ply body, finish it off nicely, and if you put on your face in good shape it will stay there.

This point should be taken particular note of by all planing mill people who do veneering, because it is a point that is stumbled over oftener than any other one point. It applies not only in door making, but in all kinds of veneer work where the facing is done in thin veneer. It costs a little more primarily to do work in this way, but it is the only way to get a good job, and it is cheaper than having work condemned and having to do it over.

Thick Veneer a Mistake.

Speaking of thin veneer, it is quite a common mistake with some planing mill men to think that the thicker they can use their veneer

the better will be the job. This would be all right if there was nothing else to consider but the possibility of rubbing through the face in the process of finishing. Also it does all right if one is using sawed veneer, except that it is more expensive. But when it comes to using cut veneer, generally the thicker the stock the more the grain is split in the process of cutting and the more likelihood there is of its showing up cracks and bad grain after it has been finished and stood for quite a while. Even if it is turned right side out and is smooth on the outside, by the time it is sized down and finished off this outside face is cut away, and if one would work down the body of the veneer to where the grain has been disturbed or ruptured more or less in the process of cutting, when this grain dries out fairly it is likely to show a lot of fine cracks, and if it is a very particular job, neatly polished, these will be very noticeable. Generally speaking, the thinner you can work the veneer so as not to be any danger of sanding it through in finishing the better the job. It not only costs less to make this thin veneer, but it has less cracking and disturbing the grain in cutting it, it glues down closer and the glue penetrating the entire body holds it better than if it was a thick body given to warping and setting up strains in the course of time. So instead of fighting shy of thin veneer one should really court its use by experimenting with and cleaning off and fitting up cores so that it can be used nicely without danger of sanding through. Then you will be getting down to veneer work that you are proud of, and you will have fewer failures and more good jobs to show.

Put in another way, to come out even on the investment, the increased value of the product per day would only have to be less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the difference in cost between the two machines. Everything above this amount would represent clear gain on the investment if the expense of repairs is neglected. But this will unquestionably be greater with the cheaper machine.

In the average mill one important qualification required in the operation of stickers and molders is the ability to change and set up the machines quickly, without too much experimenting and waste of stock.

A man is not put at a machine to see how much he can learn about machinery or just what he can do with it, but to operate the machine so as to make money for his employer. To do this properly, of course, it is necessary for him to use his mind and learn things about the machine, but he should never lose sight of the main point, which is to operate the machine and make profit.

Just as there are men that talk too much and others who do not talk enough, there are some men operating machines who do not pay enough attention to the small details, and other men who see so many little things that they lose sight of the big ones—men who will tinker half the time, fail to turn out enough work, and in the end wear out their machines quicker than the man who plods along steadily.

First Cost Versus Output of Woodworking Machinery.

In continuously operated woodworking machines like planers and matchers relative efficiencies can be readily determined. It is easy to find out whether the higher grading of the stock and the increased output secured with the higher priced machine warrant its purchase. Seldom can there be any question as to the wisdom of buying the higher priced machine, if the output is carefully considered. Suppose that the choice lies between two extremes so great that the higher price is double the lower; allow as much as 25 per cent. per year to cover interest, depreciation, insurance and taxes. Then the higher priced machine would have to show an increase of 25 per cent. in the value of the output, measured both by quality and quantity. If the former is improved 10 per cent. on the average then the latter would only have to be increased about 15 per cent.

A Canadian mechanic has brought out an overhead guide for a circular saw. The guide is to be used on the periphery of the saw in the same manner as the lower guide, with the difference that the top guide is to be adjusted to the different thickness of the cut, being made by lever adjustment, after the method in use on the guides of a band mill. One of the most successful mill operators in this country was a firm believer in using more than one guide on his circular saws. Besides the front guide he used one on the back of the saw and one on the bottom, the purpose of the three being to give strength and stability to the larger and thinner plates then in use. The guide now being put on the top is for the same purpose, but in a position where it will be more effective than on the bottom of the saw. With a 10-inch collar and the three guides it is claimed to be possible to use twelve gauge saws 72 inches in diameter.

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Send us your orders and we will promise
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WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

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Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto. tf

Wanted

150,000 FT. 4/4 DRY, HARD MAPLE. Box 641 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

Wanted

STOCKS OF PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, Basswood, etc. either cut or to be cut. Send us list and prices. Box 629 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 18

Wanted

1,000,000 FEET OR LESS 1" LOG RUN Spruce and Balsam, dry, Holyoke, Mass., delivery. GREEN MOUNTAIN LUMBER CO., Holyoke, Mass. 17

Wanted

50 M. FT. SOFT ELM 1" x 12" AND UP, 13 to 16 ft., sound knots allowed. 100,000 M. ft. 4/4, 5/4, 6/4 log-run M.C.O. Basswood. Apply Box 628, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

Wanted

100M. feet 1" Log Run Basswood
50M. feet 1 1/4" Log Run Basswood
25M. feet 1 1/2" Log Run Basswood
100M. feet 1" Log Run Soft Elm
Must be dry, for immediate shipment.
17 WILSON LUMBER CO., Toronto.

Wanted

10 cars of Soft Elm, 1", 1 1/2", 3"
3 cars of Basswood 1"
2 cars of Hard Maple 1 1/4"
Mill Run, Mill Culls out, state best price and how long cut.
18 Box 643 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

HEADING IN THE SQUARE. ANY SIZE cut to order Address Box 634 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

For Sale

500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. tf

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING of 2 to 3 million feet Will saw to your order. Write us. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near Cartier.) tf

FOR SALE

100,000 FT. 2" COMMON OAK, DRY. Piling space required. Will sell cheap. THE SCHULTZ BROS. COMPANY, Limited, Brantford, Ont. 17

FOR SALE

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, ABOUT TWO million feet of Red & White Pine to be sawed to order, also one million and a half Red & White Pine last season's cut, shipping order. Address tf
Box 52, Chapleau, Ont.

For Sale

1" Birch,	1 r. (dry)	65,000 ft.
1 1/2" "	"	10,000 ft.
2" "	"	27,000 ft.
3" "	"	20,000 ft.
1" Elm	"	16,000 ft.
1" Basswood	"	22,000 ft.

COW & BAYLIS, P. O. Box 265, Ottawa On. 17

For Sale

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET OF Beech and Oak logs to be taken out during the coming fall and winter. Will be cut to order, in either logs or lumber, and delivered on boat at Thessalon, Ont. Reply to box 630 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. ?

FOR SALE

10 cars Cedar Posts, 8 ft., 4 1/2" and up.
1 car " " 3 to 4 in.
3 cars N.B. Cedar Shingles Clear Whites.
12 cars No. 1 Spruce Lath 1 1/2 x 4 ft.
10 cars Pine Squares 6 x 6 to 10 x 10.
5 cars 1" B. Ash C and B.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. c

For Sale

100M. feet 1" West Virginia Sound Wormy Chestnut
40M. feet 1", 1s and 2s Red Oak
20M. feet 3", 1s and 2s Soft Elm
30M. feet 1", 10 and up and 1s and 2s Soft Elm
30M. feet Birch Squares 5 x 5 and up
20M. feet 1" and thicker Mahogany
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SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 nearly new No. 2 Lane R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted R.H. three block sawmill complete
1 refitted R.H. two block sawmill complete
1 nearly new L.H. three block carriage for No. 1 mill
2 new upright swing shingle machines, 40" saws.
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine, 38" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 36" saw
1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine, 35" saw
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine
1 refitted Sewery automatic shingle machine
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 refitted shingle jointer, 42" wheel
1 refitted Ackert shingle jointer 2-36" saws
2 new adjustable shingle packers
1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter
2 new No. 2 lath machines and bolters
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
2 nearly new self-feed lath machines
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw
1 nearly new No. 2 lath bolter 24" saw
1 refitted No. 1 gang edger, 3-18" saws
2 nearly new edgers, 3-16" saws
1 new double edger, 2-16" saws

SAWMILL ENGINES

1 14" x 34" R.H. Wheelock automatic
1 13" x 30" R.H. Corliss automatic
1 8" x 24" L.H. Wheelock automatic
1 15" x 20" R.H. throttling governor, heavy duty
1 14" x 20" R.H. throttling governor, rocking valve
1 13" x 20" R.H. throttling governor, rocking valve
1 12" x 15" L.H. throttling governor, slide valve
1 11" x 15" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10 1/2" x 14" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10 1/2" x 16" R.H. throttling governor, slide valve
1 11" x 11" C.C. throttling governor, rocking valve
1 9" x 14" R.H. throttling governor, slide valve

SAW MILL BOILERS

1 48" x 20" Erie, semi-portable fire box boiler
1 36" x 14 1/8" Jenckes, semi-portable fire box boiler
1 66" x 14 1/2" 106-3" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 60" x 17 1/2" 54-4" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 54" x 14 1/2" 70-3" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 52" x 11 1/2" 68-3" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 46" x 13 1/2" 53-3" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 44" x 10 1/2" 38-3" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 40" x 13 1/2" 36-3" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler

Our supply department carries a full line of engineers' and millmen's supplies.

A copy of our supply catalogue or monthly stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

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WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

POSITION WANTED AS MILL WRIGHT in large or small Saw Mill. Apply Box 640 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

FIRST-CLASS LUMBER STENOGRAPHER, male, very rapid, familiar with accounts, located West requires position British Columbia city. Box 642 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 18

Wanted

POSITION AS FOREMAN IN LARGE SAW- mill can furnish good references as to ability. Apply Box 639 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

POSITION WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tf

WANTED—POSITION WITH A LARGE concern who can afford to pay for executive ability. Have had two years' experience with steam log haulers on eight to fifteen mile haul and can take full charge of business or of any department. First class salary wanted and first class reference and service given JOHN R. STEWART, Blackduck, Minn. 20

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Book-keeper Wanted

MUST BE THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT and used to figuring specifications and general routine work of lumber office. State age and references. Box 638 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

SMALL HARDWOOD LIMIT AND SAW- mill, with most up to date equipment, on easy terms. Lumber can be taken as payment. Address, Box 636 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

PLANING MILL AND CHOPPING BUSI- ness for sale; machinery in A condition. C. SAUNDERS, Real Estate, etc., Burford. 18

Partner Wanted

WANTED—A MAN TO PURCHASE A working interest in active saw-mill and shingle-mill concern, including timber limits, at Vancouver, B.C. This is a rare opening for the right man. Eight to ten thousand dollars required. Investigate this. Address Box 10, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Vancouver Office. 17

For Sale

ONE SAW MILL, SHINGLE MILL AND Stave mill combined 40 horse engine and 80 horse boiler, double edger and trimmers, 12 acres of ground and 5 mill houses, 500 acres of timbered land, 200 acres within two miles of the mill and 300 between four and five miles from mill. Mill, all in good running order. And more timber could be purchased reasonably. Situated on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Mill close to station at Uthoff. Apply G. H. Smith, Uthoff.

For Sale

SAW MILL AND PLANT AS A GOING concern can be seen running at the present time. Mill built new this spring, new out buildings all situated on 135 acres of land well timbered. Plenty of timber can be secured to run the mill for years such as Birch, Basswood Hemlock, Spruce, etc. In addition to the above there is a complete logging outfit, waggons, horses, etc., etc. Situated on the C.P.R. at Nominigque, Que. Will sell at a bargain to quick buyer. Apply W. B. BARTRAM, Nominigque, Que. tf

For Sale

2,500 ACRES OF GOOD SPRUCE, CED- ar and hardwood timber land, containing a large quantity of pulpwood, situated on line of Canadian Pacific Railway (Megantic Division), together with good steam mill, equipped with board saw, double edger and butters, a pulpwood barkers and cut-off saw, new shingle machine, surface planer-carriers etc., good dry house, boarding house, supply store and post office, 3 private dwelling houses, large barns, blacksmith shop, sleds, waggons, 12 heavy horses. This is a going concern, and the owner's only reason for selling is that owing to other business interest cannot give it the attention it deserves. Large quantities of timber in vicinity of mill can be got from farmers and limit holders. Rare chance to the right man. Only principals dealt with. For further information, price, terms etc. address the owner.

T. M. CRAIG,
Sherbrooke, Que.

Wanted

MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN sawmill work to take charge of office end and invest small amount of capital. Good opening to right man. Address, Box 637 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale

A SMART LITTLE SAWMILL IN GOOD working order, capacity 10,000. Also 500 acres of timber in township Stisted, District Muskoka. For price and particulars apply. FRANCIS HOLT, Martin's Siding, Ont. 19

FOR SALE—7 MILLION FEET OF STAND- ing timber; more can be bought; good mill site on railroad. Address Box 635 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 18

AUCTION SALE

— OF —

VALUABLE TIMBER LIMITS, SAW MILL,

Plant, Supplies, Mining Lots, Logs, &c.

— OF —

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Russell House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, A.D. 1908, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., by THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, the following Timber Limits, Real Estates, Saw Mill, Mining Lots, Plants, Supplies and Logs in transit, namely:—

Parcel Number 1. "Coulange Limits," comprising 156 square miles of Timber Limits on the Coulange River in the Province of Quebec, covered by Licenses Numbers 149, 150, 151 and 152 of Season 1873-74 and known as Berths W, X, Y and Z, together with certain Limit Plant, Supplies and Live Stock to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 2. "Hibou Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 20 square miles of Timber Limit on Hibou and Ignace Creeks covered by part of License No. 550 of Season 1873-74, together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies to be sold therewith.

Parcel Number 3. "Wakefield Limit (Gatineau)," comprising 8 square miles of Timber Limit in the Township of Wakefield covered by License No. 58 of Season 1873-74.

Parcel Number 4. Several Freehold Timber Lots in the Township of Wakefield.

Parcel Number 5. "Black and Dumoine Rivers Limit," comprising 26 1/2 square miles of Timber Limit on the Black and Dumoine Rivers covered by part of Licenses Number 362 and 369 of Season 1873-74 together with certain Limit Plant and Supplies therewith.

Parcel Number 6. Real Estate, Saw Mill, Lumber Yard and Wharf at East Templeton. This parcel consists of about 208 acres more or less of Freehold and 5 acres of Leasehold land at East Templeton, P.Q. (about 8 miles below Ottawa on the Ottawa River), together with a fully equipped Saw Mill and Machinery erected thereon having a capacity of 150,000 feet per day, with Lumber yard, Wharf, Railway siding, Cars and other plant and machinery therewith.

Parcel Number 7. Mining Lots. This parcel consists of several mining lots and mining rights in the Townships of Wakefield, Buckingham, Portland East, Portland West and Derry.

Parcel Number 8. A large quantity of logs, timber, telegraph poles and ties now lying in and about the Ottawa, Coulange and Gatineau Rivers at and in transit to the above mentioned Saw Mill.

The first seven parcels above mentioned will first be offered for sale en bloc, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors. If the reserved bid is not reached, then each parcel will be immediately offered for sale, separately, subject to a reserved bid fixed by the Vendors.

Full particulars and complete descriptions of the respective parcels and the terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale and may be seen on application to the Vendors at East Templeton, P.Q., or to their Solicitors, Messrs. Gormully, Orde & Powell, No. 33 Sparks Street, Ottawa

THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, Vendors

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1908. 17

British Columbia Timber

EIGHT SQUARE MILES OF A TIMBER, held under 21 year licence, is offered for sale; is located on good stream and will cut about 20,000 feet per acre. For particulars address Box No. 833, Nelson, B.C.

British Lumber Supply.

The following article upon the United Kingdom's timber trade and prospects is furnished by John L. Griffiths, United States Consul at Liverpool:—

There are only about 3,000,000 acres of forests altogether in this country. These forests are not of great commercial value, and do not materially help in supplying Great Britain with its requirements of timber. In view of the rapidly increasing consumption of timber in the United Kingdom, the insufficiency of the home supply and the gradual exhaustion of the supply of certain woods from other countries, various commissions have been appointed in Great Britain from time to time to consider what might be done in the way of afforestation. In the report of the departmental committee appointed in 1902 by the Board of Agriculture to "inquire into and report upon British forestry," it was stated "that there is a very large area of waste heather and rough pasture land out of cultivation in the United Kingdom, amounting in all to 21,000,000 acres, on a large proportion of which afforestation could be profitably undertaken."

Very little if anything, has been done in the United Kingdom since the report of the committee in 1902 in the way of carrying out its recommendations, although special courses of lectures have been instituted at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge and in certain agricultural colleges and schools, and the Government has purchased estates in Scotland and in Ireland for the purpose of carrying on, according to the most approved methods, the work of afforestation. In the six years that have elapsed since the committee made its report in 1902, the situation has grown more acute, and it is now insisted that prompt action should be taken for the protection of woods and forests and for the further afforestation of large areas.

Prevalent opinion in this country, as far as can be ascertained from Government publications, addresses by forestry experts and personal interviews with a number of the leading importers of timber in the Liverpool district, is that there will be a timber famine within the next twenty-five or thirty years, a few say fifty years, unless something is done, systematically and scientifically, in a large way to prevent the present waste and to establish new sources of supply. The additional uses to which wood is being constantly put has augmented the demand so rapidly as to cause the most serious apprehension. The great producing countries have growing internal consumption of their own, which leaves each year less wood available for export. The countries which are relied upon to make up the short-

age in Great Britain are, for soft woods, Canada, the United States, Norway and Sweden; for hard woods, the United States, Japan, India and the East Indies, and for mahogany, Central America and West Africa. A large timber importer in this district stated recently that he believed Japan would in the near future become an important exporting country, and that already there had come from Japan to the English market and to many important centres on the Continent some rather large quantities of timber of excellent quality. There are no countries, the English experts say, other than Canada, the United States, Norway, Sweden and Finland, which will yield a supply of soft wood. Africa, New Zealand, Australia and other tropical countries contain only hard woods. It has been suggested that the Pacific Coast will some time in the future furnish large quantities of wood for export purposes, but that these forests are not available for the European market at the present time. When the Panama Canal is opened, and Canada and the United States cannot be largely relied upon, the Pacific Coast will then be a very considerable factor in the supply of wood for export purposes. Notwithstanding, however, any future supply that may come from the Pacific Coast, it is the consensus of English opinion that there will be a dearth of wood for export from practically all countries within the next twenty-five years, or, at the very furthest, fifty years, unless extensive afforestation is generally carried out, and that in the absence of such precautionary measures each country will within a comparatively short time have to depend for its supply of timber upon what it can grow within its own territory.

A Strange Coincidence with a Moral.

The following is too good a joke to let go by. It happened during the past fortnight that a prominent Michigan lumberman was out yachting on a certain popular Canadian waterway with another lumberman who is prominently identified with trade fire insuring companies. In the course of a jolly conversation which savored just enough of business to make it interesting, this certain Michigan lumberman remarked to the insurance lumberman that White Pine mill culls were worth \$5 less than they were a year ago. This led to a little argument, and the Michigan lumberman was very insistent on holding to this idea; and lo and

behold! When the party touched shore, the Michigan lumberman received advices that a lot of mill culls which he owned were burning up, and that quite a percentage of the insurance covering on the same was in one of the companies in which the lumber insurance man was interested.

The joke was certainly on the Michigan lumberman, and while we haven't received definite advices as to the outcome of the settlement of the fire loss, we are just wondering what White Pine mill culls are worth, either sold or burned.

Timber Limits

FOR SALE IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC valuable Pine, Spruce and Pulpwood Limits, very large; also smaller areas. Well located. Desirable investment. Correspondence solicited. Address—

ROBT. J. LOUGH,
30 St. John St., Montreal.

British Columbia Timber For Sale

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBERS, Limited, are offering some very desirable timber limits for sale in British Columbia in blocks of various sizes.

All their timber was carefully selected by expert cruisers and the reports can be relied on.

This is an opportunity for obtaining some choice timber property at very low figures and on favorable terms of payment.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to.

E. STEWART,
General Manager,
Formerly Dominion Sup. of Forestry,
509 Coristine Building,
Montreal.

Judicial Sale

of the

Assets of Shortells, Limited

Pursuant to the Winding-up Order of the High Court of Justice made IN THE MATTER of the Winding up of Shortells, Limited, dated the 27th day of March, 1908, sealed tenders will be received addressed to the Master-in-Ordinary at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and marked "Tenders re Shortells, Limited," up to 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the TENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1908, for the purchase of the following assets of the said Company:—

Lot 1. (a) The title and interest of the Company in the right to cut timber under Dominion License, No. 62, viz.: Birch, maple, beech, ash, oak, ironwood, basswood, elm and Balm of Gilead on Indian Lands covering the Point Grondine Indian Reserve on the North Shore of Lake Huron and containing fifteen and seventy one hundredths square miles.

(b) The title and interest of the company in the right to cut timber under Ontario Licenses, viz.: Birch, maple, beech, elm, ash, oak, ironwood, basswood and Balm of Gilead on berths Nos. 5 and 8 of the sale of the 22nd of October, 1885, more particularly described in Licences Nos. 217 and 218 respectively, for the season of 1906-1907, containing respectively fifty-nine square miles and thirteen and a half square miles, the above limits being popularly known as the Beaverstone Limits.

On these limits are erected the following frame buildings which the purchaser is to have the full use of: Storehouse, boarding house, office, sleeping camp, blacksmith's shop and stable. There is also a wharf 125 yards long by 16 feet wide. It is estimated that there are about 50,000 cords of hardwood, including beech, birch, maple and oak on the above limits:

Lot 2. Lumber on Beaverstone limit near Collins Inlet: Hemlock, of 1 inch and 2 inch, valued at... \$ 155.20
Birch lumber of 1 inch and squares, 4, 6 and 8 inches, valued at... 2,120.00 \$2,275.20

Lot 3. One Portable Saw Mill with 30 Horse Power Engine, Boiler, Pump, Edger, Trimmer and Saws, valued at... \$2,500.00
Subject to a lien for... 657.00

Equity... \$1,843.00
1 Steam Pile Driver, Surfacers and Pump, valued at... 1,083.00 \$2,926.00

Lot 4. Lumberman's Supplies (as per inventory) valued at... \$1,146.75

Lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4 may be tendered for as one lot or separately.

TERMS OF SALE:—One quarter cash to accompany the tender, a further sum of 10 per cent. when the sale is approved, and the balance in two and four months, with interest at seven per cent per annum satisfactorily secured.

Tenders must be accompanied by a marked cheque payable to the order of the Liquidator for one quarter of the amount of the tender, which will be returned if tender be not accepted. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the Court so far as they are applicable.

As to Lot No. 3 the Purchaser is to assume the lien on said mill.

Tenders will be opened at the office of the Master-in-Ordinary, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the TENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1908, when all the tenderers are requested to be present.

Further particulars may be had on application to the Liquidator or his Solicitor.

Dated at Toronto, 24th day of August, 1908.

THOMAS HODGINS, Master-in-Ordinary.

E. R. C. CLARKSON, Liquidator,
33 Scott Street, Toronto.

F. W. CAREY, Solicitor,
24 King Street West, Toronto.

P. PAYETTE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Saw Mill and Engine Machinery
and all kinds of Marine Machinery
Penetanguishene - Ont.

For Sale

75,000 feet	1 x 4 x 5	White Pine
20,000 "	1 x 6	" "
100,000 "	1 x 8	" "
25,000 "	1 x 10	" "
50,000 "	1 x 12	" "
300,000	1"	Mill Cull, stocks in
1,000,000	1" and 2"	Dry Hemlock

Edward Clark & Son
123 Bay Street, TORONTO

The . . .

QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited

Head Office: TORONTO

HIGHEST GRADES OF

REFINED OILS LUBRICATING OILS

AND ALL

PRETROLEUM PRODUCTS

JOHN DONOGH LUMBER CO., Limited

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

WHOLESALE

1212 TRADERS BANK CHAMBERS
Phone Main 7733

TORONTO

The Extermination of New Brunswick's Pine

Written Specially for the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" by Charles McIntyre

The volume of the export of pine logs from New Brunswick for the year 1907 was so insignificant as to be practically of no importance. The fact is not remarkable in itself, but when considered in connection with the history of the lumber industry of the province during the past century, the statement is truly marvellous. To the timber of New Brunswick may be attributed no small portion of the part the province has taken in the history of the Dominion.

When the first of the French explorers reached our shores, one of the most striking features of the verdant country through which he passed was the abundance of magnificent pine timber. To the observation of these early explorers, the country which is now known as New Brunswick owes the birth of what has been all through the past century its most important industry. It is now more than two centuries since agents of the French Government were sent to that portion of Acadia which lay to the north of the Bay of Fundy to cut the best pine trees to be found. These selected trees were manufactured into masts and spars which were sent to France and used in the outfitting of war vessels. The sending of these spars to France marks the first step in the history of the export of lumber from New Brunswick. It was also the beginning of a great industry which grew steadily, thrived tremendously, dwindled and died—the industry of the pine saw-log and its products. They were the very flower of a beautiful growth, these trees which the French chose for their fighting ships, and when the country came into the possession of the British the principal source of supply for raw material to be used in making masts and spars was the woods of the new colony, and the quantities obtained for this purpose were much greater than those taken by the French.

The next important phase of New Brunswick's lumber industry was the beginning of the export of pine timber to Great Britain, which took place early in the last century. From that time until the present the products of the New Brunswick forests have taken an important part in lumber trade circles at the principal timber distributing centres of the United Kingdom. But it is many years since the pine has ceased to play an important part. To-day a shipment of pine to Great Britain is an unheard of occurrence. Such things are matters of history with which the younger generation of lumber manufacturers are, from actual experience, entirely unfamiliar.

As early as the year 1808 large quantities of pine timber went from our shores to English ports. Authentic statistics covering this export are obtainable only as far back as 1819 when the figures were compiled at the request of the legislature of the province. The records for that year show that the total export of pine from the province of New Brunswick was 247,394 tons of timber and 26,545,000 feet of pine boards and plank. In the year 1824 the total export of pine timber from the province was 321,211 tons. Of this quantity 141,384 tons were shipped from ports on the Miramichi River and 114,116 tons from St. John. The high water mark in the shipment of pine was reached in the year 1825 when 416,105 tons were forwarded. This quantity figured in feet would reach a total in the vicinity of 200,000,000. The magnitude of this industry would suggest at once its importance to the industrial prosperity of the province.

To procure such a quantity of timber, transport it to the seacoast and place it upon the ships, which in their turn carried it to the ports of foreign countries, required the expenditure of vast sums of money, in the form of wages, and the services of an army of men; much more is this true of the period with which this article deals than would be the case to-day.

During the years when the demands of the market were causing such tremendous inroads upon our forests and until long after the XXX exports of pine had waxed and waned, the methods of obtaining and transporting timber were much more primitive than has been the case during the last few decades. As an instance of this the methods of forwarding timber on the St. John River previous to the sixties is a striking example. The methods of stream-driving then in use were much less scientific than is the case to-day. The courses of the branches of the main river had not been cleared of obstacles to any extent, in order to facilitate the driving, and the rafts were towed by hand to the very mouth of the St. John. To bring even a raft of timber of ordinary dimensions required the services of a large gang of men and several weeks were occupied in what is accomplished now in a few days.

In those early days the timber was shipped entirely by sailing vessels. These vessels, the average capacity of which would be in the vicinity of 300,000 feet, were owned chiefly in the province. When the capacity named is considered in connection with the quantity of pine shipped in the year 1825, namely, 200,000,000 feet, the number of cargoes shipped and the fleet of vessels necessary to transport it may be readily estimated.

A further comparison of the figures covering the shipments of pine during the year 1824 shows that of a total quantity of 321,211 tons of

timber, 141,384 were shipped from the Miramichi and 114,116 tons from St. John. It will thus be seen that the forests on the Miramichi contributed very largely toward the total quantity of the export at that particular period. In the year 1825 the great Miramichi fire took place and the pine industry of the province suffered to an extent which cannot be readily estimated. Had this calamity not taken place the year would have been a maker of history so far as the export of pine is concerned. As already mentioned the quantity shipped that year was greater than that of any year before or since, namely, 416,105 tons. Large quantities of timber which were in readiness to be shipped, as well as several vessels loaded with pine were destroyed by the fire which effectually crippled the industry for the remainder of the year.

In the year following that of the great fire, the export of pine timber was approximately 283,000 tons, in 1831 the quantity was in the vicinity of 232,000 feet, and in 1832 187,000 tons. Thus it will be seen that the yearly output of pine was gradually lessening and the falling off from that date onward was rapid and unbroken. In 1850 the total export of pine was 168,000 tons. Ten years later the figures totalled to a trifle over 39,000 tons. What may be called the closing chapter in the history of the pine sawlog in New Brunswick was written in the last year of the old century when the total pine shipped during the year was twenty tons, or in the vicinity of ten thousand superficial feet.

Some idea of the value in money of the yearly output of the pine may be gathered from the figures herein quoted, earlier than which none are obtainable.

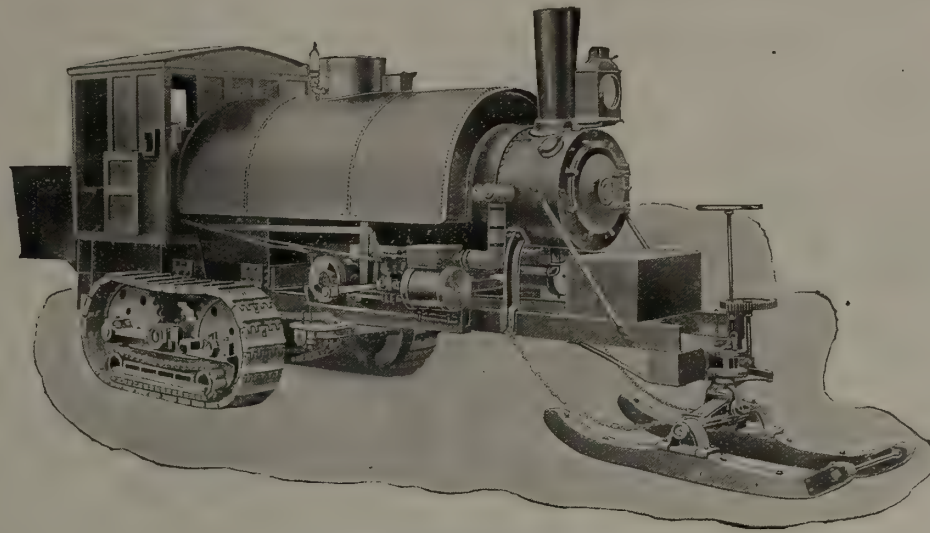
In the year 1877 the average price of pine timber at St. John was 12.50 per ton of forty cubic feet. In the early thirties the price soared to \$14.50 per ton and in 1885 dropped again to \$11.00 per ton. Each stick was measured in the centre and the sizes contracted for at the dates named were chiefly 17 and 18 inches.

It was in the sixties that a number of Americans came to St. John and began the manufacture of lumber. Many of these firms owned stumpage on the Aroostook and in the State of Maine. Attracted no doubt by the quantity of the raw material, added to the fact that the product of the logs cut on the Maineside and manufactured in New Brunswick in a plant owned exclusively by American citizens, goes into the United States free of duty, the Americans in question turned their attention to the pine with a view to marketing its manufactured product in the United States. Then began the shipment of pine from the St. John River sections to the United States. Beginning with non-dutiable pine, it was not long until quantities of dutiable goods were manufactured and shipped to the same markets.

The pine shipped to the American market from New Brunswick, instead of being cut into timber as in the case of that which was shipped to the United Kingdom, was invariably sawn into boards and plank; the much greater quantity being of the former dimension. The lumber was divided into seven grades, number one and two planer, which netted in the vicinity of \$45 per thousand feet, number three planer which brought something like \$35, number four planer for which an average price would be \$25, shippers, the correct value of which would be in the vicinity of \$18 and the lower grades, fourths and saps, which usually brought about \$10. While the export of pine to the United States did not nearly equal the quantities of timber exported at an earlier period to the United Kingdom, the trade was an important and lucrative one. But it came at a time when the pine forests were dwindling rapidly, when the pine industry of the province had seen its day of prosperity and was rapidly diminishing in importance. But, though it came at the eleventh hour, this trade with the United States, its inducements and opportunities were great enough to add the last chapter to the history of the pine on the St. John, and its branches in particular, and the province in general.

From two hundred millions to ten thousand feet; these are the extremes in the volume of export of pine from New Brunswick ports. The dates represented are only seventy-five years apart. The figures are eloquent of the story of the pine saw-log in New Brunswick. It is another version of satisfying to-day the lust for gold, with no thought of to-morrow's prosperity. The lumberman of the earlier years of the century reaped a harvest. The province is to-day paying the price. Lack of fire regulations, or precautions against calamities of this nature, neglect of every principle and precept that would tend to preservation and protection of the forests have been elements in the extermination of the pine, but the greatest element has been the unhampered work of the men who reaped the financial benefit from the export trade.

In the autumn of the year 1907 a boat-builder walked from mill to mill and from lumber yard to lumber yard in St. John in quest of enough pine to build a launch. The pine was not obtainable and he was obliged to refuse an order; the incident is illustrative of the place which the product of the pine saw-log occupies in the trade circles of the most important lumber-trade centre in the province.



The Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Dominion of Canada Patent No. 108576

To All Lumber Operators :--

If you haul logs four miles or more, and in considerable quantities, you will be interested in the Lombard Steam Log Hauler.

Where roads are well graded and iced one machine will handle from 7 to 15 heavy logging sleighs with 5,000 to 7,000 feet of logs to the sled, and under less favorable conditions the Log Hauler is still a great money saver.

It will burn either coal or wood, the average coal consumption being $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons for 10 hours' work.

Several machines are making 50 miles and over a day, and doing the work of anywhere from 12 to 18 4-horse teams.

From 10 to 15 fewer men are required, and when the Log Hauler is not in use the expense for its up-keep practically ceases.

The average speed of the Log Hauler is from 4 to 5 miles an hour, and on long hauls, or when otherwise required, it can be run night and day by changing crews. The crew consists of three men, the engineer, fireman and pilot.

Our Bulletin No. 950, giving further particulars, will be sent on request.

The Jenckes Machine Company

General Offices : Sherbrooke, Que.

Limited

Works : Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Sales Offices : Sherbrooke St. Catharines Rossland Vancouver Halifax Cobalt

Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

There is at last some encouragement in the tone of general reports. Prices are maintained, with a tendency to stiffen. Good lumber is in demand at Buffalo and Tonawando, and this is expected to reflect upon the Ontario market. Local dealers report that yellow pine has stiffened up \$1 to \$150 a thousand, and is expected to stiffen more. There is stated to be a probability that the lath supply will fall short of the demand, inquiries and orders coming in plentifully from American dealers. American buyers are rapidly coming in for stocks all round. Southern pine is advancing in price, a condition which will please the manufacturers of white pine and hemlock.

A prominent dealer reports that his sales during the last two weeks exceeded those of the two or three months previous. In this instance again the bulk of the lumber went to the United States. On the other hand, the yards at one exceptionally busy point are fuller than they have been at this time of the year in the memory of most manufacturers, who, however, are maintaining the current prices.

To summarize, when the slowness of the last few months is duly considered, there is a general tendency to refrain from complaint and to anticipate the fall trade with considerable optimism.

Eastern Canada.

There are indications somewhat slight it is true, but showing at least the tendency of trade, that the spruce market in the United States will shortly improve. Dealers are beginning to realize that the continued report of short stocks and reduced output, both in Maine and New Brunswick, may mean considerably increased prices before very long. New York, Boston and other centres, therefore, are commencing to make enquiries. So far, however, the same story has to be told as during the previous months of this season. Enquiries have not resulted in orders. The general situation is pretty well reflected by the fact that the Stetson Cutler Company have closed their mill at North End, and their plant at Pleasant Point, and that Randolph & Baker have closed their two-gang plant at Randolph. The shingle situation is still unchanged. Manufacturers of lumber are expecting to curtail their operations in the woods during the coming winter. It is expected that prices during the coming fall will be lower than the average. There is really nothing of interest to state in connection with the market, as, comparatively speaking, there is no market.

Western Canada.

The situation in the trade of Western Canada has changed but little. Railway corporations have been making enquiries, which have served to stimulate interest, but no business has resulted as yet. It is difficult to understand the dulness of trade in face of the extreme optimism in which crop prospects are held, but the fact remains that orders are few. Shingles, which ought to be moving, are still stagnant, and the qualification of lumber would be almost synonymous. Vancouver Island furnishes the redeeming feature. After months of comparative inactivity here, the saw mills are beginning to take on much of the animation with which their operations were marked previous to the stringency. The Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company at Chemainus, it is reported, have received an order from the North-west for 250 cars at as early a date as possible. The Red Fir Lumber Company, of Nanaimo, have entered into a contract to furnish 900,000

feet to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Other island mills are obtaining scattered orders from outside points, and the movement is generally believed to be the forerunner of a permanent improvement.

United States.

Reports of an increase in the demand for lumber, coupled with price improvements, come from most parts of the United States. The movement of lumber is steadily progressing. Crop conditions have improved, and the lumber trade is reflecting this improvement. While the consumption of hardwood has not been as great as could be desired, many factories have started up within the last month. In the eastern market the upper grades of white pine are in better demand than the lower grade stocks owing to the light demand from the box factories. A revival in the demand for building material in New York City, Boston and other Atlantic coast cities has had an immediate and pronounced effect upon the pine industry. Shingles have shared in the general increase in demand for saw mill products of all kinds. Dealers are laying in supplies for the fall trade, and the prices of red cedar shingles have advanced. At Buffalo the hardwood trade is steady, and prices are well maintained. It is felt that as soon as there is a stir in more woods than yellow pine it will be time to put up the price of some hardwoods. The failure of manufacturing concerns at Chicago to come into the market has left the hardwood situation there where it was, considerably under normal. Receipts at North Tonawanda are still increasing. Low grades of white pine at Buffalo especially are selling slowly; high grade stock is doing well.

Great Britain.

Generally speaking, the situation is unchanged. Stocks are more than ample to meet the needs of the trade and further shipments at this time are not desired. The confirmed consigner has paid very little attention to this fact, and as a result the English market is glutted with stocks which it cannot absorb. Prices have receded to a point where there is nothing in it for the shipper, and yet despite repeated experiences of this sort large stocks are being sent forward each week. There will be little improvement in the lumber trade until the general home trade brightens up. The greatest caution is exhibited by both buyers and sellers and what transactions are put through are only such as will relieve pressing wants.

United States Pulp Prices.

Mr. G. B. Oberton, of North Bangor, who recently wrote a letter to the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker upon the subject of the high price of pulp in the United States, writes asking that we correct some errors which occurred in his figures. The stumpage per cord which he referred to in his district as 25 cents, should have been \$2.50. To the best of his knowledge, he states that pulpwood stumpage in that vicinity has never been sold for less than \$1.50 per cord. Excelsior was referred to, and \$6 per cord for peeled poplar, in five-foot lengths, delivered at the mills, was mentioned as the prevailing figure in that vicinity. This should have referred to four-foot lengths, instead of five-foot. Instead of 950 paper mills in the United States, as referred to, the correct figure would be 850. Post's Directory for 1906-07 gives 836, and Mr. Oberton estimates that new mills established since that time bring the number up to 850.

It is a peculiar fact that in all the discussion about caring for and using woodworking machines of different kinds, there is very little said about the modern nailing machine. Is it because this machine does not require any especial skill to operate it, or need any special attention to keep it in order?

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring
N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Traders Bank Building

65 Yonge Street - TORONTO



Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

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E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

The

Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co. Limitd

Do You Know About Our Facilities ?

WE want every dealer to become better and better acquainted with our facilities. We not only manufacture the regular lines of yard stock, but are equipped to furnish you with many special lines that less complete mills do not handle.

We do a big business in heavy construction timbers for rail-road work or the erection of buildings, bridge timber, ship timber and ship decking. Write us about your requirements.

We make a specialty of Tank Stock and Silo Material, any thickness, width or length. Send us your orders.

Cutting special bills to order is our "long suit." We are equipped to cut to your specifications on short notice special bills any length from ten feet to sixty feet.

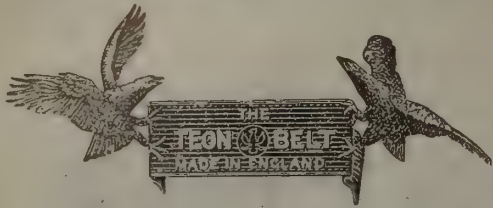
Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.

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Sarnia - - - Ontario

"Everything in White Pine and Norway."

TEON BELTING



Teon and Stretch

Every Belt is passed through a specially devised stretching apparatus, so that all undue stretch is taken out, and the total result is a sound, reliable and high grade Belt.

Heat, Steam, Water and Frost Proof

P. H. WILBY, 27½ FRONT STREET EAST,
TORONTO
PHONE MAIN 1930. SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA

EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF LUMBER

is necessary to run a lumber business successfully, and Expert Knowledge of Insurance is just as necessary in order to get the best rates and conditions. We are experts in our line, which is

INSURANCE

We maintain a staff of competent inspectors who are at your service.

We have facilities equal to any on the continent for

PLACING LARGE LINES

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to get our advice and figures.

Why don't you give us an opportunity to quote you.

Burnett, Ormsby & Clapp, Limited

St. James Street 38 Wellington Street East 95 William Street
Montreal Toronto New York

Have You

- 1 in. Cull Black Ash.
- 1 in. Cull Soft Elm.
- 1 in. Cull Basswood.
- 1 in. Cull Birch.
- 1 in. 5/4 in. 6/4 in. 2 in. Baswood C & B.
- 1 in. 5/4 in. 6/4 in. 2 in. Black Ash.

If So

quote us stating quality of each
and when sawn.

The R. E. Kinsman Lumber Co.
HAMILTON LIMITED

EDGINGS

A. & G. Dunbar, lumber manufacturers, Canterbury, N.B., have assigned.
Larose & Larose, sash and door manufacturers, Montreal, Que., have registered.

A new woodworking factory will be built at Campbellton, N.B., by J. & D. A. Harquail.

The sawmill of R. Cunningham & Sons, Limited, at Port Essington, B.C., has been destroyed by fire, with loss of \$25,000.

The Joliet Match Factory, Joliet, Ill., will establish a plant for the manufacture of wood splints near Fort Frances, Ont.

Marshall W. Fair, lumber dealer, Marmora Township, Ont., has assigned to G. G. Thrasher, of Sterling. Creditors meet September 1st.

Eugene DeKleitiz, Buffalo, N.Y., has been looking over Berlin and Guelph preparatory to building a Canadian branch piano-making factory.

At a recent meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade at Halifax, N.S., a resolution was passed advocating the prohibition of the exportation of pulpwood from Canada.

Damage to the extent of \$10,000 was done at a fire which broke out last month at the lumber camp of Isaac Allan, of Mississippi, sixty miles north of Kingston, Ont.

A winding-up order has been granted in re the Northern Ontario Lumber & Milling Co., Limited, and the London & Western Trusts Company, Limited, have been appointed interim liquidators.

The Mundy Lumber Company, Revelstoke, B.C., have shut down their mill at Three Valley as they are heavily stocked with lumber and figure that have enough to meet the demands of even a busy fall.

The Watson Lumber and Trading Company, Watson, Sask., have sold their lumber yard and six lots with buildings thereon to T. A. Burrows & Co., of Grandview, Man. The price is close to \$10,000.

Davy's sawmill at Brancroft, Ont., was wiped out by fire last month, together with a million feet of lumber. We have not been advised as to the value of the losses, but understand that the firm carried no insurance.

Mawhinney Bros.' shingle mill at Eburne, B.C., has resumed operations. The plant consists of two Simplex shingle machines with a capacity of about 50,000 shingles per day. The firm consists of Ed. Mawhinney and W. A. Mawhinney.

The St. Lawrence Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont., has been incorporated with a share capital of \$300,000. The incorporators are J. A. O'Brien, of Renfrew, Ont.; C. B. Ross and J. J. O'Meara, of Ottawa, Ont., and W. N. Cornell, of Massena, N.Y.

The E. R. Burns Saw Co., Limited, Toronto, have recently added to their travelling staff one more thoroughly practical saw expert in the person of Mr. Eric Querrie, late of Montreal. Mr. Querrie's experience extends over many years, and he will work Ottawa and East regularly with an honest agreement for "E. R. Burns' Quality Saws."

The premises of the Trent River Paper Company at Frankford, Ont., came within an ace of being destroyed by fire towards the close of last month. As it was, there were one store-house, forty tons of sulphate, a largely quantity of wood and a horse and cart destroyed. Fortunately the flames were extinguished before they reached the paper mills.

R. C. Desrochers, Assistant Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, will receive tenders up to September 3rd for the construction of wooden hull for one cubic yard dipper dredge for Last Mountain Lake, Sask. Plans and specifications may be seen at offices of A. R. Dufresne, Resident Engineer, Winnipeg; Z. Mahliot, Resident Engineer, Calgary, and at the Department, Ottawa.

The E. R. Burns Saw Co., Limited, Toronto, report a most satisfactory showing for the six months ended Aug. 1st. During this time the "limited" company, under new management and improved facilities, have so increased their trade that they are now waiting extensive additions to their factory and plant. Their claim that E. R. Burns' saws are "quality saws" would, therefore, appear to be correct.

The Gordon Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, will erect large pulp and paper mills at Dryden, Ont. They will put up a 40-ton sulphite mill and a ground wood mill equipped with eight grinders. A two machine paper mill will also be erected. The contract for the buildings will be awarded in the near future. T. A. Gordon, financial manager of the company, was in Dryden last week from Buffalo, N.Y.

New York capitalists have purchased 16,000 acres of cedar timber limits on the northeast side of Vancouver Island for \$300,000. They will establish a logging camp this fall, and may erect a saw mill. Another lumber deal was that of James & Somerville, of Memphis, Tenn., who have purchased three tracts aggregating 20,000 acres between Jervis Inlet and Grief Point. The deal aggregates about \$400,000.

The following lumber companies have obtained charters from the Provincial Government to carry on business in the Province of British Columbia: Crown Lumber Company, Limited, capital, \$150,000; Globe Lumber Company, Limited, capital, \$50,000; Trail Lumber Company, Limited, capital, \$60,000; Emerson Lumber Company, Limited, capital, \$500,000; Ellis-Thompson Lumber Company, Limited, capital, \$15,000.

W. H. Elliott has closed the sale of the old Thomson-Emery planing mill at Fort Frances, Ont., owned by C. T. Eraut to Mr. Opdahl, of Stubeek & Opdahl, contractors. Mr. Opdahl will erect a new planing mill and wood working factory and will install the latest machinery for manufacturing all classes of woodwork, doors, frames, mouldings, ornamental designs, shelving, shop fixtures, etc. We wish the new firm every success.

R. H. Duke, an insurance man, recently from Fernie, states that the Elk Lumber Company's action with reference to its employees was of great assistance in simplifying the relief work in its early stages. Although the plant of the company with all its available supply had been entirely destroyed and its limits swept by fire, the management adopted the policy of caring for all of its 200 men despite the fact that there seemed to be no possibility of operation on the part of the company for some time.

The night watchman at the establishment of S. C. Smith & Co.'s mill at Vernon was recently fortunate in discovering a fire, which had been started by an

incendiary, before it got much headway. There is no doubt that someone was at work, as sticks and shavings were piled in effective fashion for quick ignition. It was also apparent that the party lighting the fire was familiar with the times at which the watchman made his rounds, and in what portions of the mill and yards the registering devices are located.

J. P. McGoldrick, of Spokane, formerly of Stillwater, Minn., who with G. A. Lammars and others is interested in the Adams River Lumber Co., that is building a mill at Shuswap, B.C., states that when this plant is in running order, a start will be made on a mill at Nelson. Three or four years ago, Messrs. McGoldrick and Lammars secured limits and went so far as to have a vote taken of the people of Nelson in respect to the matter of a mill, but cut short negotiations because of some hitch with the City Council.

The Edmonton News says that P. J. Mullin, a partner in the Pigeon Lake Sawmill Company, at Millet, announces that he and some capitalists associated with him are working on a project to establish a million-dollar pulp factory in Edmonton, which would employ 700 men. Abundant raw material, Mr. Mullin claims, is right at hand. If the river could be harnessed, he thinks that the plant could be established on a sound basis. He is now engaged in studying the problem of utilizing the water power of the Saskatchewan.

A Louisiana lumberman has recently patented a machine designed to measure lumber and to record the measurements as the lumber is passed through the machine. This machine has a chute through which the planks are shoved and as they pass they touch a revolving shaft which as it turns registers the distance which it covers. Each foot is recorded upon an appliance attached to the side and it is only necessary to consult this register to find out how many feet of lumber have passed through the machine. It is possible to adjust this new machine for any width of board.

Hon. Frank Oliver and Hon. Wm. Pugsley have promised the Edmonton lumbermen that they will bring the applications of the lumbermen for the erection of storage booms for logs in the Saskatchewan before the Dominion house. A delegation composed of D. R. Fraser, John Walter and W. H. Clark have returned from Ottawa. They hope the government will erect these booms this fall. The local lumbermen have lost about 13,000,000 feet of logs by the high water in the last two years. They have arranged with Prince Bros., of Battleford, to collect all these logs strewn along the banks of the river from Fort Pitt to Battleford, saw them and ship the lumber to Edmonton.

In the great fire which swept Fernie out of existence large lumber interests suffered severely. The Elk Lumber & Manufacturing Company had, perhaps, the largest loss, everything being destroyed, camps, logging outfits, mill, etc. This company started business about four years ago, and since that time has had both timber and mill fires, losing large amounts each time. The construction of a new \$50,000 mill was completed only a short time ago, and it was built so that it would be fireproof from ordinary attacks. Those interested were people from Minnesota, principally O. A. Robertson, J. C. Woods, F. B. Lynch, G. A. Barrows and O. L. Boynton, the latter being at the mill. These people have also invested in coal property in western Alberta, and have another mill at Red Deer Lake, Saskatchewan, the town being named Barrows, after one of the company. Another company that suffered large loss was the North American Land & Timber Company. They went west about three years ago and bought out mill interests. The Sparwood Lumber Company, with a mill at Sparwood, and many smaller concerns also lost heavily.

One of the largest timber deals yet put through in the district of Grand Forks, B.C., has just been closed. A short time ago E. B. Dennison and George Mayer, two Chicago capitalists, were in Grand Forks, accompanied by T. H. Rea. The two first-named gentlemen were there for the purpose of examining some timber limits up the North Fork of Kettle River, with the idea of purchasing the same. The party went up to the limits, which are located on McFarlane Creek, about 55 miles north of Grand Forks, and put in several days looking over the ground for themselves, and were more than satisfied with their inspection, their estimate being that the limits would run 75,000 feet of lumber to the acre. These claims were owned by Mayor Fripp, and Messrs. Horner, Snyder and Grier, and comprise seven full-sized limits, which were sold to the Chicago capitalists for \$8,000 cash, the deal being put through by Mr. Rea. It is the intention of the new owners to form a stock company and also to erect a mill on Smelter Lake, operations to commence within sixty days. About 125 men in all will be employed at the mill and in the timber. The mill is to have a daily capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber, and will be operated by steam power.

The leaseholders of water power in Hull and Ottawa have entered into an agreement for the construction of a new dam to cost about \$250,000. The contract for the work has been given to Quinlan & Robertson, of Montreal. The E. B. Eddy Company and J. R. Booth are the manufacturers most interested in the project. These men refused to spend anything on the improvement until the government appropriated money for conserving the water of the Upper Ottawa. As soon as a sum was voted at the last session of parliament for the federal works the private owners came together. A regular supply of water power the year round will be the great advantage of the work. The old dam is to be removed to make room for the new one. Operations will be kept on continuously day and night until the contract is completed. It is thought probable that half of the dam, consisting of 700 feet on the Hull side, will be finished before winter. The dam will be constructed of fifty concrete piers, 23 feet apart, and the whole construction will be semicircular in shape. The spaces between the piers will be filled with stop logs and on the top of the dam railway tracks will be laid, to be used when it is necessary to take up the old stop logs and replace them with new ones or when any change may be necessary on account of varying levels of the river.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" may obtain the names of enquiries by writing us. State number of enquiry.

1821. Spruce Scantlings. A Lancashire firm asks for dimensions and prices of spruce scantlings from Canadian manufacturers.

1827. Spruce Scantlings. A Manchester firm asks for dimensions and prices of spruce scantlings from Canadian exporters.

1833. Hack Saw Blades.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of hack saw blades from Canadian manufacturers.

1837. Strawboards.—A Liverpool firm asks for samples and prices of strawboards from Canadian manufacturers.

1839. Maple Roller Blocks.—A Liverpool firm desires to obtain dimensions and prices of maple roller blocks from Canadian manufacturers.

JAS. PLAYFAIR

D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty



Our special

Tram Car Wheels

made from a special mixture of Iron, are stronger, longer lived, lower in price and lighter for their strength than any other wheel. Write for prices and samples of metal.

MIDLAND ENGINE WORKS CO.
MIDLAND, ONT.

The R. M. BEAL LEATHER CO.,

Limited.

LINDSAY

Manufacturers of

Larrigans Lumberman's and Prospector's Boots Sporting Boots



Lumberman's Aprons

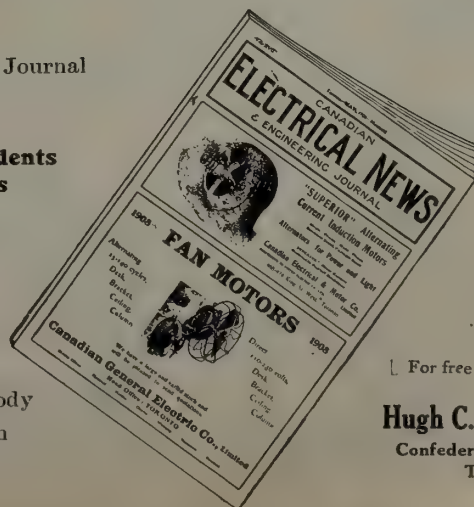
and Tanners of the Celebrated
English Oak Harness Leather

A National Journal
for

Managers
Superintendents
Electricians
and
Engineers

of
Electric
Light
Plants

and Everybody
Interested in
Electricity



The Only
Electrical
Paper in
Canada

Useful to
Subscribers

Profitable to
Advertisers

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Hugh C. MacLean, Ltd.
Confederation Life Building,
TORONTO

Travelling Salemen's Code of Ethics.

So far as known the recent meeting of the National Association of Traveling Lumber & Sash & Door Salesmen, in Chicago, July 21, did not adopt a code of ethics, though it might readily have done so, says the American Lumberman. It must not be presumed from this that the salesmen are deficient in ethics, or do not treat them with proper respect, because, as a matter of fact, ethics are about the only thing that the traveling salesman has to lean on. The manufacturer has his contract, the retailer his opportunity to cancel, but all the salesman has is ethics. If the retailer cancels improperly the manufacturer can order on him, provided the method that has been employed in making the order agrees with the legal formula. If the manufacturer cancels on the retailer the retailer has opportunity to bring suit against the manufacturer on the aforesaid contract, though he probably will not. But if the retailer cancels, or the manufacturer cancels, all the salesman can do is to look pleasant and take his medicine. He can tell the one or the other that the proceeding is unethical, but that will not give him his commission nor credit him at the home office for the sale. Thus it will be seen that the salesman has ethics to burn.

If the salesman were permitted to write a code of ethics he would produce something that would make the declaration of independence look like a contract with an instalment house that furnishes six rooms for \$87. He would correct all the evils that beset the path of travelling salesmen and a few that might beset it in the future. It is presumed that the salesman's ideal code of ethics, if he could have it formulated and worded just the way he wanted it, would read about as follows:

Salesmen's Code of Ethics.

1. (a) All orders taken by personal solicitation should be in writing. All orders taken by mail should be oral. No female orders should be taken under any circumstances.

(b) All telephone orders, or conversations relating to such orders, should be confirmed to avoid misunderstandings. A man might buy drop siding over the 'phone, thinking he was buying hard cider. This might prove disappointing. Important—Cancellations should never be made by telephone; Central is a perfect lady.

(c) All mail or telephone orders should read as follows: "Have your salesman call. I prefer to do business with him."

(d) Any changes or additions should be agreed to by both buyer and seller, particularly the seller.

2. All orders should be complete and explicit, and should specify

the grades, terms and conditions of sale and have the name of the salesman prominently displayed.

3. An order or contract should be binding when the same has been duly signed by both buyer and seller—at least until the salesman has collected his commission. Thereafter the other parties can cancel all they darn please.

4. No commission men, unless specially authorized, should be regarded as having the authority to bind any seller on orders taken by him or to bind anybody but the retailer.

5. Providing the buyer desires to discount, he may deduct 2 per cent. from the net amount, after deducting freight, by paying within five days after arrival of car, as shown by expense bill, but he should not spring the gag about being anxious to take the discount and then wait six months before paying the bill at all.

Nonarrival of goods within thirty days is no excuse for failure to remit. Retailers should remit promptly, for, as a matter of fact, the goods may not arrive at all.

6. Seller should not be held responsible for delays incident to transportation beyond his control unless otherwise specifically agreed. If the travelling salesmen were in position to boss the railroads they would not be travelling salesmen.

7. Where date of shipment is not specified on the order the buyer should not be entitled to cancel such order inside of thirty days from the date of the order without the consent of the salesman, and that he will never get.

8. A retailer who cancels immediately after a visit from a salesman of a rival house must expect to have the finger of suspicion pointed at him.

9. A seller should be protected in all cases where special stock has been manufactured or worked to apply on the order. No salesman has any desire to conduct a rummage sale on the road.

10. Unless the buyer is rated and in good standing as shown by the well-known credit agencies, no order should be binding upon a seller until such credit and good standing shall have been satisfactorily proved to the seller. However, the retailer should not be restrained from lending the salesman money, whether he has a credit rating or not.

11. It should be the duty of the salesman to advise the buyer at the time the order for a transit car is accepted as to whether shipment is actually in transit or in storage at some intermediate point, whether he knows or not.

12. Claims on cars, also differences regarding contracts, should be

(Continued on page 36.)

There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

POINTS OF MERIT

MATERIAL

FINEST
CRUCIBLE STEEL

UNIFORMITY.
TOUGHNESS.
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.

**HARDENING
AND
TEMPERING**

DISSTON
METHOD

Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

GRINDING

DISSTON
METHOD

By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws, whether tapered or of even thickness, are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

TENSIONING

DISSTON
METHOD

The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

WE HAVE BEEN MAKING SAWS FOR OVER 68 YEARS

Canadian Works:

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TORONTO, CANADA

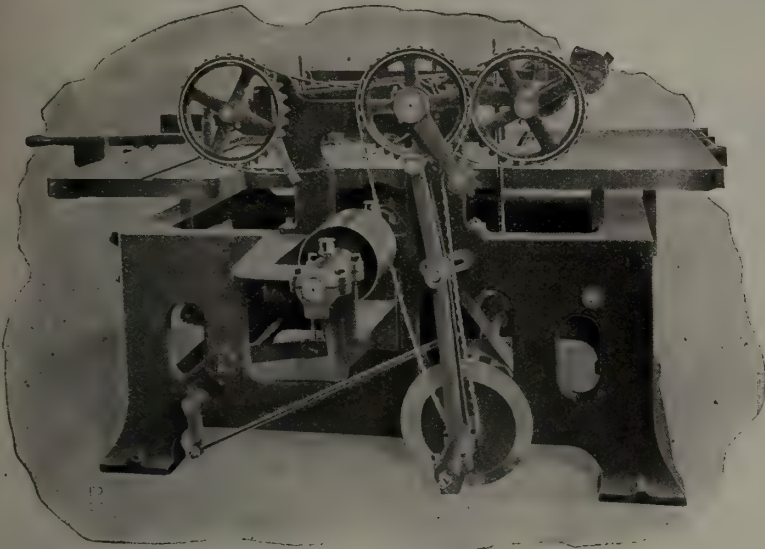
Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

KEYSTONE, SAW, TOOL, STEEL, AND FILE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



New No. 1 Heavy Self-Feeding Rip Saw



Frame Cast in One Piece, Assuring
Constant and Perfect Alignment

Rips 24 or 29 in. wide

Cuts 9 in. thick

Feeds up to 200 ft. per minute

We shall be pleased to furnish Prices and all information
to persons interested

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited

GALT

ONTARIO

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WESTERN BRANCH:

248 McDERMOTT AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

QUEBEC AGENTS

ROSS & GREIG, MONTREAL, QUE.

B. C. SELLING AGENTS:

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WE MAKE Wheelock Engines, Corliss Engines, Ideal Engines, Tangye Frame, Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines, Boilers, Heaters, Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Flour Mill Machinery, Oatmeal Mill Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery, Transmission and Elevating Machinery, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors.

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"THE DUNBAR"

New and Improved

STEAM LOGGING ENGINES

Best on the Market



This is the machine for which we claim all the good Qualities possessed by any other and a great many valuable improvements besides.

This time we wish to call your attention to one of many important points which prove conclusively the superiority of the **Dunbar Logging Engines**: that of the Hydraulic Apparatus for raising and lowering the Boiler, an invention of our Mr. Dunbar, Sr. (for which patents are pending). By this device all danger from rush of water to either end of the Boiler, caused by irregularities of the road, is avoided. One of the most serious drawbacks in other Engines is the fact that the Boiler is stationary on the frame, consequently a source of great anxiety because of the danger to both the Crown Sheet and the Tubes. You can readily understand that in going up or down hill either the Crown Sheet or the Tubes are bared, causing them to become so heated that they will leak badly, and after repetition for a time the Boiler will be practically ruined.

This improvement, which supersedes our previous method for raising or lowering the boiler, has been added since cut herewith shown was made.

Should you contemplate putting in a Logging Engine we shall be glad to take the matter up with you and give you all particulars.

Quotations for Logging Sleds furnished.

Write Us for Particulars

The Alex. Dunbar & Sons Company

Woodstock, N.B.

Limited

Travelling Salesmen's Code of Ethics.

(Continued from page 34.)

settled by arbitration. Whenever a case for arbitration arises one referee should be appointed by the president of the retailers' association in whose territory the claimant resides and a second referee should be appointed by the manufacturers' or wholesalers' association covering the district in which the shipment originated. Said referees appointed should appoint a third referee in the person of the salesman who took the order. The expense of such arbitration, both liquid and solid, should be paid pro rata as the fault may appear, except that it shall not be paid by the third referee hereinbefore mentioned.

It will be observed that the salesmen's code of ethics follows the tentative code of ethics adopted at Minneapolis very closely, but there might be some other paragraphs added by the salesmen if they were given the chance. The salesmen believe that it is bad ethics to continue to pay a commission of \$5 a car on \$700 worth of lumber. There are other ethics that the salesmen would be delighted to codify if they thought that they would meet with general adoption.

Scarcity of Pulpwood in U.S.

A Quebec newspaper discussing the pulpwood situation says: Pulpwood to the amount of fifty thousand cords was bought in Quebec province in the summer of 1907 by Wisconsin paper manufacturers and transported fourteen hundred miles to the point of manufacture. This fact constitutes the most striking evidence so far presented of the increasing scarcity of wood for pulp in the United States.

The rise in price is another token of the increasing scarcity of such wood. In the past ten years the price of pulpwood has almost doubled. According to the report of a committee of the United States Congress which has recently been investigating an alleged combine among the paper manufacturers, the price of pulpwood in the rough delivered at the mill was \$5.33 per cord in 1898; in the first three months of 1908 the price per cord had risen to \$10.14.

A minority of this committee favored passing the "Stevens bill," which aimed to take the duty off wood pulp and print paper imported into the United States. They concluded that the paper manufacturers had combined to keep up their prices, holding that the fact that Canadian manufacturers could pay the duty of \$6 per ton and still undersell the American manufacturers, was a proof of this.

The majority of the committee favored no action being taken until further investigation had been made.

The fact of the appointment of this committee and its work has drawn renewed attention to the pulpwood forests of Canada and their treatment. A strong suspicion exists north of the International boundary that Americans are planning to exploit the Canadian spruce forests for the purpose of conserving their own supplies of pulpwood. All grades of opinion naturally exist as to the proper measures to be taken in dealing with the export of pulpwood from Canada. So far as Ontario is concerned, export of pulpwood in an unmanufactured state is prohibited. In other provinces comparatively little hindrance is put in the way of the export of the wood.

A spruce forest, properly managed, will last forever; and the sooner Canada and Canadians introduce such management for their immense spruce areas, the wiser will they show themselves to be. The spruce forest can easily be made a permanent asset, and by far the greatest part of the spruce forests are still in the hands of the crown. Placed in the hands of experts who understand the treatment of such forests, they will continue to yield forever a revenue far in advance of the amount spent on them for administration.

To Prevent Waste.

The Railway Age calls attention to what looks like a crude, unnecessary waste of lumber.

In the recent construction of a shop structure of modern dimensions, intended for railway purposes, and built entirely of concrete, 280,000 feet of lumber was used for making the forms into which the filling was poured. This lumber, it is calculated, would have sufficed as material for the erection of a wooden building of equal dimensions; but after the immediate purpose for which it was employed was subserved the lumber was unfit for further use in construction.

The Age suggests that what is needed is the development of standard details for concrete buildings, so that permanent forms of wood or metal can be largely employed, this doing away with the wasteful consumption of expensive material that is growing scarcer every year. The adoption of this plan would contribute toward the work of forest preservation, which is now enlisting much interest.

Spain is going in for an extensive reforestry campaign.

Application will be made to the B.C. Legislative to incorporate the Meadow Creek Logging Railway Company.

The woodworking factory at Bristol, N.B., having been under repair for some time, commenced work again recently, a new engine having been put in position.

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cuts both ways. It keeps you guessing and your customers too. The razor artist in the picture is getting his "little profit" but at the cost of his victim whose little experience will lead him to pay a bit more the next time and get better satisfaction.

Just so with lumber. If you give your customers a close shave on price, why quality or something else suffers and profits too. If you are cheap your trade will be cheap. There is more profit to a barber in a good shave than in a close one, and so we would again remind you of our "trade getting" and "trade keeping" lumber specialties which we are manufacturing specially for critical buyers who want to win and keep their trade by giving them the best stock for the money. Here are our leaders.

No. 2 Quebec Spruce and White Cedar Shingles



We cater to the trade which appreciate quality. This stock is manufactured under our personal supervision at our own Quebec plant.

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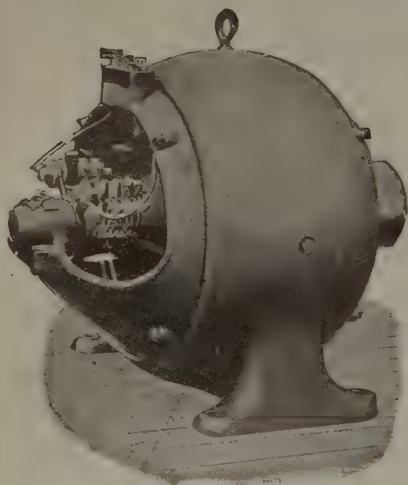
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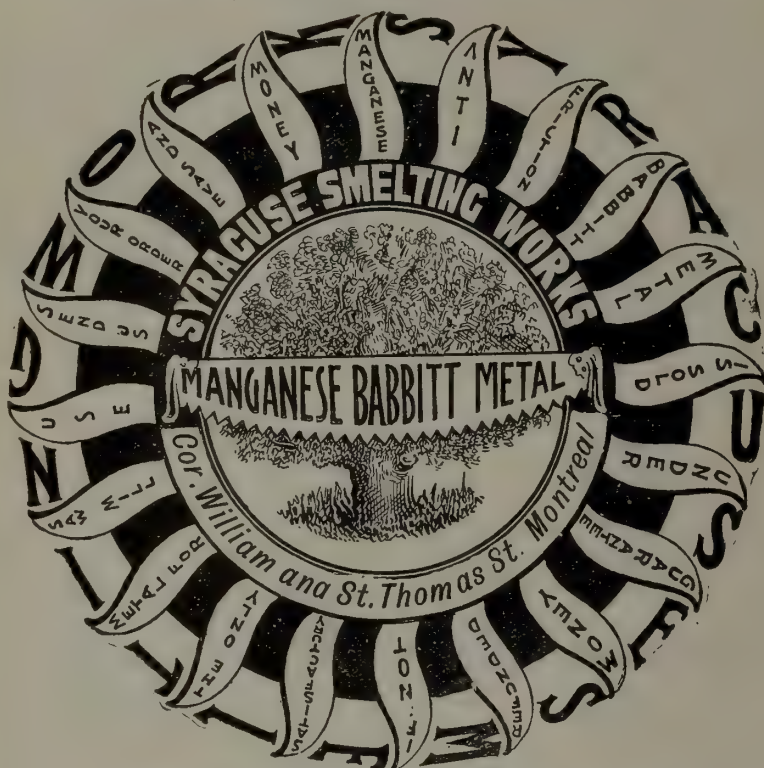
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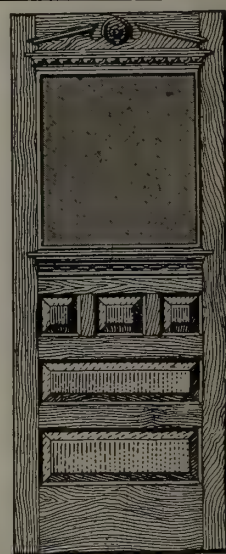
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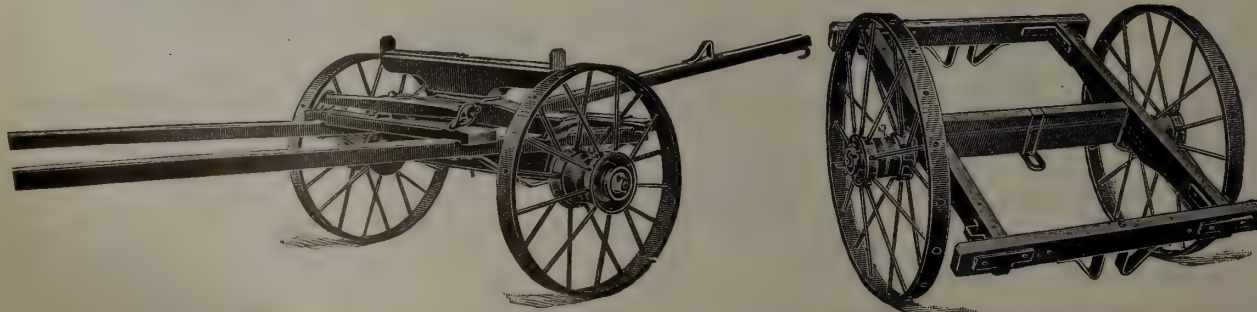
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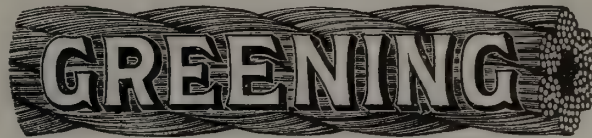
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GO ON!

The Celebrated Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

Will KEEP STEAM BLOWING OFF!

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"We make all the steam we require with TWO boilers with SAWDUST, etc., that formerly required THREE boilers and all our SLAB WOOD, etc." 221.

Let us ship you an outfit ON APPROVAL, subject to thirty days' exhaustive test. WE WILL PAY THE FREIGHT BOTH WAYS in the event of rejection.

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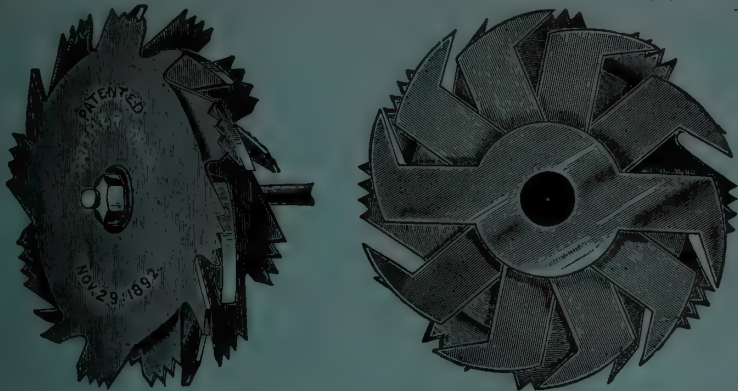
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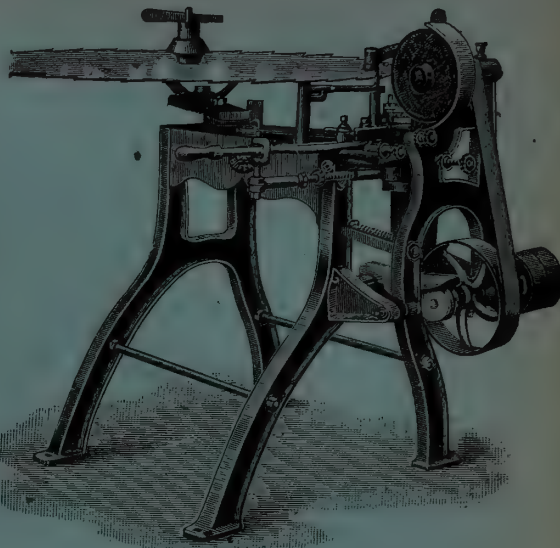
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And in our new sharpness we have
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Smooth running, durable machines, free
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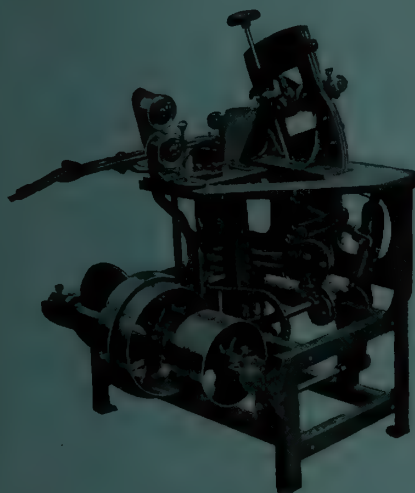
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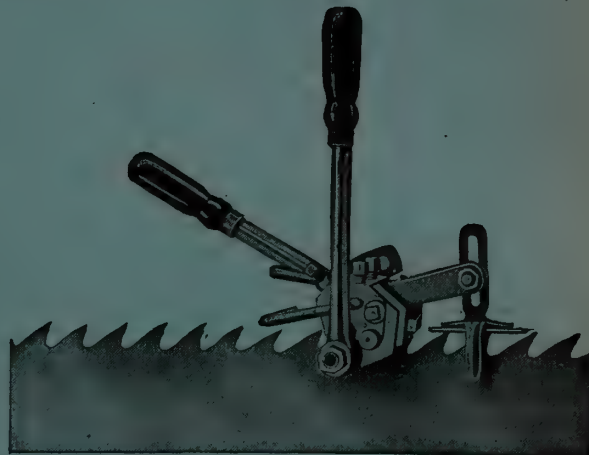
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HANCHETT CIRCULAR SAW SWAGE, WITH BENCH ATTACHMENT AND
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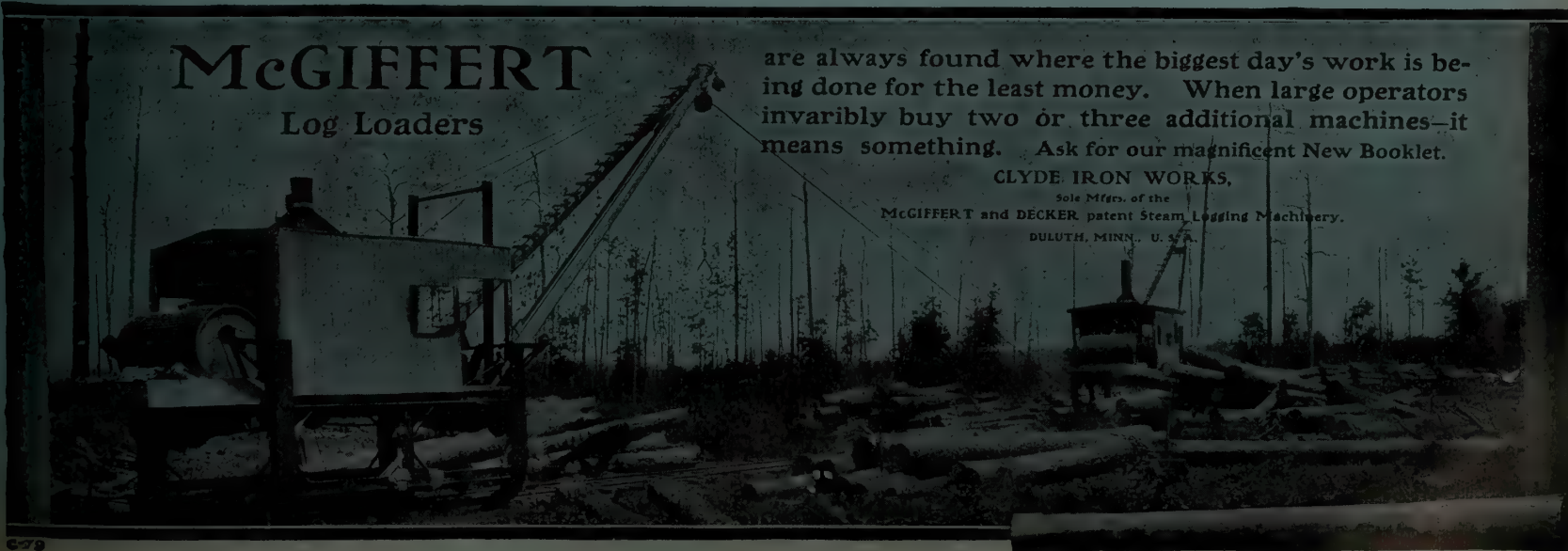
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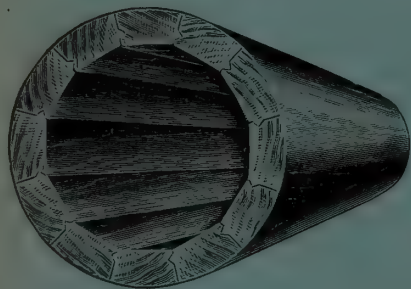
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8 "	9 "	3.50
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10 "	4 "	3.00
10 "	5 "	3.25
10 "	6 "	3.40
10 "	8 "	4.20
10 "	9 "	4.75
10 "	10 "	5.00
12 "	4 "	5.00
12 "	5 "	5.50
12 "	6 "	5.75
12 "	8 "	6.75
12 "	9 "	7.50
12 "	10 "	8.00

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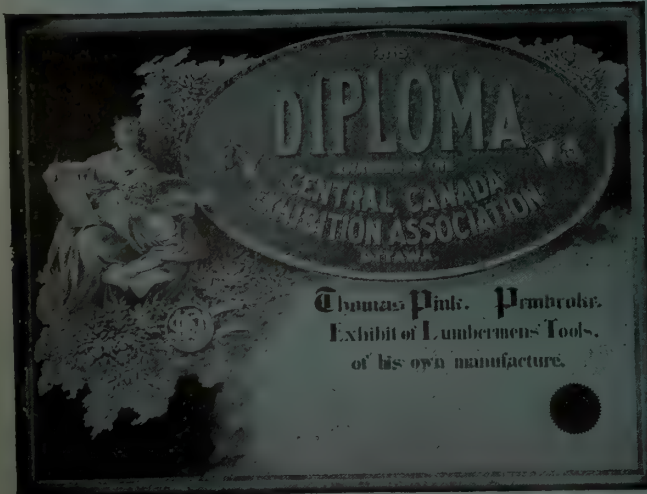
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ONCE, AND YOU WILL
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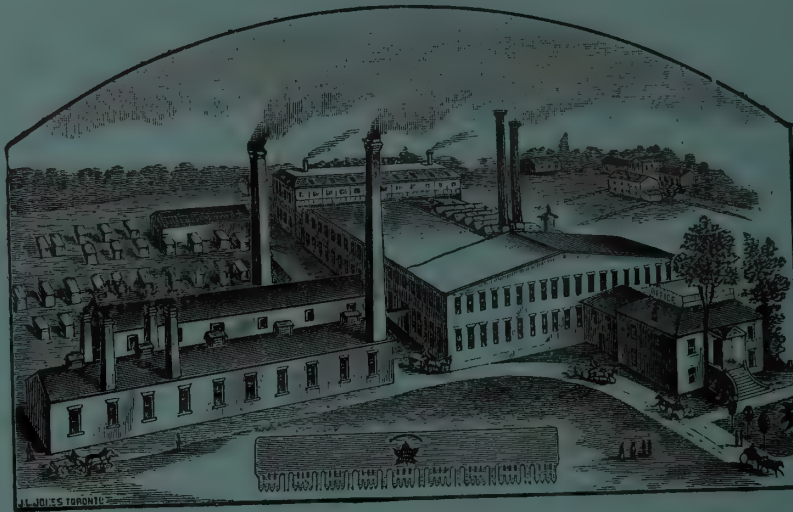
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Circular Saws
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This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

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Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

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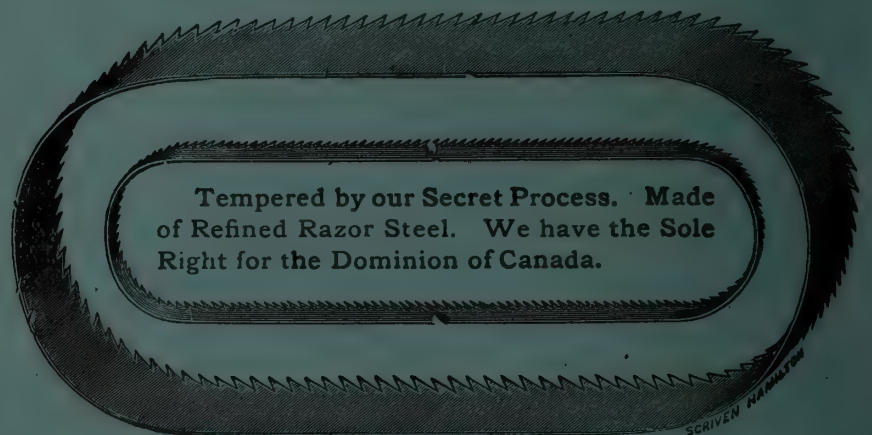
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If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.



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Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

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**Lumber
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Car and Cargo Lots Only

Specialty: Dimension Timber in
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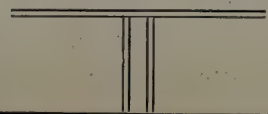
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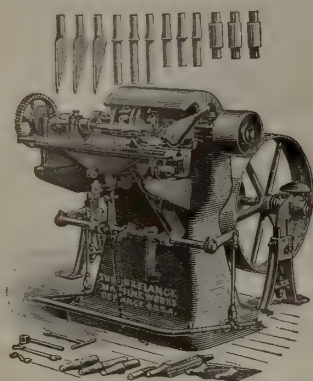
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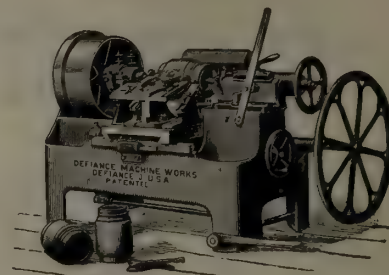
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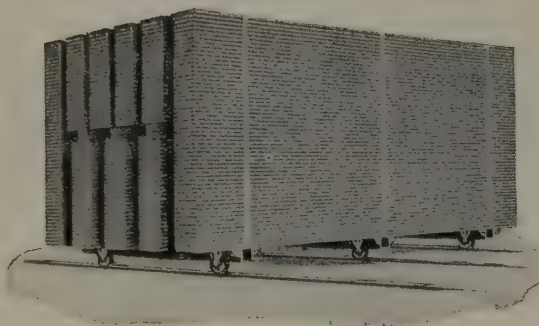
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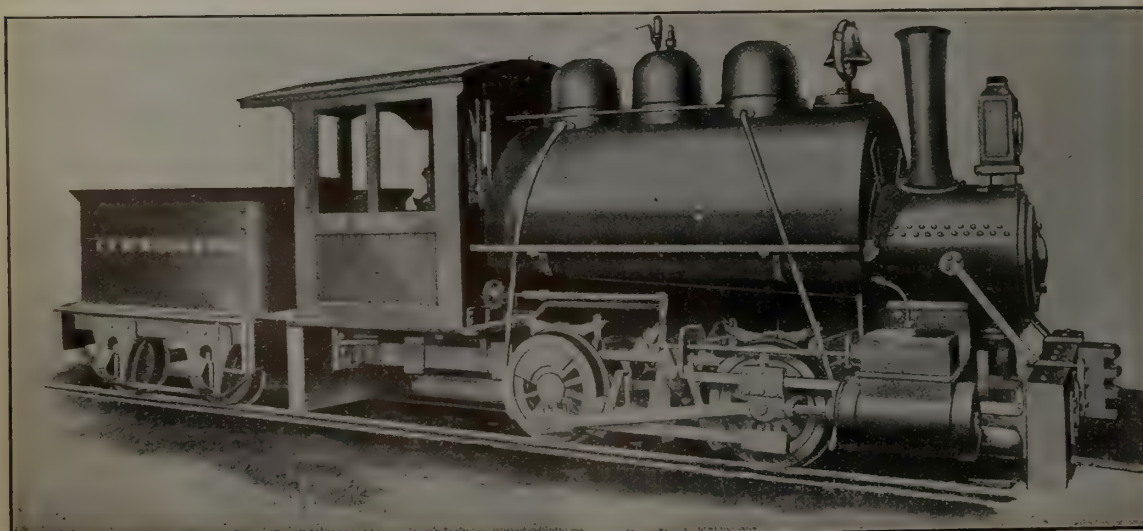


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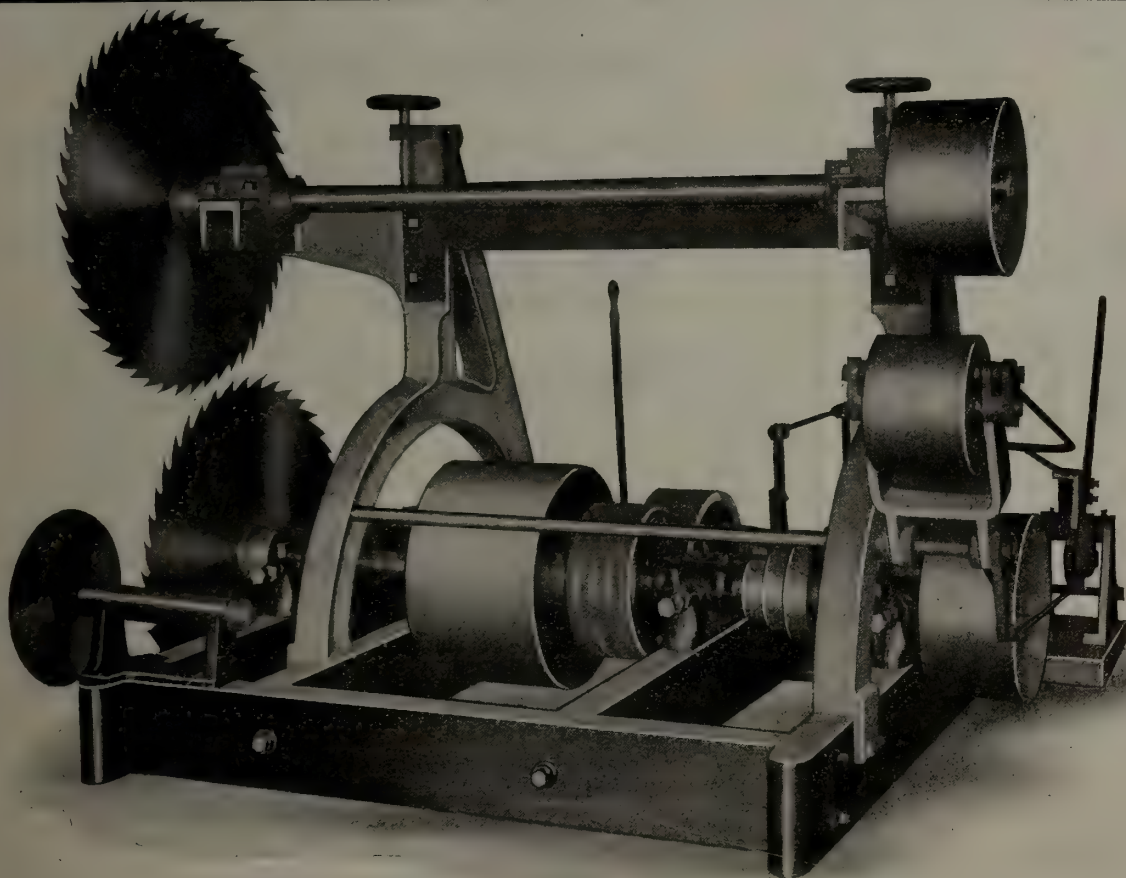
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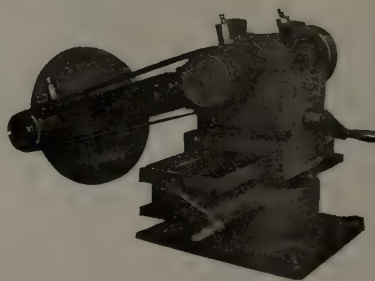
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 28

Toronto, September 15, 1908

No. 18

Statistics of 1908 Lumber Trade

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain tables showing the values of imports and exports of wood and its manufactures for the month of July, 1908, and for the seven months ending with July, 1908, as compared with those of the same periods in former years. They contain many interesting facts, which, in view of the depression which has characterized the lumber business during the past year, will be noted with interest. The imports of wood and its manufactures during July were less in value than those of July, 1907, by about \$800,000, while the imports of lumber alone decreased about \$230,000. For the seven months the decrease in imports of wood and its manufactures was about \$5,000,000, as compared with 1907, and only about \$700,000 as compared with 1906. The decrease in the imports of lumber for this period was \$2,000,000, as compared with 1907, and \$2,600,000 as compared with 1906.

In regard to the exports under the heading of logs, firewood and timber hewn and sawed, the decrease was about \$500,000. For the seven months this decrease was about \$900,000 as compared with 1907, and about \$700,000 as compared with 1906. The decrease in the exports of lumber for the seven months amounted to \$7,300,000 as compared with 1907, and, as compared with 1906, the values were about equal. Shingles for the seven months showed an increase in the value of exports of \$9,000 as compared with 1907, and a decrease of about \$3,000 as compared with 1906. The box shank exports fell off to the amount of about \$150,000 as compared with the two previous years. Exports of staves showed an increase of \$500,000 over 1907 for the seven months' period, and a decrease of about \$100,000 as compared with 1906.

With few exceptions, therefore, it will be seen that during the month of July there was little to be noted in the lumber business which could encourage manufacturers. The falling off was extensive in almost

every line, and this applied also to the seven months' period. Statistics for August will be awaited with interest, as in many quarters it is believed that the tide commenced to turn towards the end of that month. It is not expected, however, that any great improvement will be found in the statistical reports until later in the year. The full details of the imports and exports are published in a table elsewhere in this issue.

Discrimination by Railways

The question of interswitching, which recently was taken up by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners and dealt with in regard to one of its aspects, still continues a matter of the utmost importance to many Canadian lumber manufacturers. The interswitching charges have been cut in half by the recent order of the board and, as conditions now prevail, wherever there is competition between the railroads the interswitching charges may be absorbed. This does not apply, however, to places where there is no competition. A town like Huntsville, which has only one line of railway, is at the mercy of that company in regard to its freight charges. The Board of Railway Commissioners has the power, if it wishes to make use of it, to declare that any particular place is a competitive point within the meaning of the Railway Act, whether there is actual competition or not. In the case of a place like Huntsville it would be only justice that it should be declared a competitive point. There is no justification for the discrimination which is practised by the railways in this regard other than the well known rule that they will, wherever possible, charge as much as the traffic will bear. Because a town is not situated at a junction of two or more railways it ought not to be denied the right of marketing its products on an equal basis with those which are so placed.

One feature of this case which is of very great importance has not obtained the attention which it deserves. The Dominion Government has given in cash subsidies \$129,000,000 to the railways. The provinces have contributed over \$42,000,000, and the municipalities \$17,346,000. The total received in this way by the railways is over \$188,000,000. Adding to this the value of the land grants, they have received from the country upwards of \$348,000,000. In raising this amount of money non-competitive points have been taxed to the same extent as competitive points. Those which are less favorably situated as regards railway transportation were not taxed to any less extent than the others. To have shared in the donation of this enormous sum of money, and to be oppressed at the same time by exorbitant and unjust terms, will appeal to many as the climax of folly.

Railroads Keeping Shippers' Money

Mr. H. H. Spicer, of the Export Lumber and Shingle Co., Vancouver, B.C., writes an interesting letter to the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker upon the question of overcharges on lumber by the railway companies. His letter, he says, was inspired by an editorial which appeared in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker of August 15th upon the same subject. He states that the agitation in this matter ought to be kept up until some steps can be taken to compel the railways to exercise more care, so that these overcharges will not arise, and so that when there is an overcharge it may be settled with reasonable promptness. With these views the majority of lumbermen who have to deal with the railways will entirely agree. Mr. Spicer's letter is as follows:—

"I think your editorial in August 15 issue, on the subject of 'Overweight Charges on Lumber,' is a matter on which all shippers from Pacific coast points to eastern Canadian and United States points have been very lax in their own interests. The matter of connecting railways not putting the original car number and initials on waybills and showing the same on freight receipts of delivering railways is bad enough, and almost always causes trouble; but this is a small grievance compared with these everlasting and most annoying overcharges in weight and rate by the delivering lines of railway, and the outrage on the part of the railways concerned in holding back settlement of these overcharges for months and years. As a matter of fact, I have personal knowledge of shipping firms and manufacturers here having claims filed with the C. P. R. amounting to nearly \$1,000, some of which have been outstanding since June of

1905, and about the only satisfaction that can be obtained is that 'our claims department has the whole matter under active investigation.'

"I believe there is no doubt but the C.P.R., G.N.R. and N.P. and their connections are holding in their hands hundreds of thousands of dollars belonging to Pacific coast shippers, which should have been settled months ago. About the most discouraging feature of this whole matter is that it is going to continue indefinitely unless shippers take it up together and induce the courts, or Board of Railway Commissioners, to simply compel the railway companies to settle all claims for overcharge

in freight, and loss and damage to goods, within reasonable time after such claims are filed, and, failing payment within the time limit, to pay the legal rate of interest until settlement is made. I venture to state that the payment of interest would bring them to time, and that there would be very little further trouble about long-standing claims.

"I trust that the proprietors of this journal will do all in their power through the medium of the different papers which they publish in the interest of the lumber trade to keep an agitation alive in this matter until the necessary relief is obtained."

Whose Forests will be Sacrificed First?

The lumbering interests in the United States have not always come out on top in their tariff matters. That they would like to preserve the forests of the United States at the expense of those in Canada is clearly admitted in an editorial which recently appeared in the Chicago Daily News. This is what the News said:

"When the President's conservation commission gets to work doubtless it will discover a serious clash between the duty on lumber and the policy of forest conservation. It seems strange that while professing a desire to conserve our forests we should place a premium on their destruction by levying a duty of \$2 a thousand feet on lumber imported from Canada. Surely it would be the wiser policy to use up the Canadian forests first. Our present tariff policy tends to conserve Canadian forests and destroy our own.

"The lumber feature of the present tariff law has an interesting history. The American lumbermen, who saw the forests of the United States rapidly disappearing, thought to make use of the power of the Government to increase the value of their holdings of timber and at the same time to keep their sawmills busy on Canadian logs. Consequently the item levying a duty on imported lumber was inserted in the bill.

"Evidently, however, it was suspected that the Canadians would try to protect their lumber interests by levying an export duty on logs. Hence it was arranged that if Canada imposed such an export duty the duty on Canadian lumber should be proportionately higher. This device, it was innocently supposed, would ensure the sawing in the United States of all lumber used in this country that was produced from Canadian logs.

"The Canadians, however, are not without wit. They met the situation in a simple and effective manner by passing a law forbidding the exportation of logs. Consequently citizens of the United States who own timber land in Canada, and would like to bring their logs into this country and saw them in the mills already established here, are obliged to haul mills in Canada.

"Wholly apart from its possible effect upon the question of the conservation of the forests, therefore, the duty on lumber, which has served no useful purpose, should be repealed."

It would be a refreshing change in the course of events to see the United States offering Canada the attractive temptation of a reduction upon the import duty on lumber. On its own merits there is a lot to say in favor of such a move, as the lumber from Canada would at least reduce the amount cut and manufactured in the United States, and to

this extent would assist in preserving their forests. But the other aspect of the case is not to be overlooked. There are few lumbermen in Canada who, having felt the benefits of a law prohibiting the export of logs, would for one minute contemplate with comfort, a repeal of that law. They still remember too clearly the conditions which prevailed, not many years ago, when Canadian logs went to the mills in the United States and the Canadian mills were idle. When the prohibition came into force in Ontario, the Georgian Bay district immediately became one of the most prosperous lumber manufacturing districts in Canada and new mills, with splendid equipment, were built at many points.

If the export of Ontario logs were now permitted the mills in the Georgian Bay district would soon be closed and their business would cross the lake to Michigan. No one in Canada wants to see this brought about, and United States lumbermen, though willing to reduce or abolish the duty on lumber in their own interests, may not hope that Canadians will thankfully accept such a reduction and reward it by sacrificing themselves. It would be interesting to see what the result of the reduction or abolition of the duty upon Canadian lumber entering the United States would be. There is good reason for a belief that if placed on the free list Canadian lumber would compete extensively with the native product in the States. The demand for Canadian lumber would be greatly stimulated and Canadians would have to pay higher prices. At the same time the consumption of our forests would increase, and those who now fear their extinction would have greater reason still for fear.

All this, however, looks like a straw man, whom it is easy to knock down. The United States is not just now in a tariff reducing frame of mind, though what the next election will bring about cannot be foretold. There is not, however, much reason to expect a reduction of any substantial extent. This is perhaps all the better for Canada, for even under present circumstances the time must come when the United States will be obliged to use our lumber, and we shall be in all the more independent a position for marketing purposes than if we favored the preservation of United States forests now, under a reduced tariff arrangement.

Under present conditions Canada holds all the trump cards and stands to win whichever way they are played. It is to her interests therefore to stand pat. If anyone's forests are to be destroyed let it be the other party's first. It is not beyond reason, however, to hope that other solutions are possible, and that good forestry preservation methods will result in allaying the possibility of a timber famine in either country.

Another Sixty Days for Export of B. C. Cedar Logs

A despatch from our Vancouver representative announces that the British Columbia Government has again suspended the Act prohibiting the export of logs to the United States for 60 days. This will permit of the export until November 1st, and will be welcomed by those who were taken unawares by the replacing of the embargo on the export. The recent re-enforcement of the embargo brought disappointment and loss to a number of American mill men, who were caught napping. Several Puget Sound lumbermen desirous of obtaining a plentiful supply of cedar had entered into contract with loggers on this side of the line, and in some cases had financed the opening of camps to supply the logs. A number even forwarded boom chains to the camps in the north to facilitate matters.

These Americans found themselves with cedar logs that they could not take to their mills, and incidentally they are out of pocket on account

of financing the loggers who were getting the logs out of the woods for them. In one of these instances booms just ready for shipment were held up by the order of the Government that no more logs should be taken out of the country. One result was the cheapening of cedar logs to Vancouver mills, and there was a drop of \$2 a thousand feet, a good boom bringing about \$7. Whether the renewal of the permission to export will strengthen the market for logs remains to be seen. Probably its effect will, if anything, be only slight and temporary. The main result will be to give those who were caught napping a little better chance to come out of the business without loss. Sixty days will probably be sufficient for the men who have found themselves in trouble. Apparently the Government has now made up its mind to end the export business on November 1st, and has decided that one warning of its intention will be sufficient for the public.

Market Correspondence

Basswood Stiffer at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—The continued dullness in the Ottawa Valley lumber trade has recently shown its effect on the prices of hemlock and spruce. White pine was in just as small demand, but the manufacturers are adhering better to old prices than in the case of other sorts of lumber. Many of the Ottawa Valley mill owners have still on hand all the spruce they cut this season, and there is also some of last year's stuff to be found. There are very few sales, as the middlemen are not stocking up in the usual way. Spruce log run, mill culls out, is said to be worth \$15 per thousand at the place of manufacture, but most dealers are afraid to lay any at all by, while the depression lasts. In sympathy with the stagnation in the spruce market, hemlock has fallen to \$13 per thousand, and some buyers say they have got it at less. There is a great deal of the stock on hand, and speculators are looking for further shrinkage in price.

The only stock that shows signs of buoyancy is basswood. It seems that the whole production of the Ottawa Valley could find a ready market in Oswego, where the lumber is bought for making boxes. The importers are willing to pay in the neighborhood of \$20 per thousand for the log, with dead culls out, and a couple of dollars more with the mill culls out. The winter-sawed basswood of the Ottawa Valley sold at these prices gives the purchaser an opportunity to pick out very fine grades and sell it at advanced prices for piano manufacture and such like.

There is little demand for hardwoods, but there is not much on hand. The principal lines, soft elm and black ash, both range at from \$25 to \$28 per thousand. The total production of black ash in the Ottawa Valley amounts to about a million feet a year, and sells here at two or three dollars less than on the Toronto market, the difference being due to freight charges. Rock elm has sold from \$35 to \$50 per thousand this season, but none is being handled at the present time.

The manufacturers are well stocked with lath and the prices are weak. There is little change in the shingle market.

Mr. C. Jackson Booth reports that the lumber trade has undergone periodic active spells, as if the buyers took spurts and then fell off again. He says September conditions, so far as he is concerned, are not changed much from the state of trade all summer. The opinion is still held that the dullness in trade is due to lack of demand, and consequently prices are kept at a steady scale. Mr. Booth's lumber mill will continue to cut at full capacity till the end of the season, except when water power is deficient. To-day the first trouble of this sort occurred, when some men were laid off.

A gang of 100 men left Ottawa to-day for Sault Ste. Marie, where they have been engaged to work in the lumber camps of the Algoma Lumber Company. Of the men in question a number are Ottawans, but the majority are drawn from towns on the Lower Ottawa and from farms in the surrounding districts.

"Things are pretty dull this season compared with other years," said Mr. D. A. Martin, local employment agent. "Wages are set on a sliding scale, which runs from \$16 to \$26 and board. Good sawyers and teamsters are able to make the \$26. Swampers, as a rule, draw from \$20 up, and general hands usually run from \$16 to \$20. The wage is indicative of present conditions in the trade, being about \$10 less than the companies were paying last winter. Jobs are none too numerous, and only experienced lumberjacks are sought. As usual, the Swedes are the most suitable among the immigrants."

Industries of the Chaudiere are confronted with a serious situation as regards water power. The river is so low that J. R. Booth was compelled to close down his pulp mill, consisting of fourteen grinders, during the day shift. An arrangement had to be made that would give the electric railway and electric light companies supplies of energy when the biggest demand was on them. At night there is enough water to run part of Mr. Booth's pulp plant. On the Hull side of the river the E. B. Eddy Company is hampered in a similar manner, but the situation is not quite so bad. Manufacturers deplore more than ever the enormous waste of water in the spring, when the water was so deep that the cataract was scarcely noticeable. It is hoped that conserving works will be erected on the Upper Ottawa in time to prevent a recurrence of the present situation. The dam which Ottawa and Hull leaseholders are constructing is expected to do a great deal in itself. Quinlan & Robertson, of Montreal, the contractors, expect to finish the project this autumn, but some of the men who are suffering for want of power are afraid this cannot be done with the present staff of men, and are urging for a larger force. On account of the low water the conditions are very favorable to building. The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker learned that the contractor had been very successful in damming the water. He has 100 men employed, and has just increased the number of steam drills from two to four. The superintendent says operations will be carried on far into November, and that lumbermen have nothing to fear as to the work not being finished this year.

A piece of land has been sold on the Ottawa River, two miles west of Hull, for the purpose, it is said, of launching a \$200,000 lumber manufacturing enterprise. The men behind the venture are Canadian capitalists, but one of the conditions of the sale was that for the present their identity should be secret. The investment of so much money in the lumber industry does not seem unwise to local manufacturers, despite the dull market, for it is believed that by the time the concern gets going the industry will be thriving again.

Some Improvement in the East.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 8.—The beginning of the autumn season has been marked by a rather more favorable tone in local lumber trade circles. While too much importance is not to be attached to these indications of better things to come, there is little doubt that they are the forerunners of the long period of depression which has been the chief feature of the trade during this season and last. The local authorities on the English markets assert that the situation has shown a change in the direction of a stiffer demand and firmer prices. So far, these indications have affected the local market but little in regard to prices. The change is merely in the way of a return of confidence that the back of the depression has been broken, and that more favorable conditions will probably prevail before many months have passed. Should the symptoms of returning stimulations continue there is no doubt that the effect upon prices would be immediate.

Shipments of "English" deals from this part promise to be lighter than for the corresponding season of many years past, the signs of improvement not being as yet of such a tangible nature as to warrant any change in the plans of shippers. Stocks of English deals are fairly heavy, between ten and eleven millions of superficial feet being the available quantity on local wharves. To accurately gauge the probable market value of English deals is at present, owing to the unsettled trade conditions, a difficult task, but an enquirer for this line would, no doubt, be quoted from \$12.75 to \$13.25 per thousand superficial feet on a specification containing 50 per cent. sevens and eights, 35 per cent. nines, and 15 per cent. elevens and up, f.o.b. St. John; two-thirds price for fourths and ends.

An early closing down of most of the important manufacturing plants is assured. Some idea of the result of the quiet in trade circles may be gathered from estimates of the difference in the gross quantity of lumber manufactured at local mills this year as compared with other years. These estimates indicate that the total output of this year is at least 40 per cent. less than would be the case in an average year. The steamer "Champion" has reached this city with the last raft to come down the river this season. Operations at the rafting works at Fredericton were suspended some weeks ago. The last detachment of the corporation drive, consisting of about three millions of feet, is hung up at Andover and will probably not come out until late this fall.

The two large plants owned by Stetson, Cutler & Co., and that of Randolph & Baker, are still in idleness, and there is as yet no definite knowledge as to when they will resume operations. The depression will have a vital effect upon the volume of logging contracts for the coming winter. The time has arrived at which operations usually begin, but there is little indication of anxiety on the part of manufacturers to begin operations on other than a small scale. The prices which will be named in contracts of local people will be lower in nearly every case. The wages of woodsmen will be quite as low, and possibly lower, than was the case last year.

The strike among the shingle-workers continues, and there is little prospect of a settlement this year. No effort has been made to replace the men, and it is probable that the season will be a blank so far as the manufacture of shingles at the local mills is concerned. Freight rates on deals to the United Kingdom have an upward tendency. Charters, with a full range of ports, have recently been made at 32s.6d., and there are rumors of charters as high as 33s.9d.

The Labour Gazette for August says that trade conditions throughout Canada during July were quiet, with shipments comparatively light and yards in some sections overstocked. Sawmills, however, were for the most part running to full capacity. The outlook in eastern Canada is that a considerably smaller cut will be made than last year, and fewer men sent into the woods during the autumn season. In Ontario, though prices have recently remained firm, no pronounced activity in the lumber camps during the coming winter is expected. Forest fires did considerable damage in Ontario and Quebec during July. In British Columbia the feature of the month was a reduction in the price of rough lumber and shiplap.

Imports of Canadian wood and timber into England for the first six months of 1908 show a decrease in value of \$500,000 from the corresponding period of 1907.

Wire Rope Methods of Logging by Steam—Snakers and Skidders

From the Forestry Quarterly—Continued.

The Double Ended Snaker, as its name implies, snakes at both ends, although it does not load; it is a type of machine that as yet has been little used, although it undoubtedly has a good if somewhat limited future. There are two engines taking steam from the boiler mounted on the bed of the rear one. It is strictly portable, being self-propelling by a chain drive from the front engine. At each end there are two skidding lines and a decking line; these drop from overhanging booms which are steadied when in operation by two guys. The major points of advantage are the great portability, no locomotive being required even for long distance movement. Settings may be made at frequent intervals along the track without loss of time as with other types, this loss being virtually reduced to the mere time of attaching and tightening guys; where the timber is thin this ability to make settings quickly is of extreme importance.

As the logs skidded are merely decked along the side of the track, this machine must be followed by a loader. Whether this slight additional operative expense and trouble is more than balanced by other advantages will of course depend on the conditions in the operation in question.

Machines of this type are built by the Clyde Iron Works and the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, the construction being on the

This type can very aptly be combined with the small portable saw-mill, tie mill, or pulp wood cutter; the skidding being done direct to the mill, and when the area within reach is logged, the entire equipment by the power of the skidder is moved to a new location.

As to the method of snaking in general, as previously said, it is a short haul method and therefore only suited to conditions where the vehicles of main haul, be they railroad, tram, wagon road, roading trail, or waterway, are placed close together. This is usually only the case in a flat country. It is not to be understood that a snaking system is never of value in irregular topography, for it often is, but its usual employment is as an auxiliary for the shorter hauls or as a feeder or yarder to other systems. Since it is used in connection with animals for return of line, it is restricted to ground conditions where such animals can go, therefore is not of use on very rough ground or where excessive amounts of water or of mud occur.

For thin timber snaking is surely the cheapest method: the amount of auxiliary equipment required is small, the time and trouble required in making new settings are little, and there is general simplicity of operations. Ideally it is suited to the southern pine belt, to the hardwood river bottoms in the dry season, to the pine and hardwood forests of the Lake States, to the flat spruce forests of eastern Maine and the



Logging Rough Slopes by Cableway Skidder.

same general lines, with detail difference mainly in boom support and block suspension; further, the Clyde machine has small hand winches for guy tightening, while the Lidgerwood machine accomplishes this by changing the boom position by the engines.

In very small numbers, various operators and others have constructed other forms of more or less portable snakers, generally utilizing features of the machines just described. The design of a somewhat novel one, named the Pearl River Logger of the Wilmot Machine Company is one of them. This consists of a drum snaking engine and boiler mounted on a flat car, and ahead of it on another car is mounted a horizontal spar or boom, from which at intervals hang the skidding blocks. There was no intention of loading with this machine, but simply to pull the logs to side of right of way. I am not aware that any plant was constructed from this design; the possible drawback is its cumbersome size, and low hanging skidding blocks, thus lacking the desirable "rise" to the line necessary in proper skidding and decking. This conception is simply mentioned to indicate the variety of design possible in this line.

The Pond Snaker, so called because of its frequent use in pulling logs across the ponds or sloughs of the pine woods, is a light, inexpensive and under certain conditions, efficient machine. It is very simple, consisting of a one or two horsepower, which is mounted on broad tired wheels, or long runners or skids similar to Coast yarders, and similarly pulls itself about the woods.

Skidding blocks are generally hung to a tree for proper line lead in various directions and the logs hauled out of impossible places to the machine, from whence they can be taken by team or traction engine.

Provinces, and to a large variety of local conditions. Furthermore, as an auxiliary, it is a method of wide adaptability.

The general principle of the cableway skidder, otherwise known variously as the overhead, suspended, swamp, cypress, Lidgerwood and high-ball skidder, has perhaps been gathered from the previous mention of the early form, the "Butters-Miller." The subsequent development has been mainly in the line of greater portability, and in detail devices for slack pulling, guy tightening, main cable tension and in general engine efficiency.

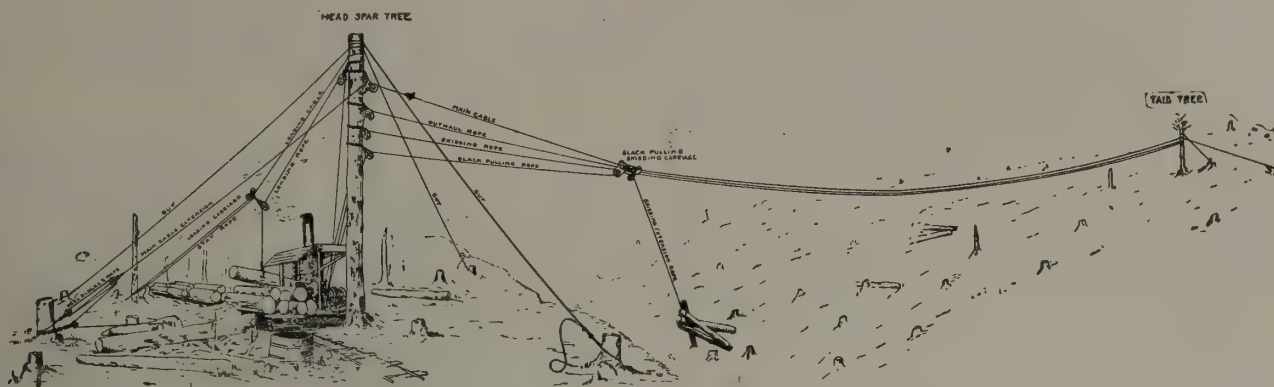
To trace broadly this development to the most efficient type yet designed, the Portable Spar Skidder, with swinging boom or with self-propelling device, may be of interest. The first cableway skidding engines, for railroad logging, were mounted on a flat car which, as with the semi-portable snaker, was run off at each setting on short spurs beside the main line. This obviously entailed considerable expense, but with properly trained construction gang, less than would seem on casual consideration. The steel car with swivel trucks and ratchet jacks reduced the expense greatly. The method of operation with it is, to lay at the selected setting, short lengths of rails properly spaced at right angles to the main line; the skidder on arriving at the setting is jacked up until the wheel flanges are above the rail face, the trucks are then turned at right angles and the machine pushed on to the short rail lengths to position in front of the spar tree. Obviously, considerable time is required to rig the head spar tree, and, furthermore, care must be used in its selection. The second step, therefore, towards portability was the placing on the skidder car of a steel tower or spar to replace the spar tree. This tower carried the several skidding blocks in permanent position,

suitable support for the main cable, and bearing for the necessary guys to properly carry them to auxiliary drums or winches for tightening. Thus, with this spar skidder the labor of rigging was eliminated, and the time required to make a setting greatly reduced.

It will be readily understood that both the tree-rigged and semi-portable spar skidders log at each setting a circular area, the radius of which approximately equals the length of the main cable span; so that any area logged by this method would show recurring circular areas partially overlapping, and also small "wedges" of unskidded ground. The amount of this twice skidded or unskidded ground would practically vary with the evenness of the stumpage distribution, and be governed by the

carriage at any moment are controlled by the tension of two lines, it is important that these lines be under delicate control and at the same time act in harmony, so that one is paying out automatically as fast as the other is reeled in; this is accomplished by the friction drums with the interlocking device.

Slack pulling, that is pulling the skidding line towards the carriage so that the tongs may be carried to the stump free of the entire weight of the skidding line, has been the subject of much experimentation, and is now accomplished by two similar methods. Both of these require an extra, or slack pulling drum, on the skidding engine. This should have an automatic slipping friction so that, while inter-locking with the other



Cableway Skidder and Loader.

distance between the settings; the choice of settings so as to secure all desirable timber with the smallest number of settings lies in the judgment of the foreman.

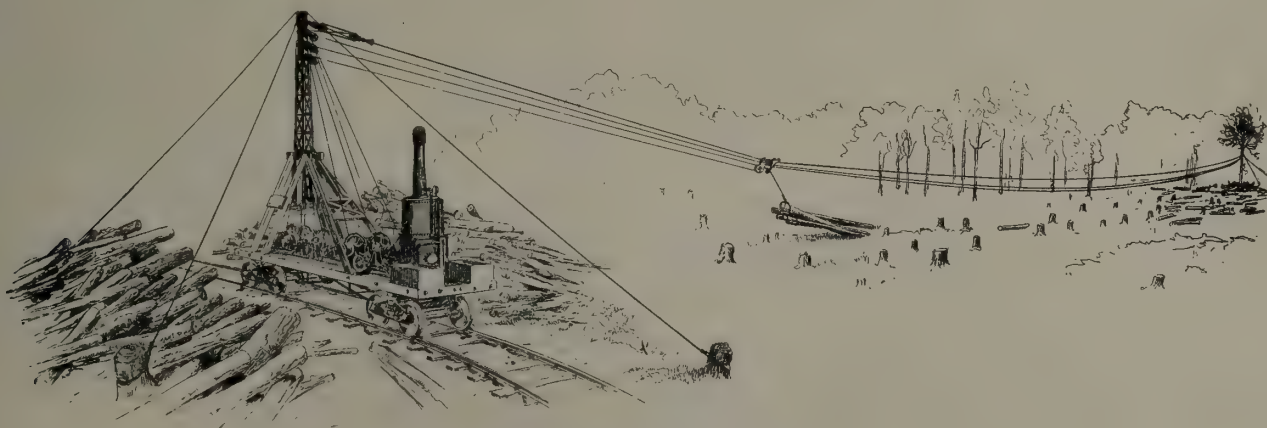
Table Showing Area Tributary to Skidding Line of Given Length (Circle Skidding).

Skidding line of	500 feet.....	15.5 acres
"	600 feet.....	26. acres
"	700 feet.....	35. acres
"	800 feet.....	46. acres
"	900 feet.....	58. acres
"	1,000 feet.....	72. acres
"	1,500 feet.....	162. acres
"	2,000 feet.....	288. acres
"	2,500 feet.....	450. acres
"	3,000 feet.....	658. acres
"	3,500 feet.....	860. acres
"	4,000 feet.....	1,154. acres
"	4,500 feet.....	1,460. acres
"	5,300 feet.....	2,025. acres

The strictly portable spar skidder practically skids a continuous strip of constant width along the railroad, as it remains on the main line

two drums, it slips on excessive line tension. In both systems of slack-pulling this drum carries a light slack-pulling line. In the spliced line system the line passes from the spar block to the carriage of the Butters-Miller type, in which is placed an extra sheave; the line passes over this and thence back the distance of the maximum length of slack required, at which point it is spliced or swiveled to the skidding line. It will be seen that if the skidding line be released and the slack pulling line reeled in, the tongs will drop to the ground, and be carried to the stump free of all weight or strain other than the length of line between the splice and the tongs.

The second method makes use of the Miller-Dickinson slack-pulling carriage. This patented carriage has a small drum in the rear, provided with three line compartments of different diameters. Here the receding line is attached to the end of the carriage as usual, but the skidding line proper passes around the drum a number of times in its compartment; the slack-pulling line in its compartment is in the opposite direction, while in the third a skidding extension line is wound, so that if the slack-pulling line be pulled the drum will revolve, thus winding in the skidding line and unwinding the extension or tong line; and, inversely, the pulling in of the skidding line winds up the extension line. These slack-pulling devices are savers of much time, usually increasing the machine capacity 20 per cent., and reducing the necessary labor of three to six



Self-Propelling Cableway Skidder.

during operations, requires no prepared setting, and from the short time required to make settings they can take place at very short intervals. Various forms of portable cableway skidders have been designed; those with loading boom provide for the passage of the empty log cars, as do the portable snakers, by jacking up and allowing them to pass underneath.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SKIDDER.

The first important development in the cableway skidder engine design since the Butters-Miller conception was the introduction of the inter-locking and reversing device. This is a system of duplicate gears by which while the engine runs in positive direction only, and while at practically constant speed, the loaded carriage is brought in to the machine at a slow speed, suitable for proper skidding, and having been unloaded, returns to the stump at a high speed, thus avoiding unnecessary loss of time in operating. As the positions of the load and of the

men. The cableway skidding engine proper of the most efficient type is, therefore, one of three drums with interlocking, reversing and slack-pulling devices.

In the complete cableway skidder of the more portable forms, as previously mentioned, additional engines, or drums, for loading, locomotion, guy tightening, main cable automatic tension and general utility purposes are provided. In a paper of this nature it would avail nothing to go into their details, and the knowledge of their existence is perhaps sufficient.

(To be Continued)

The tightener may be a blank or a cipher in the machinery world, but in figures, ciphers properly added raise the sum 10 points, so even the tightener, if it doesn't do any work itself, may increase the power of the belts, thus helping the machinery.

The British Columbia Trade

Rough Lumber is Very Low.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 7.—There is a slightly better demand for lumber in the prairies, stimulated, no doubt, by the fact that the price list has been suspended in all lines. There is no doubt rough lumber is selling very low, and that some of the mills refuse to sell the lowest grade of stock at going prices. They are, however, disposing of a fair amount of the higher grades. The price is made at the discretion of the seller and is apparently satisfactory or the trade would not be done.

Hope has been abandoned now that there will be any active ordering before next spring. When the farmers get in their returns from the crop the season will be well advanced and there will be a disposition to wait for the warmer weather. It is thought that there will be enough cars to handle all the trade that will be done.

In shingles there is nothing new to report. The price of shingles is still maintained at \$2 base, but there is little or no business offering, and it is thought that the farmers will hold off now to a large extent until the coming spring. There is, however, no disposition on the part of the mills to slaughter prices for the sake of the small trade to be done.

The stock of logs on hand is gradually being reduced and the Government scaler and his staff have been kept very busy scaling logs that have been in the water for some time. Fir logs are about the same in price as they have been. Cedar logs dropped in price when the prohibition of the export of logs was reenacted, but may be expected to stiffen again in view of the subsequent renewal of the permission to export.

Among the shingle orders reported is one reported by E. H. Heaps & Co., who state that they have received an order for 30,000,000 shingles for the eastern provinces. In order to transport this large order most economically to its destination they are making arrangements to charter a sailing vessel to carry the shingles around the Horn for distribution along the Atlantic seaboard. The F. W. Hunting Lumber Co. also claim that they are just closing an order for 5,000,000 of the best British Columbia red cedar shingles.

A number of well known timber cruisers, after some months' idleness, have been outfitting for trips in search of timber this season. It is reported that there are vast areas still unstaked. The recent rains have been most welcome, as they have been of material assistance in checking the spread of forest fires, which have for the past two weeks been raging throughout the province, filling the air with smoke and destroying many millions of feet of valuable timber. The Provincial and Dominion authorities have been vigorously fighting these fires and have, no doubt, saved much valuable timber from destruction.

Two years ago there was an unprecedented demand for lumber-carrying tonnage on the coast. Every lumber mill was busy and lumber packets were being chartered for two or three voyages in advance. Shippers could not get enough vessels to handle their orders, and the owners of coasters were reaping big profits, for vessels were getting between \$8 and \$10 a thousand from the north coast to California. Now owners are unable to get cargoes, and the rates offered are so low that vessels cannot operate with profit.

Canadian Receives Rough Treatment.

Joseph Patrick, head of the Patrick Lumber Co., which has a mill near Nelson, with his sons, Lester and Frank, have returned from Northport, and tell an extraordinary tale of his logs being held by people along the Columbia River, south of the boundary, says the American Lumberman. June 6th, the company's boom on the Little Slocum River, broke, 10,000,000 feet of logs being let loose. These went down the Kootenay into the Columbia. Mr. Patrick made arrangements with the Beaver Lumber Company, of Prescott, Ore., to salvage and manufacture the lumber, they giving him a rate of 50 cents a thousand for salvage. He put posters all along the Columbia River in the State of Washington advertising the fact of the boom breaking, and the brand of log, warning people not to interfere with them. He also advertised the circumstance in the various counties of Washington concerned, through the press. This was done under the legal advice of Turner & Geraghty, who advised him that the law in the United States was the same in this respect as that of Canada.

Mr. Patrick then proceeded to drive the logs. Hardly had he crossed the boundary line when he was met by R. J. Hanley and a party of men who drove him back at the point of Winchesters. Making a further attempt a few miles farther down at Northport, the whole population turned out and a procession was formed. Mr. Patrick's driving party was assaulted and threatened with revolvers. Being appealed to, Magistrate Grier, of Northport, who refused to issue warrants, stated that even if the cases were prosecuted in Northport it

would be impossible for Mr. Patrick to expect to get an unprejudiced jury. Appeal was then made to Prosecuting Attorney Rochford at Colville, who also declined to issue any warrants, promising to investigate, but warning Mr. Patrick that if prosecutions did ensue they would have to be tried in Northport nevertheless, even if similar circumstances attended the drive anywhere along the Columbia. Mr. Patrick returned home. The Patrick Lumber Co. has been very unfortunate this year. In addition to the loss of the season's cut of logs, a fire wiped out a camp early in June and last week No. 3 camp was destroyed.

Fernie Lumber Plants Rebuilding.

Although among the very heaviest losers in the recent conflagration at Fernie, the lumbermen, nothing daunted, are all planning to rebuild at once. As an instance of their indomitable spirit, almost before the coals that marked the total ruin of his old plant had ceased to glow, Mr. Alex MacDougall, president of the Fernie Lumber Co., Ltd., had wired the Waterous Company for a new sawmill. He expects to have a temporary mill running in October.

The Elk Lumber Co., Ltd., whose magnificent plant, completed only two years ago, is now a pile of debris, have decided to rebuild. This time two mills will bear their name, one at Fernie and another at Hosmer, nine miles east, where a large portion of their timber is located.

The Wood-McNab Lumber Co., Ltd., the youngest of Fernie's lumber concerns, was the most fortunate, as their mill, which is situated about three miles west of Fernie, was untouched by the fire and they had practically no loss of timber either. They are now running full blast.

The Sparwood Lumber Co., Ltd., at Sparwood, some twelve miles east of Fernie, lost their mill, but they are to rebuild on a larger scale at once at a point a little farther east than the old mill.

The Adolph Lumber Co., Ltd., at Baynes Lake, B.C., who lost their mill by fire a few weeks before the big conflagration, are also rebuilding, this time larger and better than ever.

Messrs. Woods & Spicer, Ltd., of Vancouver, shingle manufacturers, are erecting a new concrete dry kiln plant. There are two compartments, each 20 x 112 feet, with a total capacity of three million shingles. The Concrete Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, have charge of the concrete construction, the remainder of the work being done under Mr. J. G. Woods' personal supervision.

Will Maintain Lumber Prices.

Recently the mountain lumber association and those which have their mills on the coast had a split in their previously solid combine, says a Calgary exchange. Prices were reduced on coast lumber and several shipments found their way to the prairie. But the mills which have held the enormous prairie trade in their grasp for so long could not allow such encroaching on their preserves, and now an agreement is likely to be arrived at which will restore rates again.

The scarcity of money which has recently affected all lines of business has been felt very keenly among lumbermen. The lack of building which has characterized the lean months which are now nearing an end, has closed down many of the big mills. The coast mills have felt it even longer than those which dealt with the prairie region, for it reached them first. That, no doubt, to a certain extent, accounted for the determination of the latter to try and get business in some place. Alberta is to a large extent directly and indirectly interested in the activity of the lumber camps. In the first place when the saws do start humming again, it will mean that we have the money to purchase their output. It will also mean a better and larger market for the product of the Alberta rancher and farmer.

Western Canada's Largest Sawmill.

The Fraser River Lumber Co., Ltd., of Fraser Mills (formerly Mill-side), B.C., are progressing rapidly with the rebuilding of their plant, which, when completed, will be without exception the largest lumber manufacturing plant in Western Canada, the capacity for ten hours being 350,000 feet, or an average of 35,000 feet an hour. It is expected to commence running some time in September.

The company has obtained Mr. H. J. Mackin, formerly of Astoria, to take charge of their sales department for both cargo and rail trade. Mr. Mackin has been for some years past with the Tongue Point Lumber Company's Mills, in the capacity of sales manager and assistant general manager. This is one of the largest export mills on the coast, consequently Mr. Mackin comes well qualified to take up his duties at the

Fraser Mills. He is now organizing the sales department there, and has appointed Mr. Fred A. Shore in charge of the Winnipeg office. Mr. Hugh A. Rose, recently with the Beaver Lumber Co., of Winnipeg, will have charge of the Ontario district, with offices at 3 Toronto Street, Toronto. He advises us that the company has on hand a large stock of dry lumber, principally fir, and that they are prepared to supply bills of all kinds promptly. The Winnipeg branch will look after the Prairie provinces.

It is the intention later on to establish another office at Regina. Another official has recently come to the Fraser River Lumber Co. in the person of Mr. R. L. Craig, formerly of Chicago. Mr. Craig has accepted the post of secretary, succeeding Mr. R. H. Brown, who has gone to Portland, Oregon. Besides the new plant, the company have just completed a magnificent new office building. This will be fully dealt with in a complete description of the entire plant which the Lumberman will publish later on.

British Columbia Short Lengths.

William Buttler, of Auckland, New Zealand, was recently in Vancouver, B.C., buying a plant for a new mill that he will build on the South Island of New Zealand.

The Trail Lumber Co. is erecting a mill at Trail, B.C. A gang of men has been put to work on the construction of the mill buildings, and a portable mill has been installed on the grounds to cut the timber.

Walter Schist, of Hamburg, spent the last four months in British Columbia studying the lumber situation. He visited numerous lumber mills and logging camps and made extensive purchases for his principals in Germany.

Mr. Archie Chandler, representing the Stetson-Ross Machine Works, of Seattle, started last month on a business trip through British Columbia in the interests of the new "Ready-Sizer," manufactured by Messrs. Stetson-Ross.

It is reported that parties from Memphis, Tenn., represented by Messrs. James & Somerville, have lately purchased three tracts of timber lands on Vancouver Island, between Jarvis Inlet and Grief Point, aggregating 30,000 acres. The price reported is \$400,000.

New York capitalists have purchased 16,000 acres of timber limits situated on the northeast coast of Vancouver Island. The deal was negotiated on the stumpage basis of 50 cents a thousand. The buyers intend to start logging operations in the fall, and will probably erect a mill.

The Adams River Lumber Co. are building a fine sawmill at Shuswap. During the past few months the company have expended no less than \$108,000, and when the machinery ordered, amounting to \$91,000, arrives, the company will be able to boast of one of the most up-to-date mills in the province.

The total value of building permits issued by the civic building department at Vancouver for the eight months to date was \$4,509,400, as against \$3,907,275 for the corresponding period of last year, an advance of 15 per cent. The total covers 1,217 residential buildings. For August the total was \$519,230, which did not come up to the August total of last year, a number of large blocks being started during the latter period.

The Whitney Engineering Co., of Tacoma, have secured the contract for the supply and construction of a mill for the new Davidson-Ward Lumber Co., at Lockborough Inlet. The order calls for the supply of the entire equipment, the plant being a circular sawmill and a shingle mill. The latter will have a daily capacity of 3,000,000 shingles, while the sawmill will cut 60,000 feet in ten hours. The lumber company will do their own logging, the equipment for this also being furnished by the Whitney Co.

A new model of road engine, size 13x14 inches, for logging purposes, has recently been put on the market by the Washington Iron Works, of Seattle. The new design is equipped with all cut steel gears and other valuable improvements, and carries 7,980 feet of 1½-inch line. The company also make a complete line of contractors' hoisting engines and derrick iron for all purposes. They report good business now all along the coast, orders coming in from California to British Columbia. Geo. A. Walkem & Co. are their agents in the latter territory.

Judgments in Alberta Combine Case.

In his judgment in the appeal of the president of the Alberta Lumbermen's Association against a conviction by the Chief Justice of the province, imposing a fine of \$500 and costs on the association, Mr. Justice Harvey spoke in part as follows:—

"It appears to me beyond question that such an attempt to fix prices is a distinct violation of sub-section (d) of section 498, and is in itself sufficient to support the conviction. It is true that an agreement between two parties not to compete with each other may be enforceable by the courts if the restriction is limited in time and space, and is only reasonably sufficient to protect the business interests of the party intended to be protected, but I know of no case which would authorize the conclusion that an agreement between the two parties not to enter into competition with each other, while holding themselves out to the world in general, and to their customers in particular, as in active competition, would be so supported by the courts, and on principle I should have no hesitaion in saying that such an agreement would be invalid. The ground on which agreements in restraint of trade are held to be invalid is one of public policy, and such an agreement, tainted with fraud as it is against the public, would, it appears to me, on that ground be most improper, and therefore illegal. Much more would such an agreement when made between all, or practically all, of the persons from whom the public could obtain the article on sale. Not merely would the intention of the association as indicated by these by-laws, if successfully carried out, lessen, but it would absolutely stifle competition."

In concurring with the above, Mr. Justice Stuart said: "If section 1 of article 3 of the articles of association had been confined to a mere statement of the qualification requisite for membership, it might have been impossible to connect it with the resolution of May 8th in such a way as to lead to liability. But section 1 does more than state the qualifications for membership. It contains a definition of a 'retail lumber dealer.' The resolution was a direct overt attempt to prevent the manufacturers from selling to others than legitimate retail lumber dealers, as defined by the article referred to. In other words, the association attempted to prescribe who should be considered, not merely by themselves, but by the manufacturers, 'a retail lumber dealer.' The definition they give, using as it does the words 'reasonably commensurate with the demands of the community,' leaves it entirely in the hands of the secretary, according to the resolution, to decide what is reasonably commensurate within the meaning of the section. In effect, therefore, the association assumed and attempted to decide for the manufacturers to whom they should sell lumber, and to restrict those sales, not merely to such persons as resold or intended to resell by retail to the consumer, but which is a much narrower restriction, to such persons as conformed to a definition laid down by the association itself. I do not say if the association had simply confined itself merely to an attempt to prevent manufacturers selling to others than those who intended to resell by retail, that in such case there would necessarily have been an attempt to unduly limit competition in the retail lumber trade. But it appears to me to be beyond question that, where the attempt is avowedly made to restrict sales by manufacturers only to such persons as the association may decide come within the terms of what is on the face of it a rather stringent definition drawn up by the association itself, in such case the attempt is an attempt to unduly limit competition."

Statistics for Seven Months of 1908.

The following table shows the imports and exports of wood and its manufacturers for July, 1908, and for the seven months ending with July, 1908, with comparisons with former years:—

	Imports:				
	July 1908	July 1907	Seven Months Ending July 1908	Seven Months Ending July 1907	July 1906
Wood and its manufactures	\$3,891,467	\$4,656,852	\$19,232,299	\$24,123,348	\$20,902,098
Lumber alone	1,464,083	1,693,800	5,881,954	7,948,604	8,416,942
Exports:					
Logs, firewood and timber hewn and sawed	\$ 859,923	\$1,398,623	\$10,212,614	\$11,009,463	\$10,930,570
Lumber	2,411,398	79,898	19,391,398	26,616,903	19,319,596
Shingles	4,982	7,131	44,611	35,965	47,628
Shooks, box	49,473	72,707	485,444	634,102	624,354
Shooks, all other	114,783	74,996	1,040,913	781,577	813,595
Stavees	307,655	657,053	3,224,395	2,774,345	3,392,473
Heading	13,925	23,925	72,512	112,454	105,179
All other	373,881	441,469	3,072,775	2,381,284	1,837,533
Doors, sash and blinds	37,697	32,908	286,581	294,367	420,207
Furniture	352,491	577,212	2,867,531	3,411,921	2,983,783

The high-priced baseball bats of the professional players are shaped by hand on an old-fashioned lathe, for the sake of individuality. Only the cheap bats are made on modern pattern lathes.

White Pine Prices Sixteen Years Ago and Now.

An interesting comparison as to white pine prices is made possible by three price lists lying before us, says the American Lumberman. All are f.o.b. mill prices at Marinette, Wis. The first bears date of April, 1892, the second of October 1, 1907, and the third of July 1, 1908. The last two named are identical in form, having been issued by the same concern only nine months apart, but the first is so different in its items that no complete comparison is possible.

For example, in 1892 thick clears and selects finishing lumber and 8, 10 and 12-inch stocks headed the list. In the present list common boards take the lead. In 1892 there were A selects, B selects and C selects and better, C select and D select. The stock boards of the old list are represented in the inch finishing lumber of the new. In 1892 the headings were wide inch uppers, A select, B select and C select. In the new list the best grade is D select and better, and there is a division according to the width which did not exist in the old days.

Except as for a few isolated items, therefore, it is possible to compare only fencing, common boards, some items of flooring and piece stuff. The table thus made up—not going into all the details of grades and dimensions—is as follows:

	1892.	1907.	1908.
Fencing—			
6-inch No. 1.....	\$15 00	\$32 00	\$31 00
4-inch No. 1.....	12 00	30 00	28 00
4-inch No. 2.....	9 00	26 00	24 00
4-inch No. 3.....	7 00	19 00	16 00
6-inch No. 2.....	12 00	29 00	27 00
6-inch No. 3.....	9 00	21 50	18 50
Common Boards—			
8-inch No. 1.....	12 50	30 00	28 00
8-inch No. 2.....	11 00	28 00	26 00
8-inch No. 3.....	10 00	25 00	22 50
10-inch No. 1.....	12 50	31 50	31 50
10-inch No. 2.....	11 00	28 00	27 00
10-inch No. 3.....	10 00	25 00	23 50
12-inch No. 1.....	14 00	37 00	37 00
12-inch No. 2.....	12 50	31 00	31 00
12-inch No. 3.....	9 50	26 00	22 50
Flooring—			
No. 1 fcy.....	16 50	33 00	32 00
C fcy.....	25 00	47 00	47 00
Piece Stuff—			
2x 4 12, 14 and 16.....	11 50	23 00	20 50
2x 6 12, 14 and 16.....	10 00	27 50	25 00
2x 8 12, 14 and 16.....	11 00	27 50	25 00
2x10 12, 14 and 16.....	10 50	29 00	26 50
2x12 12, 14 and 16.....	11 50	30 50	28 00
3x12 12, 14 and 16.....	11 50	31 50	29 00
White pine lath.....	2 00	5 00	4 00

April, 1892, did not represent the top of the boom which ended with the panic of 1893. Prices continued to advance so that the figures given above can be increased from \$1 to \$3 a thousand. The advance continued on most items until well into 1893, though warnings of that financial calamity were given some months before. October 1, 1907, however, witnessed the top of the lumber market prior to the panic of last year. July 1, 1908, prices had somewhat recovered from the decline which reached its bottom in April. Still the difference between October 1 last and July 1, 1908, is a considerable one. Inasmuch, however, as prices of the last year are likely to prevail again within a year or two the list of 1907 should be contrasted with that of 1892.

Almost invariably a price list is at least slightly above the average selling prices, and it is safe to assume that such is the case in the lists here quoted, but the comparison is nevertheless a fair one.

In 6-inch No. 1 fencing the advance was 113.3 per cent.; in 6-inch No. 2 it was 141.7 per cent.; in 10-inch No. 1 common boards 144 per cent.; in 10-inch No. 2 common boards 154.5 per cent.; in 10-inch No. 3 common boards 150 per cent. No. 1 fence flooring during the fifteen years increased in value 100 per cent. and C flooring 88 per cent.

Price of 2x4 piece stuff increased 100 per cent.; of 2x6's 175 per cent.; of 8x8's almost 160 per cent.; of 2x10's 166⅔ per cent.; of 2x12's 165.2 per cent.

In 1892 the price of 1¼-inch C selects was \$26; in 1907, \$49; 2-inch C selects in 1892 were \$27, and in 1907, \$51.

It is evident from the lower ratio of increase on good lumber that in 1892, that grade of stock had, to some extent, received the benefit of the advance which later was to benefit the common grades also.

Undoubtedly it is this sort of an advance which has aroused the ire of many people and led to talk of a lumber trust. An average advance of 100 per cent. in fifteen years in a commodity based on a natural resource seems enormous; it is merely the expression of inflexible economic influences. As any commodity in common use and needed by the community becomes scarce the pressure of competition is felt and prices advance. But the advance itself has to be divided

among various factors, all influenced by this same pressure of competition.

White pine lumber is scarcer simply because timber is scarcer, and that scarcity has led to competition among the mills for its purchase and use, so that the advance in timber has been in greater ratio than that in lumber.

In addition, prices of all materials and supplies have advanced. From the timbers and brick that go into the construction of a mill building to the machinery and belting and every last appliance and tool prices are much higher than they were fifteen years ago.

Wages have shown a similar advance in every department of the lumber business—from the woods to loading the lumber on to cars. One exception may be noted—the wages of bandsaw filers. In 1892, the band saw, while in general use, was still a new tool, and those who knew how to put it and keep it in condition for work commanded fancy wages which later, as a larger number of men became expert, declined. Everyone, however, from the common laborer to the skilled craftsman, demanded and received higher prices, so that in 1907 in many lines of work wages were double what they were fifteen years before, and in all, with the one exception noted, there had been a substantial increase.

In spite of all the explanations that can be made the bald comparison is a startling case. It indicates how far the cutting away of our white pine resources has progressed, and is significant of the future that confronts every other of our great commercial woods. Yellow pine has already begun to feel the influence of restricted timber supply, and within a few years more the west coast woods—even fir, now so abundant—will testify in their prices for stumpage to the fact that they will be the last great resource of our timber users.

Canadian Box Shooks Preferred.

Mr. P. B. MacNamara, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Manchester, England, reports as follows regarding the purchasing of box shooks: "I called recently on one of the largest shoe manufacturers in Great Britain in relations to the purchase of Canadian box shooks by his firm. He expressed an inclination to favor Canadian shipments, everything being equal, and stated that a few shipments had been received but were not continued. He contended that the retail grocer in England demanded a well finished box, and obtained it; so that if one manufacturing firm furnished a first-class box the others must do likewise. From his visit to the United States and Canada he formed the idea that the retail grocers in these countries were not so particular regarding the box as they were in England, and that therefore the box shooks heretofore received by them were not of sufficiently high standard to satisfy the retail trade here, and that purchases were not continued.

He is prepared to take up the matter with the Canadian sawmill owners and furnishes the following specifications for a perfection box: Sides 18⅛ inches x 11⅝ inches x 5-16 inch, in 2 pieces; tops and bottoms, 16⅞ inches x 13⅞ inches x 5-16 inch, in 3 pieces; ends, 12⅝ inches x 11⅝ inches x ⅝ inch, in 2 pieces; bars, 11⅝ inches x 2 inches x ⅝ inch. It is necessary that a sample shipment of 1,000 feet be made, and this sample shall represent the average quality of all future shipments, and on this alone will business connection depend. In order to obtain and secure a market in England for box boards the Canadian saw mill owners must avoid want of uniformity in the cutting, and variation in the thickness, and the deliverance must be regular. The c.i.f. quotation must include cost of putting them free over the side of the ship into the companies' steamers at Liverpool.

A very great demand exists in the Manchester district for them, and the chief source of supply is Norway and Sweden, but these sources are being gradually depleted and prices have materially advanced.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us. State number of enquiry:

1262. Three-ply Veneers.—Prominent firm of importers of furniture and furniture supplies in Melbourne, Australia, are in the market to purchase considerable quantities of three-ply veneer in Canada. Further information on application.

1315. Wood-pulp, Asbestos and Mica.—A Paris agent desires to represent in France Canadian exporters of wood-pulp, asbestos and mica.

A San Francisco lumberman has figured that out of each twenty years there are fifteen good ones for the lumber trade. During the five bad years they make nothing, but during the other fifteen they make a fair profit and enough to make up for the bad years. The man who does not stick for the full term may strike all good years or a larger proportion of the bad ones. If it were only possible for twenty-five per cent. of the lumbermen to get out of business during the five bad years, everybody would have a good run of business every year.

New York Demand Improving.

A report from Bangor states that after a spring and summer of almost unprecedented dullness, the spruce lumber market has begun to show signs of improvement, and several of the Penobscot River mills that were idle for weeks have resumed sawing. The mills of the Eastern Manufacturing Company at South Brewer are again running and that of the Sargent Lumber Company at South Brewer, which lately has been running on half time, is now sawing at full capacity. The Sterns Lumber Co. at East Hampden has been sawing since August 13th, and the Lowell & Engel Mill at East Hampden probably has also resumed.

All this year, up to a few weeks ago, the New York market has been very slack. There was no profit in sawing high-priced logs into lumber at the prevailing quotations—in fact, Bangor manufacturers declare that they could figure a loss of \$1 or more per thousand feet on the basis that existed up to early August, so they decided to stop sawing. This move surprised many buyers, who had figured on getting their supplies at bottom figures and realizing a fat profit later on. They held off for months, but have apparently concluded to buy now at a slight advance rather than to wait longer and take the risk of a decided advance in the fall.

A considerable number of orders have been received at \$19 to \$22 per M for randoms delivered in New York, and this, with a generally more hopeful feeling, has resulted in the starting of the idle Bangor mills. The low water mark for randoms this season was \$16.50 to \$19, but very little lumber went from Bangor at those prices. Manufacturers estimate the advance to average about \$1 per M—not much, but still a considerable improvement over former conditions. Spruce laths have advanced about 50 cents per M. The low price was reached on Aug. 1, when New York quoted \$2.50 to \$2.75. Recent quotations were \$3 to \$3.50.

Ottawa Shanty Wages are Low.

Only a few Ottawa lumbermen have started to hire men for shanty operations during the coming season, says the American Lumberman's correspondent in a recent letter. The wages offered are very low, in some cases \$20 lower than last year. The offering so far ranges from \$18 to \$24 a month. A considerable number of men have been secured for \$18, though expert choppers and woodsmen get as high as \$24.

A large number of shantymen have gone on the western harvest excursions instead of going to the bush, so that the chances are that next month wages will advance, but will go down again on the return from the western harvest fields of the bushmen, who are sure to go to the shanties for the winter.

It is generally conceded that the coming winter shanty operations will be greatly curtailed. The logs are not wanted, lumber is piling up in the yards and mills are working on full time. People are not buying lumber, those of Ottawa and vicinity have not apparently yet caught on to the idea that "now is the time to build." There are lots of bargains in different kinds of lumber among the middlemen who need to raise ready cash, even at a sacrifice.

The banks, it is said, are not over anxious to advance money for carrying on lumber operations. They are advancing the money, on the other hand, for the moving of crops. The large amounts of money required in the fall, at the same time that lumbermen require the money, has, for the last two or three years, restricted lumber operations. Until the country grows big enough this will be felt. Eastern banks are sending the money west for the movement of the crops, to the curtailment of the amounts available for lumbering operations.

The total revenue from the woods and forests of Ontario for 1907 was \$1,219,051.32, consisting of bonus, \$152,222.24; timber dues, \$998,863.15; ground rent, \$65,084.38; transfer fees, \$2,879.85.

Quebec Cullers' Statistics.

The following comparative statement of timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, staves, etc., measured and culled to date is issued from the Quebec Supervisor of Cullers' Office, under date of Sept. 2:—

	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Cubic ft.	Cubic ft.	Cubic ft.
Waney white pine	602,720	1,000,440	850,880
White pine	76,000	124,240	128,440
Red pine	13,400	7,480	8,200
Oak	454,640	265,880	416,360
Elm	602,120	212,360	86,440
Ash	8,880	11,120	4,400
Birch and maple	158,400	63,760	57,880

In a comparison between the Canadian National Exhibition and the Franco-British Exhibition which appeared recently in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, an error occurred whereby the Franco-British Exhibition was credited with a daily attendance of 30,000, whereas it should have read "over 300,000."

J. R. Eaton & Sons

ORILLIA - ONTARIO

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers

Pine Doors, Veneered Hardwood Doors, Sash, Frames, Stairs, Turnings, Ceilings, Mouldings, "Empire Brand" Hardwood Flooring, Pine and Hemlock (Rough or Dressed).

Milling in Transit a Specialty.

Planing, Matching, Moulding and Re-Sawing.

QUEBEC SPRUCE

is recognized as the

BEST

that can be obtained anywhere

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS

H. R. GOODDAY & CO.

Quebec

JAS. PLAYFAIR

D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

Carter-Stevens

Lumber Co. Limited

103 Bay Street, Toronto

WE ARE BUYERS OF

About 200,000 feet Birch or Maple
Squares

1½ in. x 1½ in. x 15 in. long

1½ in. x 1½ in. x 18 in. long

2 in. x 2 in. x 16 in. long

2½ in. x 2½ in. x 18 in. long

3 in. x 3 in. x 20 in. long

3½ in. x 3½ in. x 22 in. long

4 in. x 4 in. x 24 in. long

One Car 1 in. 1sts and 2nds Soft Elm
13 in. and up wide, 10/16 feet
long.

One Car ¾ in. 1sts and 2nds Soft Elm
13 in. and up wide, 10/16 feet
long.

Always in the market for Basswood, Soft Elm, etc., suitable for export

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue

For Sale

HEADING IN THE SQUARE. ANY SIZE
cut to order Address Box 634 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Wanted

GOOD PORTABLE SAW MILL, BOILER
and engine not less than 35 H.P. Must be in good condition. M. B. ZIMMERMAN, Smithville, Ontario.

For Sale at a Bargain

A THOMPSON HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO.
300 light Generator; 110 volt direct current. In good working order for sale cheap. Reason for selling, we required more light. For particulars write to MOULTHROP LUMBER CO., John Island, Ontario. 23

FOR SALE

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

- 1 30" revolving bed, double surface planer complete
- 1 24" revolving bed, double surface planer, Cowan
- 1 26" revolving bed, double surface planer, Cowan
- 2 new 24" planers and matchers
- 2 refitted 24" double surface planers
- 3 refitted 24" surface planers complete
- 1 refitted 24" revolving bed surface planer
- 1 refitted 24" double surface planer and matcher
- 1 refitted 23" wood frame surface planer
- 1 rebuilt 20" planer and matcher complete
- 1 new 18" Little Giant planer and matcher
- 1 refitted 16" pony planer
- 1 nearly new 13" lightning flooring machine
- 1 refitted 12" flooring machine
- 1 refitted 12" pony planer
- 1 nearly new 24" buzz planer with countershaft
- 5 new 16" buzz planers with countershafts
- 9 new 12" buzz planers with countershafts
- 2 new No. 3 foot power mitre machines, Fox
- 1 new hand power mitre machine, Cowan
- 1 nearly new power mortiser
- 1 new No. 1 foot power mortiser
- 1 refitted 8" 3 side moulder, Cowan
- 1 new 6" 3 side moulder, MacGregor Gourley
- 4 refitted sash stickers complete
- 1 refitted 27" wood turning lathe
- 1 new 26" wood turning lathe
- 1 refitted 18" wood turning lathe
- 3 new 16" wood turning lathes
- 1 new 44" Ober handle and spoke lathe
- 3 refitted rod and dowel machines with heads
- 1 new post boring machine
- 1 refitted horizontal boring machine complete
- 4 new two spindle wood shapers
- 2 refitted single spindle wood shapers
- 1 new self-feed rip saw table
- 1 new dimension saw table
- 1 new No. 1 Crescent saw tables
- 3 nearly new variety saw tables
- 1 combined saw table and dado machine
- 1 new gravity cut-off saw
- 2 new iron frame cut-off saws
- 1 new 20" Crescent band sawing machine
- 1 new 10" Crescent panel band sawing machine
- 1 new iron top scroll sawing machine
- 1 new wood top scroll sawing machine
- 2 refitted 54" band resawing machine
- 1 refitted 48" band resawing machine
- 1 refitted 40" circular resawing machine
- 1 new No. 2 tenon machine, double heads and copes
- 3 new No. 4 A. wood trimmers, Fox
- 1 new No. 6 A. wood trimmers, Fox
- 2 new No. 6 E. wood trimmers, Fox
- 1 nearly new end matcher and flooring trimmer

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED—SECOND HAND DOUBLE
Edger. Address Box 10, Eldorado, Ont.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

FIRST-CLASS LUMBER STENOGRAPHER,
male, very rapid, familiar with accounts, located West requires position British Columbia city. Box 642 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 18

Wanted

POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER BY CAPABLE
young man with three years' experience in lumber business. Best of references. Prefer to go West. Address Box No. 645, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Position Wanted

A GOOD STEADY MAN DESIRES A POSI-
TION as lumber or factory yard man. Eight years' experience in the handling of hard and soft woods; understands grading, piling and getting out orders. Steady, temperate, and reliable. Apply to GEO. R. WHITE, Peachland, B.C. 19

POSITION WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR
with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM
operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 17

WANTED—POSITION WITH A LARGE
concern who can afford to pay for executive ability. Have had two years' experience with steam log haulers on eight to fifteen mile haul and can take full charge of business or of any department. First class salary wanted and first class reference and service given JOHN R. STEWART, Blackduck, Minn. 20

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

Logging—Road Builder Wanted

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, EXPERI-
ENCED man to take charge of the construction and equipping of about seven miles of logging railway. c/o "Mills"—CANADA LUMBERMAN, Vancouver. 19

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale

SMALL HARDWOOD LIMIT AND SAW-
mill, with most up to date equipment, on easy terms. Lumber can be taken as payment. Address, Box 636 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

PLANING MILL AND CHOPPING BUSI-
ness for sale; machinery in A1 condition. C. SAUNDERS, Real Estate, etc., Burford. 18

For Sale

ONE SAW MILL, SHINGLE MILL AND
Stave mill combined 40 horse engine and 80 horse boiler, double edger and trimmers, 12 acres of ground and 5 mill houses, 500 acres of timbered land, 200 acres within two miles of the mill and 300 between four and five miles from mill. Mill, all in good running order. And more timber could be purchased reasonably. Situated on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Mill close to station at Unthoff. Apply G. H. Smith, Unthoff.

For Sale

SAW MILL AND PLANT AS A GOING
concern can be seen running at the present time. Mill built new this spring, new out buildings all situated on 125 acres of land well timbered. Plenty of timber can be secured to run the mill for years such as Birch, Basswood, Hemlock, Spruce, etc. In addition to the above there is a complete logging outfit, waggons, horses, etc., etc. Situated on the C.P.R. at Nominique, Que. Will sell at a bargain to quick buyer. Apply W. B. BARTRAM, Nominique, Que. 17

For Sale

2,500 ACRES OF GOOD SPRUCE, CED-
ar and hardwood timber land, containing a large quantity of pulpwood, situated on line of Canadian Pacific Railway (Megantic Division), together with good steam mill, equipped with board saw, double edger and butters, a pulpwood barker and cut-off saw, new shingle machine, surface planer carriers etc., good dry house, boarding house, supply store and post office, 3 private dwelling houses, large barns, blacksmith shop, sleds, waggons, 12 heavy horses. This is a going concern, and the owner's only reason for selling is that owing to other business interest cannot give it the attention it deserves. Large quantities of timber in vicinity of mill can be got from farmers and limit holders. Rare chance to the right man. Only principals dealt with. For further information, price, terms etc. address the owner.

T. M. CRAIG,
Sherbrooke, Que.

Wanted

MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN
sawmill work to take charge of office and invest small amount of capital. Good opening to right man. Address, Box 637 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale

A SMART LITTLE SAWMILL IN GOOD
working order, capacity 10,000. Also 500 acres of timber in township Stisted, District Muskoka. For price and particulars apply. FRANCIS HOLT, Martin's Siding, Ont. 19

FOR SALE—7 MILLION FEET OF STAND-
ing timber; more can be bought; good mill site on railroad. Address Box 635 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 18

Judicial Sale

of the

Assets of Shortells, Limited

Pursuant to the Winding-up Order of the High Court of Justice made in THE MATTER of the Winding up of Shortells, Limited, dated the 27th day of March, 1908, sealed tenders will be received addressed to the Master-in-Ordinary at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and marked "Tenders re Shortells, Limited," up to 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the TENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1908, for the purchase of the following assets of the said Company:—

Lo 1. (a) The title and interest of the Company in the right to cut timber under Dominion License, No. 62, viz.: Birch, maple, beech, ash, oak, ironwood, basswood, elm and Balm of Gilead on Indian Lands covering the Point Grondine Indian Reserve on the North Shore of Lake Huron and containing fifteen and seventy one hundredths square miles.

(b) The title and interest of the company in the right to cut timber under Ontario Licences, viz.: Birch, maple, beech, elm, ash, oak, ironwood, basswood and Balm of Gilead on berths Nos. 5 and 8 of the sale of the 22nd of October, 1885, more particularly described in Licences Nos. 217 and 218 respectively, for the season of 1906-1907, containing respectively fifty-nine square miles and thirteen and a half square miles, the above limits being popularly known as the Beaverstone Limits.

On these limits are erected the following frame buildings which the purchaser is to have the full use of: Storehouse, boarding house, office, sleeping camp, blacksmith's shop and stable. There is also a wharf 125 yards long by 16 feet wide. It is estimated that there are about 50,000 cords of hardwood, including beech, birch, maple and oak on the above limits:

Lot 2. Lumber on Beaverstone limit near Collins Inlet: Hemlock, of 1 inch and 2 inch, valued at... \$ 155.20
Birch lumber of 1 inch and squares, 4, 6 and 8 inches, valued at... 2,120.00 \$2,275.20

Lot 3. One Portable Saw Mill with 30 Horse Power Engine, Boiler, Pump, Edger, Trimmer and Saws, valued at... \$2,500.00
Subject to a lien for... 657.00

Equity... \$1,843.00
Steam Pile Driver, Surfacar and Pump, valued at... 1,083.00 \$2,926.00

Lot 4. Lumberman's Supplies (as per inventory) valued at... \$1,146.75

Lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4 may be tendered for as one lot or separately.

TERMS OF SALE:—One quarter cash to accompany the tender, a further sum of 10 per cent. when the sale is approved, and the balance in two and four months, with interest at seven per cent per annum satisfactorily secured.

Tenders must be accompanied by a marked cheque payable to the order of the Liquidator for one quarter of the amount of the tender, which will be returned if tender be not accepted. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the Court so far as they are applicable. As to Lot No. 3 the Purchaser is to assume the lien on said mill.

Tenders will be opened at the office of the Master-in-Ordinary, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1908, when all the tenderers are requested to be present.

Further particulars may be had on application to the Liquidator or his Solicitor.

Dated at Toronto, 24th day of August, 1908.

THOMAS HODGINS, Master-in-Ordinary.

E. R. C. CLARKSON, Liquidator,

33/Scott Street, Toronto.

F. W. CAREY, Solicitor,

24 King Street West, Toronto.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—CAR 1½ COMMON AND
Better Maple. Box 644 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS
Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto. 17

Wanted

150,000 FT. 4/4 DRY, HARD MAPLE.
Box 641 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

Wanted

STOCKS OF PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK,
Basswood, etc. either cut or to be cut. Send us list and prices. Box 629 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 18

Wanted

SEVERAL CARS DRY HARD MAPLE DI-
MENSION stock. Write for sizes and prices to ROBERT BURY & Co., Lock Box 408, Teeswater, Ontario 17

Wanted

10 cars of Soft Elm: 1", 1½", 3"
3 cars of Basswood 1"
2 cars of Hard Maple 1½"
Mill Run, Mill Culls out, state best price and how long cut.
18 Box 643 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES
suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. 17

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING
of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order. Write us. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near Cartier.) 17

FOR SALE

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, ABOUT TWO
million feet of Red & White Pine to be sawed to order, also one million and a half Red & White Pine last season's cut, shipping order. Address 17 Box 52, Chapleau, Ont.

For Sale

100 M 3" Log run, Cedar.
20 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.
All 1907 Cut. H. BOURGOUIN, Montreal.

FOR SALE

10 cars 4/4 B. Ash C. & B.
2 cars 8/4 " " "
2 cars 12/4 " " "
4 cars 2" Elm, mill run.
30 cars 1½ x 4" Spruce Lath.
c GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

For Sale

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET OF
Beech and Oak logs to be taken out during the coming fall and winter. Will be cut to order, in either logs or lumber, and delivered on boat at Thessalon, Ont. Reply to box 630 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

BALED HAY IN ANY QUANTITY.
 prompt shipments, No. 1 quality, give us a
 trial order. C. ANDERSON & Co., Forest, Ont.

British Columbia Timber For Sale

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBERS,
 Limited, are offering some very desirable
 timber limits for sale in British Columbia in blocks
 of various sizes.

All their timber was carefully selected by expert
 cruisers and the reports can be relied on.

This is an opportunity for obtaining some choice
 timber property at very low figures and on favorable
 terms of payment.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to.

E. STEWART,
 General Manager,

Formerly Dominion Sup. of Forestry,
 509 Coristine Building,
 Montreal.

Acacia as Mining Timber.

Vice-Consul Ernest Vollmer, of
 Tsingtau, furnishes the following
 information concerning the grow-
 ing of acacia trees on barren land
 and the use of the timber for
 mining purposes, which is pub-
 lished in the U. S. Consular re-
 ports.

During the ten years of German
 occupation of the Kiaochow colony
 one of the most active branches of
 the Government has been the fore-
 stry department. After experiments
 with a large variety of trees, to
 determine what would grow best
 and quickest here, the acacia was
 chosen as the tree to be used most
 in the afforestation of the bare hills
 surrounding Tsingtau. The reasons
 for this selection were twofold: A
 tree was wanted to make shade and
 cover the hills as soon as possible,
 regardless of its value, and the poor
 soil precluded the use of a variety
 which would not grow in almost
 any sort of earth. While these
 acacias (robinia pseudoacacia)
 have been growing, more valuable
 woods of all sorts, adaptable to the
 climate, were being constantly
 planted.

In the winter 1906-07 acacias
 planted in 1902 and 1903 were cut
 for the first time. All timber up
 to 5 centimeters (1.97 inches) dia-
 meter was sold to the Shantung
 Mining Company for mining tim-
 ber. This company has made ex-
 tensive experiments with the wood,
 and now reports that for mining
 purposes the acacia is as good as
 or better than the pine and cedar
 varieties now being imported from
 Japan. The demands of the com-
 pany are growing from year to
 year, and are now at 20,000 cubic
 meters (706,280 cubic feet) per
 annum. With the satisfactory re-
 sults of these tests the German
 Government has decided to go
 heavily into the acacia raising busi-
 ness here, as there are large tracts
 of land apparently worthless for
 anything else. The acacias also
 have many other good points. Un-
 like the pines, they are not subject
 to disease or ravages by insects;
 furthermore the entire cost of pro-

duction is covered by the sale of
 refuse twigs, etc., to the natives for
 firewood, while the mining com-
 pany has agreed to take all timber
 offered at about \$5 per cubic meter
 (35,314 cubic feet).

A Nova Scotia report states that
 for some time past the extensive
 timber holdings of Mr. T. G.
 McMullen, of Truro, situated on
 Debert Mountain have been under
 bond to a syndicate of United
 States gentlemen, and that the final
 sale of the property will take place
 in the near future. The purchase
 price is reported, though not
 officially, to be more than \$100,000.
 The property is a very extensive
 one and is richly endowed with
 timber suitable for pulp manufac-
 turing. It is understood the con-
 templated new owners intend locat-
 ing a pulp plant in connection
 with it.

A recent Victoria, B.C., despatch
 estimates that the recent fire losses
 among B. C. timber limits will
 amount to \$25,000,000. Recent
 heavy rains however have worked
 incalculable good in all but extin-
 guishing the fires which were
 raging in the Cowichan district
 and thence toward the heart of
 Vancouver Island. The fire cen-
 tred in the vicinity of the Mount
 Sicker mining camp, where all save
 five buildings in what is quite a
 flourishing mining village went up
 in flames. The cream of the
 island's most accessible timber
 wealth was destroyed, and the C.
 P. R., the Victoria and Chemainus
 Lumber Company and the Cowich-
 an and Ladysmith Lumber Com-
 panies are heavy sufferers.

The U. S. Consular reports from
 Brazil state that a line of machin-
 ery which deserves more attention
 than it is at present receiving is
 that of lumber and sawmill appli-
 ances and wood-working machinery
 of all kinds. The Brazil Railway
 Company, an American organiza-
 tion which has received important
 concessions of timber lands along
 the right of way on its lines in
 southern Brazil, is fast opening up
 the best timber lands in the Repub-
 lic, and this must inevitably result
 in giving a tremendous impetus to
 the lumber industry in southern
 Brazil. Several development com-
 panies incorporated in the United
 States are looking up the situation
 with regard to the hardwood forests
 in Bahia and Minas Geraes, and
 railroads in this section are also be-
 ing pushed gradually toward the
 timbered districts of those States.
 There can be no question but that
 there will be a considerable demand
 for wood-working machinery and
 sawmill equipment in the near
 future.

JOHN DONOGH LUMBER CO., Limited
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
WHOLESALE

1212 TRADERS BANK CHAMBERS
 Phone Main 7733

TORONTO

SAW GUMMING WHEELS

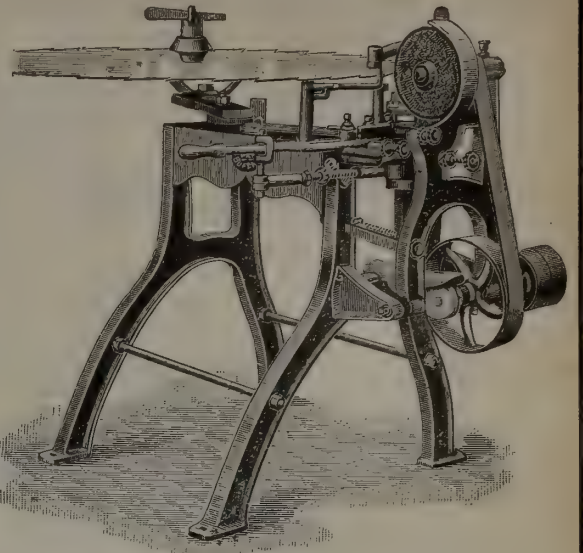
made by 3 processes
VITRIFIED - ELASTIC
Canadian Hart Silicate

Try our Vitrified Wheel.
Have you got our Catalogue?
Guaranteed the best wheel
on the market.

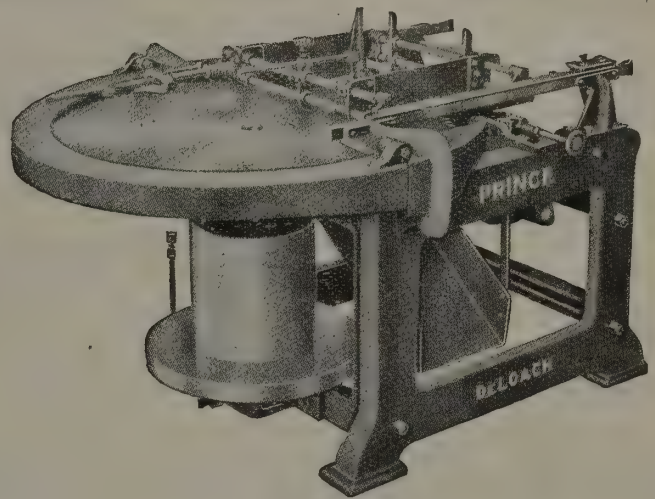
Saw Filers
ROGERS - HART

Canadian & Hart
Knife Grinders
Grinding Machinery

**Canadian
Hart Wheels**
Limited
446 Barton Street East
HAMILTON



DeLoach "Prince" Hand Feed Shingle Mill



JOHN H. CRANE

Manufacturer of Lumber and Shingles

DELOACH MILL MFG. CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, ALA.

MONTEREY, ALA., JULY 2, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—I purchased from you in 1905 a "Prince" hand feed shingle machine. I have operated it and find it all you claim for it. We cut at the rate of 30,000 shingles in 10 hours and made first class shingles. I consider your machine a very light running machine. If I wanted another hand machine I would certainly buy a DeLoach Prince.

With best wishes for your success, I am

Yours very truly,
JOHN H. CRANE.

Send for Catalogue of Engines, Boilers, Gasoline Engines, Saw Mills,
Shingle Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Lath Mills, Grinding Mills,
Water Wheels, Etc. Complete Circular and Band Mill Equipment.

DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co. **Box 511,**
BRIDGEPORT, ALA.

Are You Interested in British Colum- bia Trade?

The immensity
of the Lumber
Industry will
within a few
years make
this Province
the most im-
portant in the
whole Domin-
ion.



There is un-
doubtedly a big
market for Mill
Equipment of
all kinds. Let
us Demons-
trate our Ad-
vertising ser-
vice. We
please others,
we can please
you.

**Western Canada
Lumberman**

Molson's Bank Chambers,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

Cooperage Methods in Bangor, N. Y.

George B. Oberton, Bangor, New York, sends the following interesting description of the manufacture of staves and heading as carried on there. He refers particularly to a plant which gets out cooperage stock for sugar barrels for the American Sugar Refining Co. Speaking of the barrel market, he states that the cement business requires the largest number, followed by the flour business and the sugar business. Mr. Oberton's description is as follows:

An article upon slack-cooperage, as applied to barrel making, having been published in a former edition of the Canadian Lumberman and Woodworker, I will confine my remarks to woods operations, log transportation by rail, and staves and heading in the making. Writing is so much like traveling that time is saved by jumping over the fence and going across lots. Without apology therefore, or tiresome elaboration of phrase, statistics, etc., let us discuss that part of the industry relative to getting out stock for sugar barrels. Further, nothing can make two and two, anything but four. Neither can one, by manipulating figures, change condition in this industry, as they confront us to-day. All kinds of deciduous woods that grow here are used, elm holding the preference. Logs are cut in the following lengths: 10 ft. 8 in., 13 ft 4 in., and 16 ft. It takes twelve to seventeen pieces to scale 1,000 feet by the Doyle rule. Pacific coast lumbermen will wonder why this is so. They must remember that we are cutting down to 8 inch diameter, and using the Doyle rule. The expense of logging varies from eight to twelve dollars per thousand feet b.m. Two methods are used in loading—rolling with single chain and sliding with two chains.

Log railroads here are staked out and graded without the aid of a civil engineer. Excavations are figured to furnish gravel for the low ground. Hemlock, cedar and hardwoods are used for ties. The log loader used is a swing boom. Steel stakes are used on the cars. Locomotives of the geared type are used, these being preferred to direct connection on account of heavy grades and sharp curves. The loads average 3,500 feet per car. In unloading at the mill the tackle that holds the stakes is disconnected and the stakes swing outward and drop to a level with the platform of the car. They are then used as skids to roll the logs on, which eventually drop into a large trough of water. This is heated with steam pipes in cold weather.

When the log is hauled into the mill it is rolled on to live rolls that take it to a saw, which cuts it into lengths of 32 inch bolts. These next go to the "slasher," that cuts them into sizes convenient for handling. Next they go to the steamer, which is a long oven-like arrangement. Leaving the steamer they pass to the cutter, where the staves are cut by placing the bolts parallel with a knife directly over the bolt. The knife cuts them in the segment of a circle. Next they go to the yards to dry. Jointing them is the next operation, which consists of cutting the ends narrow and the middle swell. Staves for sugar barrels are 30 inches in length. The shorter staves are used for nail kegs. Small logs are sawn into short bolts, and go to a rosser, where the bark is taken off. The heading is sawn by placing the bolt upright in a frame and cutting with a swing saw.

Personals.

Mr. S. Dymont, of Barrie, a member of the firm of Messrs. Mickle, Dymont & Son, owing sawmills at Gravenhurst, Severn Bridge and Whitney, recently visited the Pacific Coast. Mr. Dymont may investigate several timber propositions in British Columbia, but explained that his trip was mainly for pleasure.

Mr. I. N. Stewart, Buffalo, has been taking advantage of the fine weather of late for a trip in Canada by automobile.

A Buffalo despatch says that the moving of Angus McLean from Buffalo to Montreal will rather take him away from the supervision of the McLean mills in the southwest, but there are other mill experts in the family, so that they are not likely to suffer, unless logs remain too scarce.

Mr. Alex McCall, of Simcoe, Ont., has received the nomination to represent the Conservatives in the Dominion elections for Norfolk County. Mr. McCall is a prominent lumber merchant of Simcoe. Norfolk is already famous as a producer of lumberman politicians through W. A. and J. Charlton, who have at different times represented it in the Ontario and Dominion Parliaments.

E. E. Hooper, secretary of the Lumbermen's Association of Chicago, who has been holidaying at his summer home near Fairbanks Lake, Canada, returned recently.

The Louisiana Red Cypress Co., New Orleans, U.S.A., have issued a little red booklet upon this wood. It appeals to architects and builders, showing them the valuable qualities of Louisiana red cypress. The booklet is issued as a reply to thousands of architects, carpenters and builders, who have besieged the company for just such information.

Lumbering Appliances at the Exhibition.

There were only a few exhibits at the Canadian National Exhibition which were of direct interest to lumbermen.

D. K. McLaren, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, Winnipeg and Vancouver, showed an attractive line of their special belts. Principal among these were the "Giant Crusher" for heavy drives, and the "Special Mule," for use where a double belt is handicapped for running of small pulleys at excessive speed. Their exhibit also included a couple of samples of Balata and leather belting running in water so as to demonstrate the waterproof qualities of these belts.

The Dominion Belting Co., Ltd., Hamilton, exhibited their Maple Leaf stitched cotton duck belting, which is made from duck specially woven with the least possible stretch and the greatest possible strength.

F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester, Eng., exhibited their camel hair brand of belting, for which they claim that it stretches far less than any other belting and works equally well in damp or dry atmospheres.

Shurly & Dietrich, Galt, Ont., exhibited an attractive display of their saws, arranged in a symmetrical design upon the wall.

The E. Long Mfg. Co., Orillia, Ont., exhibited their sawmill carriages in the centre of Machinery Hall, where they attracted a great deal of attention. They manufacture several well known lines of sawmill carriages, saw frames, edgers and shingle and lath mill machinery.

The Dodge Mfg. Co., Toronto, had an attractive exhibit of their transmission machinery.

The Salem Iron Works, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, U.S.A., manufacturers of sawmills, woodworking machinery, etc., exhibited three of their machines. This company is about to make an active bid for Canadian business.

The Georgian Bay Engineering Works, Midland, Ont., exhibited one of their contractors' hoisting engines.

The Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited, Brantford, showed a handsome fire engine and a high speed engine. This company also manufacture a splendid line of mill machinery, band mills, steel carriages, engines, boilers, etc.

The Fisher-Sander Company, Berlin, manufacturers of sanding, rubbing and graining machinery, exhibited a number of their products. The Fisher automatic variable speed belt sander, specially designed for the use of wood-working factories, attracted a great deal of attention.

Damage by Forest Fires.

Several reports have been received by the Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mines regarding outbreaks of forest fires. In the vicinity of the Pigeon River, the boundary between the Thunder Bay district and Minnesota, several shanties were burned, but no statement as to damage done to timber will be obtainable for a few days. Fires have occurred on the north shore of Lake Huron, but no timber is reported damaged so far. There are no fires in the Temagami, Nepigon, Mississauga or eastern forest reserves, but one is said to be raging in the small Sibley reserve, on Thunder Cape, at the entrance to Port Arthur harbor. The department has taken every precaution to prevent serious conflagrations. Staffs of rangers, under chiefs, are employed in every Government reserve and along all lines of railway in course of construction. Conditions are, however, extremely favorable for the spread of fires. There has been a lack of rain and great heat. In the Algoma district this followed very heavy frosts, which caused the leaves to fall and become a source of danger in the dry weather.

The lumber manufacturers of Ottawa paid no heed to a recent agitation in favor of continued action to close the mills this season. It had been urged that no lumber should be sawed after the first of September so that all the output of mills would be dry enough to ship when navigation opens in the spring. By thus removing a portion of the season's cut the market would become firmer. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, whose course has a great influence on all the other manufacturers, was firmly of the opinion that the quantity of lumber on the market had nothing to do with the dull trade and decided to keep his mill in active operation for the usual period.

The forest fires in Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin threaten enormous damage. In the Hibing district a hundred fires are smouldering in a tract of three square miles with a total loss of \$5,000,000 and fifteen hundred persons homeless. Property worth \$15,000,000 is in danger and the homes of twenty thousand persons are threatened by every breeze. Grand Marais, on the north shore of Lake Superior, is threatened. In Wisconsin fires broke out in Douglas County and outlying settlements were in danger according to the latest reports. Larger fires, however, have died down.

Serious forest fires are also reported from St. Elie de Orford, Que., on ranges 6, 7 and 8 and in the neighborhood of the Village of St. Edouard.

The British Charge d'Affaires at Lima, Peru, reports that there is a market there for British Columbian ties (sleepers) and lumber.

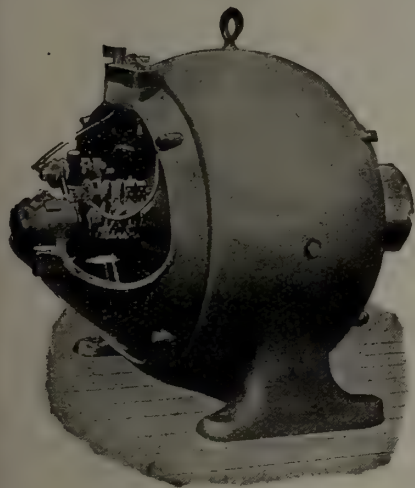
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CAPACITY 40,000,000

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Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

A continued dullness is reported from most parts of Ontario. In the Georgian Bay district business is quiet in nearly every line. There is quite a quantity of trade going on because lumber must be used to a certain extent even in dull times, but the prices obtained are so low that manufacturers and dealers are not anxious to encourage them. Hardwood prices in Toronto have shown a falling off, in sympathy with the general lumber market, the decline being about from one to two dollars all round. Ottawa reports tell of a slight buoyancy in basswood on account of a strong demand from the United States. Spruce and hemlock, however, have fallen off about one dollar. Hardwoods also are in little demand in the Ottawa region. Preparations are under way for the camps for the coming winter, and the indications are that operations will be greatly reduced. Wages will be about ten dollars less than last year and only the most experienced men will be taken on.

Eastern Canada.

A slightly better tone in the local lumber trade is reported from St. John, but manufacturers are not inclined to attach much importance to it, although everybody hopes that the long period of depression is about ended. It is believed also that a stiffer demand is commencing in the English market. These indications, however, have not affected prices, although they have assisted in bringing about a return of confidence.

Western Canada.

The prairie demand for lumber is improving slightly, perhaps on account of the suspension of the price list. There is not any great hope, however, in British Columbia that trade will become normally active before next spring. Shingles are quiet, with prices maintained at \$2 base, but practically no business offering. The mills, however, are not showing any inclination to cut prices. The stock of logs is gradually being decreased and the price for fir logs is about steady. Cedar logs fell off temporarily, but recovered again when the permission to export was renewed.

Great Britain.

Recent reports from London show that very little in the way of selling is going on. Even enquiry is slow. Prices generally, however, are keeping very steady in the soft wood market, and many are inclined to think that they will not remain much longer at their present level. Some of those who are interested in spruce are making quite an effort to raise prices. Liverpool reports are of continued dullness. The demand remains moderate and prices generally are unchanged. Quebec pine is arriving rather freely, but prices are unchanged, though the demand is confined largely to the lower grades of deals and sidings. Manchester arrivals have been extensive, but prices all round have remained about steady. Some reports are to the effect that the pitch pine market is about to experience the long-desired improvement.

United States.

Conditions in the lumber market show very little difference in New York, though a slow but steady improvement in general business has commenced and is looked for to make things better in the lumber business before long. No great improvement, however, is expected until after the presidential elections this fall. It is expected that by the first of January the improvement will have made itself manifest and general confidence will be restored. At Buffalo conditions have recently somewhat improved. White pine prices are still keeping pretty firm, but

hemlock has dropped about one dollar per thousand. Good cedar shingles are advancing again. Vessel receipts at the Tonawandas are showing an increase, and a better demand is expected. The Boston market remains quiet, but dealers report a slight improvement in some lines. One dealer reports recent orders in one week amounting to two million feet of spruce and one-half million feet of hemlock. The demand for hardwood is not improving.

Canada Behind States on White Pine Lath Business.

A comparison of the white pine lath situation in this country with that in Canada shows to the disadvantage of the latter, says the American Lumberman. From Georgian Bay to Quebec lath prices appear to have weakened and producers and distributors to have become demoralized in regard thereto. Offers of lath for shipment into the United States are being made at prices which suit buyers' ideas.

Along the northern frontier and in the larger markets along the great lakes the prices of white pine lath are firm. Prices at Chicago, Buffalo, and the Tonawandas are stationary at \$4.50 for No. 1 and \$3.75 to \$4 for No. 2.

Practically all stocks in the Duluth district have been sold and the sales already made include the lath product of the active mills for the remainder of the season. In eastern Canada sales of white pine lath are being made at 50 to 75 cents less than they are bringing in the principal markets of this country. The demand in the United States is fair. Supplies seem ample for present requirements but are not excessive. The building trade is very active throughout the northern states and large quantities of lath are being used every week.

The strength of the situation is shown by the purchase of all available stocks on Lake Superior. The output of the Lake Michigan mills is not very great and the bulk of the product is handled through Chicago, where, as stated, white pine lath are firm at \$4.50.

The statement that lath can be bought from Canadian manufacturers at prices to suit the buyer shows the difference in the sentiment and feeling of producers in that country and the United States. There appears to be a heavy movement of lath from eastern Canada to north Atlantic coast points. Several boats loaded entirely with lath have assisted in supplying the New York, Buffalo and Philadelphia markets.

Reports from the Province of Quebec, state that lath now are selling for \$1 less than was paid for them last year and on account of the low prices many of the mills have ceased to produce. Prices are lower in the United States this year, owing to a lighter demand and the effect of competition but here white pine lath are regarded as valuable and profitable to produce.

Mr. C. E. Sontum, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Christiania, Norway, reports that the statistics just issued for wood shipments from Norway for June 1st show a heavy reduction in this year's shipments as compared with those for the same period in the previous two years. As this reduction is bound to continue, this year will be a record in reduced shipments. The total exports of all kinds of wood goods have this year been, for the first five months, 161,273 stdrs., against 188,893 and 207,025 stdrs. in the same periods of 1907 and 1906, respectively. For sawn goods, exports of 52,721 stdrs. are shown this year, against 57,202 stdrs. in 1907 and 67,603 stdrs. in 1906. In planed goods the exports were 41,357 stdrs., against 56,756 stdrs. in 1907 and 65,349 stdrs. in 1906. The export to the United Kingdom has this year been 29,276 stdrs., against 39,964 stdrs. in 1907 and 44,596 stdrs. in 1906, and to Holland this year 3,048 stdrs., against 3,713 stdrs. in 1907 and 5,633 stdrs. in 1906. To Australia the figures are 5,256 stdrs. for this year, as against 7,820 stdrs. in 1907 and 10,401 stdrs. in 1906. Altogether there was a decided falling off this year.

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1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring

N. B. Cedar Shingles

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Cleveland - Sarnia
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**Do You Know About Our
Facilities ?**

WE want every dealer to become better and better acquainted with our facilities. We not only manufacture the regular lines of yard stock, but are equipped to furnish you with many special lines that less complete mills do not handle.

We do a big business in heavy construction timbers for railroad work or the erection of buildings, bridge timber, ship timber and ship decking. Write us about your requirements.

We make a specialty of Tank Stock and Silo Material, any thickness, width or length. Send us your orders.

Cutting special bills to order is our "long suit." We are equipped to cut to your specifications on short notice special bills any length from ten feet to sixty feet.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.

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Sarnia - - - Ontario

"Everything in White Pine and Norway."

Western Prospects Are All Right.

Mr. E. H. Heaps, president of the Vancouver Board of Trade and a prominent British Columbia lumberman, in a recent interview gave it as his opinion that the lumber situation on the Coast would not be materially changed by either the disaster at Fernie or the strike of the employees of the C. P. R. "As far as the Fernie disaster is concerned," he said, "there is still left in that part of the country a good supply of lumber that would be in demand for the first buildings that would naturally go up. Later on the demand for the better class of material, and especially the heavy timbers required for bridges, tipples and big buildings, will no doubt stimulate the trade.

"As to the strike, I am taking it for granted that the company has prepared for it, and that such a strike would not have been allowed to take place if there had not been a supply of men to take the places made vacant by the strikers. This especially in view of the fact that the crop will be on the move, and that the general revival of business will tax the resources of the road to the utmost to handle this year. The managers of the road must know where to look for outside help, or they would have come to the terms demanded by the men.

"Generally speaking, I think that you can take it for granted that by the end of two months all the local mills will be running to their full capacity to supply the demands that will be made on them. I look for better business in all lines this fall and think that the lumber trade will get its full share of the improvements."

In this issue the British Columbia Timbers, Limited, are offering for sale some desirable timber limits in British Columbia. We understand that they are prepared to dispose of blocks in sizes to suit purchasers. Mr. E. Stewart, formerly Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, is general manager of this company, and is thoroughly conversant with the timber lands of British Columbia.

An indication of better times is the starting up of the mill of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, at Port Moody, after a shut-down of five months. This company has closed a contract to deliver 1,500,000 feet of clear lumber for the making of wood stave pipes to be used in the waterworks system at Calgary. The cutting of this will mean the production of much rough lumber also.

No one wants to buy lumber these days unless it is properly edged and trimmed. When there is but little demand for lumber, that which is manufactured the best sells the best. A good edger gives the lumber straight and parallel edges and reduces it to standard widths, while a trimmer squares the ends, removing the waste, saving freight, improving its looks and making the lumber of standard lengths. The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Michigan, manufacture the celebrated "Tower" line, which now consists of sixty different sizes and styles of edgers and ten different sizes of trimmers. Those interested would do well to write for printed matter and prices.

Charles A. Marsh, of the Marsh & Bingham Co., Chicago, returned August 20th from a six weeks' tour of the Pacific northwest. Mr. Marsh was accompanied by his family and the party went west by way of Winnipeg and the Canadian Pacific. They visited at various points of interest in the Canadian Rockies, spent some time at Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., and returned east by way of Seattle and Portland. Mr. Marsh says the trip was one of great interest and attractiveness throughout.

The Covell Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of machinery for making, sharpening and brazing saws, advise us that they have entered into an agreement with the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, Ontario, to manufacture their filing room machinery in Canada, which machinery will be manufactured from patterns and drawings furnished by them. They state that they realize that Canada will in the near future build a great many saw-mills and furnish vast quantities of lumber for the United States.

The law and regulations of Canada respecting immigration and immigrants are thoroughly covered in a pamphlet issued by the Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa. The purpose of the pamphlet is that magistrates, clerks of municipalities and the public generally may be informed of the provisions of the Immigration Act. A copy of the Act is included, and the Orders-in-Council and instructions issued under the Act. Directions are also included for bringing about the deportation of "undesirables." The pamphlet should prove useful to all employers of labor.

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CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
AND OTHER SAWS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
IT PAYS US TO SUPPLY IT

FULLY GUARANTEED

WE HAVE NOW READY
For Prompt Shipment

The E. R. Burns No. 999
Cross - Cut Saw Handle

Positively the strongest and most satisfactory Handle made. Practically unbreakable. Cannot loosen. Has no thread to wear at point of greatest strain.

It will pay you to test them.

Samples and prices on application

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REPAIRS

OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

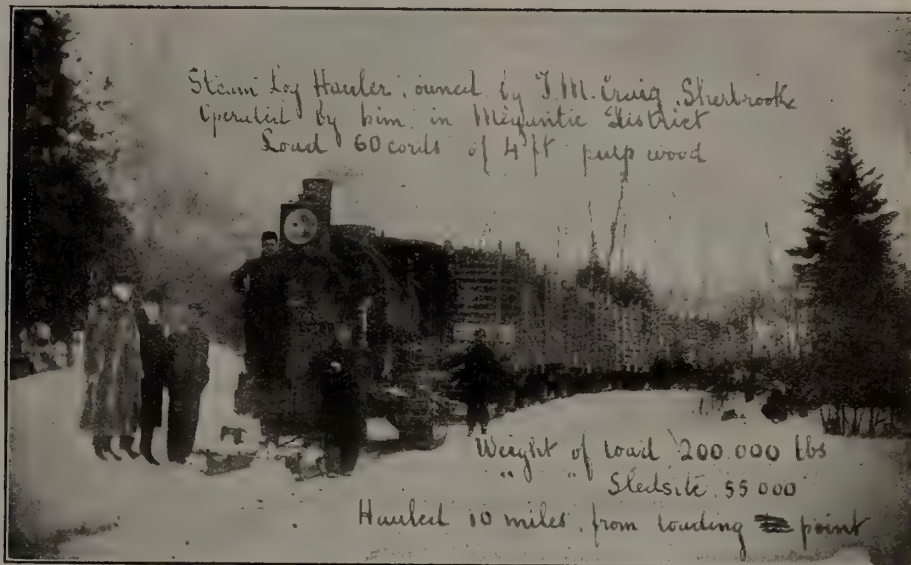
ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

The LOMBARD Steam Log Hauler

Dominion of Canada Patent No. 108676

□ We reproduce herewith a letter received from a satisfied user in the Province of Quebec of the Lombard Steam Log Hauler.



ALL AGREEMENTS ARE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS AND OTHER DELAYS UNAVOIDABLE OR BEYOND OUR CONTROL

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OFFICE OF

T. M. CRAIG

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PULPWOOD AND LUMBER

ROOM 2, SUN LIFE BUILDING

MILLS AT
BEAUCHE JUNCTION AND ST. MARY
ON C. C. RY
AND AT SPRINGHILL
ON C. P. RY

P. O. BOX 787

SHERBROOKE, QUE. Aug. 24/08

The Jenckes Machine Co. Ltd.

Sherbrooke, Que.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose a post card photo of the Lombard Log Hauler with a 200,000 lb. train of loaded sleds as used last winter on my limits at Megantic.

I worked the hauler all winter over a "tote road" on a ten mile haul making two trips per day with loads up to 60 cords, according to weather.

During the season I hauled into Megantic from my limits, 2000 cords of pulp wood, 200,000 feet of spruce logs and a few thousand ties and worked engines and crew 46 days in all.

I calculated a saving of about \$1.00 per cord was made on the pulpwood, other stuff in proportion.

The road on the Megantic limit is a gradual climb of about 15% to 20% grade with short sharp pitches here and there. I am reducing these pitches this season with the hope of increasing the loads on the Hauler this winter.

My opinion is that where operators have a haul over five miles that the Lombard Log Hauler can be used effecting a large saving over the use of horses.

I shall be glad to show your friends my Hauler at Megantic and the road over which I operated it last winter.

Yours truly

J. M. Craig

□ The Hauler referred to, which is shown above with a train of loaded logging sleds weighing 255,000 pounds, gives a fair idea of the method of log hauling with the Lombard Hauler.

□ This machine effected a considerable saving over the use of horses, and although in use only 46 days last season, gave what must be considered a very satisfactory return on the money invested.

□ On longer hauls and under more favorable conditions the results obtained would be correspondingly greater.

□ Figuring on results obtained in this case, the saving effected by the Lombard Steam Log Hauler will pay for the machine and equipment in a single season.

□ If interested, let us send you our Bulletin No. 950, which describes the machine fully.

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General Offices: Sherbrooke, Que.

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in the prompt handling of orders. You want what you want promptly, and we are depending on our quick and efficient service to build up one Canadian trade. Write us about your requirements in

Long Leaf Yellow Pine

The satisfaction experienced by buyers in dealing with us is daily adding to our list of customers the most prominent firms everywhere.

We are in a position to get out timbers up to 36 ft. in length and to surface sizes up to 6 x 12. All timbers larger than 6 x 12 we can arrange to have dressed in transit.

Big Sandy Lumber Company

HULL, ALABAMA, U.S.A.

EDGINGS

A. D. Burrows has erected a new planing mill at Eden Mills, Ont. Millen & Brother, lumber dealers, Ahuntsic, Que., have registered. M. W. Fair, lumber dealer, Marmora Township, Ont., has assigned. The Lake Lumber Company, Winnipeg, have registered partnership. The J. B. Hughes Lumber & Fuel Company, Winnipeg, have dissolved. The Farmers' Lumber Company, Limited, Saskatoon, have been incorporated. Larose & Larose, sash and door manufacturers, Montreal, Que., have registered.

Glenn Bros., lumber manufacturers, Milestone, Sask., have been succeeded by E. Nelson.

The Goose Lake Grain & Lumber Company, Limited, have started business in Saskatoon.

Mahon, McFarlane & Mahon are putting up an up-to-date sawmill in Capilano Valley, B.C.

Miller's sawmill, at Pokiok, N.B., has resumed operations after a close-down of some weeks.

W. L. Houston, lumber manufacturer, Golden, B.C., has been succeeded by James Henderson.

The Cooke Lumber Company, Nelson, B.C., have definitely decided to proceed with the erection of a sawmill.

The Sackville Woodworkers' Company, Sackville, N.B., have started work on their new factory at Sackville, N.B.

Abernethy & Loughheed's large sawmill at Port Haney, B.C., is reported running full capacity, with many orders ahead.

T. G. McGee, a millwright at the J. G. MacLaren Company's mill at Buckingham, Que., was accidentally killed last month.

The Capilano Timber Company, Limited, has been incorporated in the Province of British Columbia with a capital of \$300,000.

R. & T. Ritchie, Limited, Aylmer, Que., have been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, to manufacture and deal in lumber.

The sawmill and machinery at Youngs' Point, near Peterborough, owned by Dunn & Young, destroyed recently by fire, will be rebuilt.

Hercules Boxes, Limited, Toronto, has been granted a charter to manufacture wooden and paper boxes, etc., with a capital of \$40,000.

The Northern Ontario Lumber & Milling Company are insolvent and the London & Western Trusts Company have been appointed liquidators.

The Hunting Lumber Company's sawmill at Vancouver is resuming operations, extensive improvements and additions having recently been made.

Peter Groskey, an employee at A. Prentice's lumber mill at Kashabowie, near Port Arthur, Ont., fell on a revolving saw a short time ago and was killed.

T. W. Oke, of Ashburnham, Ont., owner of the Peterborough Furniture Company, has purchased new premises on which he will erect an additional large factory.

The Nimpkish Lake Logging Company, Limited, Vancouver, has been authorized to take over the sawmill and wood manufacturing business of Stracey & Garland, Limited.

The Hood Lumber Company, Revelstoke, B.C., who intended opening their new mill at Seymour, Eagle Pass, this month, have now decided to postpone the opening till spring.

Samuel Wharton was accidentally killed last month while working on the chimney being built at the new saw and planing mill of the Dalhousie Lumber Company, Chatham, N.B.

The Malcolm Lumber Company, Fairview, B.C., have taken over the business of the Telford Lumber Company, and are fitting up a modern sawmill of 50,000 feet capacity per day.

The Humber River Pulp & Lumber Company's timber limits and sawmills near Deer Lake, Newfoundland, have been sold to a syndicate headed by H. G. Bykhous, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Kelowna Sawmill Company, Limited, capital \$100,000, has been chartered to take over the business carried on under that name in Kelowna, B.C., and to manufacture wooden products.

The Elk Lumber Company, of Fernie, B.C., have given orders for the cutting of 18,000,000 feet of logs this winter. This is taken as an indication that the mill will be rebuilt at an early date.

A Salmon Arm, B.C., advice says that the lumbering firm of Brayden & Johnston have decided upon the erection of a mill at Canoe Creek Siding, which will be proceeded with almost immediately.

A heavy boiler in the Parsboro' Lumber Company's sawmill, at Canoe Lake, near Windsor, N.S., exploded last month, when E. Keith, the engineer, was instantly killed and three workmen badly hurt.

The Graham Island Lumber Company, in which two of the prominent members are C. H. Shannon, of Los Angeles, and J. C. Slean, of Pittsburg, will build a large sawmill at Massett, on Graham Island, B.C.

James Beveridge, of St. John, N.B., who is building a pulp mill on one of the branches of the Miramichi, expects to have the plant in readiness in November. It will be fitted with the most modern machinery.

An Ottawa dispatch states that property has been purchased along the river front between Aylmer and Hull for the erection of a large sawmill. The estimated cost is stated to be in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

The timber limits, sawmill, plant, supplies and general effects of the East Templeton Lumber Company, Limited, will be sold by auction at the Russell House, Ottawa, on September 15th, by Mr. Peter Ryan, of Toronto.

New York capital is seeking timber investments on Vancouver Island. Deals for large tracts, and on which cash for options was paid, are pending. The areas are located on Quatsino and Clayoquot Sound, on the west coast.

A report from Port Arthur says that every day now sees an additional stir in the lumbering business there. The mails from the West bring many orders for building material. The Pigeon River Lumber Company are filling some big orders.

W. L. Houston, lumber manufacturer, Golden, B.C., has been succeeded by James Henderson.

Tenders will be received until September 25th, by B. A. Widdiffeld, Sandford P.O., for purchase of timber on southwest quarter of lot 14 in third concession of Scott, the same being heavily timbered with pine, spruce, tamarac, cedar and black ash.

Dr. A. R. Baker, of the Boston Dentists, Vancouver, has closed a deal with Mr. H. L. Jenkins, president of the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company, for 300,000,000 feet of timber on Draynes Inlet, on the mainland, for a consideration of \$30,000.

As the result of the visit to Vancouver last February of Mr. W. A. Guthrie, a former United States Senator, a deal for thirteen sections of timber land in the Squeamish Valley was recently closed. Mr. Guthrie represents a number of United States banking concerns and lumber companies.

A deal involving \$27,000 is reported to have been completed by Joseph Martin and his business partner, Frederick Dresser. The deal was for timber limits on Blue Inlet, and the purchasers are said to have disposed of a tract of 10,000 acres at Bella Coola to an American syndicate.

Mr. R. J. McLaughlin, K.C., of Lindsay, Ont., who is interested in sawmill operations near Lindsay, paid a visit to British Columbia recently in the interests of the Adams-Powell Timber Company, Limited, of which he is one of the directors. Mr. McLaughlin expressed himself as delighted with the trip across the continent, and especially with British Columbia.

A deal has been closed by James & Summerville, of Memphis, for the purchase of 20,000 acres of timber limits at Jarvis Inlet, B.C. It is probable that the investors will erect a sawmill. A sawmill will also ultimately be erected by a number of New York capitalists who have just invested \$300,000 in 16,000 acres of timber limits situated on the northeast coast of Vancouver Island.

The Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited, of Fraser River Mills (formerly of Millside, B.C.), are progressing rapidly with the rebuilding of their plant, which, when completed, will be without exception the largest lumber manufacturing plant in Western Canada. The daily capacity in ten hours will be 350,000 feet, or an average of 35,000 feet per hour. It is expected to commence running some time this month.

H. W. Sarvey, liquidator of the Rothsay Lumber Company, Limited, Enderby, B.C., invites tenders until September 15th for the purchase of the lumber lying in the company's yard at Mara, B.C., about 56,500 feet; also for the purchase of the company's mill and plant, capacity of 15,000 feet per day, together with the privileges of securing two and a half square miles of timber limits, estimated to contain five million feet.

Newcastle was visited by fire last month and considerable damage done. A. C. Allan's carriage factory was destroyed, the loss being over \$1,000, with no insurance. The following day the Anderson Furniture Factory was burned down, the loss being over \$100,000, with insurance about half that amount. The whole plant, with rotary mill, outbuildings, stock of four carloads of furniture ready for export, and about half the lumber in the yard went up in smoke.

Ottawa during 1907 shipped \$2,739,515 of lumber to the United States. Lumber products also totaled a large amount, as follows: Clapboards, \$16,342; lath, \$81,214; logs, \$18,949; pickets, \$59,418; telegraph poles, \$15,718; pulpwood, \$34,909; shingles, \$75,689. Annaprior, another important shipping point to the United States, sent to that country lumber valued at \$1,040,571, and concentrates amounting to \$122,417. It sent lath, \$14,640; pickets, \$35,319; shingles, \$48,184, and staves, \$32,203.

Mr. J. S. Larke, Dominion Trade Commissioner in Sydney, New South Wales, reports that the large imports of British Columbia and United States pine into New Zealand have created concern among the saw millers, who are pressing the Government for an increase in the tariff to prevent competition, which is ruinous to them. It is hardly probable that action will be taken, as it is felt that the trouble is due to a temporary depression in the lumber business on the Pacific coast.

The big sawmill plant of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, at Port Moody, B.C., has resumed operations. It employs several hundred men. The company has just closed a contract to deliver one million, five hundred thousand feet of clear lumber, to be utilized in making the staves for the wooden pipe waterworks system to be installed at Calgary. In order to execute the contract the mill will, it is estimated, be obliged to cut over six million feet of lumber, the bulk of which will be coarse lumber, and for which a good demand in the near future is anticipated.

Through a disastrous fire at the sawmill of the Lake Superior Corporation a loss of about \$100,000 was recently entailed. The fire started in the northwest corner of the lumber piles at the mills, apparently from a spark from the huge stack at the mill or from a passing engine. The lumber destroyed belonged to Miller & McCall, Algoma Commercial Company, and the Saginaw Lumber Company, and it is figured out that in all 3,500,000 feet were destroyed, estimated at \$30 per thousand. The loss is covered by insurance.

The opening of the tenders for the sale of the Imperial Paper & Pulp Mills, on the Sturgeon River, failed to bring forth any satisfactory offers for the large property involved. The mill went into liquidation several months ago, with E. R. C. Clarkson, of Toronto, as liquidator. The paper and sulphite mills, together with the pulp manufacturing plant, cost \$2,500,000, and when the company was organized it was capitalized at \$4,000,000. Of this \$2,000,000 was common stock and \$400,000 preferred, while there were first debentures of \$500,000, and second debentures of \$1,000,000. A statement of the company's affairs was submitted at a meeting of the stock and bondholders, and an adjournment was made to enable some of the English bondholders to be present. The assets of the company are about \$3,250,000, and the liabilities about \$5,143,000. The concessions held by the company outside the general assets are valued at about \$2,000,000.

A Deloraine, Man., advice says that splendid efforts are being put forth by the Department of the Interior to preserve the growing timber in the Turtle Mountain forest reserve. It is but about eleven years since the greater part of the timber in the reserve was destroyed by fire, since when a most rapid growth has taken place, trees reaching a height of from ten to fifteen feet. One great difficulty in keeping out fire has been the appearance of squatters, who have, either through carelessness or wilful and malicious intent, been the primary factors in causing fire to set out in the spring or fall. One squatter a few weeks ago deliberately set himself about the task of cutting down acres of young poplar trees averaging in height from five to ten feet, no doubt through spite because of the intention of the department to remove him. If the Turtle Mountain timber reserve be protected to the fullest extent, in twenty-five years the growth of timber which will then stand upon the present more or less barren ground will astonish the next generation.

HASTINGS SHINGLE
HEAD OFFICE
VANCOUVER, B.C.
MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

Manufacturers of
**Fir and Cedar
LUMBER**

Specialty
Red Cedar Shingles
Correspondence Solicited

MILLS
Sawmill, Moodyville, B. C.
Planing Mill, Vancouver, B. C.
Boval Riding Mill, Vancouver, B. C.
Shingle Mill No. 2 Vancouver, B. C.

SPRUCE LUMBER

that is superior in
grade, right in price,
and shipments made,
either straight or
mixed carloads, with
utmost dispatch.
Try us on your rush
order.

RED DEER LUMBER CO.

BARROWS, - SASK.

Telegraphic orders can be sent to Winnipeg Office

GENERAL SALES OFFICE: 306 UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG.

An Old Firm in a New Field.

Graves, Bigwood & Company, manufacturers, on a large scale, of white pine and hemlock at Byng Inlet, Ontario, have just joined the ranks of Toronto distributors, with offices in Traders' Bank Building.

Heretofore their only outlet has been by water, but the new Canadian Pacific Railway line to Sudbury now enables them to fulfil a long-cherished wish to court the legitimate car trade. A fully equipped planing mill is nearly finished, which will permit prompt shipment of dressed lumber, as well as rough.

They carry large stocks, and being progressive manufacturers, and shipments are now being rushed out. This past week marks the completion of the switch from the main line to their loading ground,

Forest Fires in the Kootenay.

The Department of Lands and Works has recently received a number of complaints from lumber and logging concerns in East Kootenay about the fires said to have been started by the railroad engines. Both the Great Northern and the C. P. R. are complained of, though the former seems to be the chief offender.

The burden of the complaints seems to be that on the upgrades in heavily timbered sections the engines emit clouds of sparks, which in the present dried-up condition of the forests, start fires which endanger the country. One firm writes that during the week previous no less than three fires had been started by passenger engines of the Great Northern near its mill, and had been extinguished with difficulty, and that its bush gang had done nothing but fight fires for the three weeks prior to writing. The complainants ask that the engines be compelled to carry fire screens of suitable mesh and be compelled to patrol the lines after the trains have gone by.

As a matter of fact, the railways are obliged by law to make the precautions specified, but immediately on receipt of these complaints the Department took the matter up with the railroads. The responsible officials have received the Government's representatives in the right spirit, but assert that they have fully complied with the law, and that if any subordinates have not followed the instructions given them, those in authority are unaware of the fact. The officials of the Great Northern state that the dangerous parts of their road in British Columbia are regularly patrolled after the passage of trains, but that

fresh orders will be given, and instances of specific violations of the regulations are invited.

The Department has also taken the matter up with the district fire wardens, who will report any laxity on the part of the employees of the roads. Hitherto all fires thus started have been extinguished before they had time to develop into a serious conflagration, and no chances will be allowed to be taken in such a serious matter, even if the amount of money appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose has to be exceeded.

How an Elevator Increases Warehouse Values.

The concern that is paying rent for more than one flat can more than double the value of the upper flats to them by putting in an elevator. It will save time, expense and labor; it will increase floor space, and facilitate the handling of goods. Such an elevator is not expensive, either. The Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Limited, Toronto, sell a first-class elevator at as low as \$100, on the cars at Hamilton. It has a good, solid car, size 6x5 feet, will carry a load of 1,500 lbs., and will give good service for years and years.

It is an easily operated, hand-power elevator, that can be installed by anyone who will follow the plans and directions which the manufacturers give. Write in to the company for full information and state your requirements.

P. Payette & Company, Penetanguishene, Ont., have issued a catalogue descriptive of their lath mill and picket machinery. It contains illustrations and descriptions of the different lath mills and picket machines which the company have been manufacturing for the last twenty-five years. A perusal of the catalogue will convince one that the company are keeping their machines up to the highest standard, both in cutting capacity and in workmanship and material. At the end of the catalogue are a number of testimonials showing that the company's customers have found their machines unusually satisfactory.

Some people don't take care of it properly, and as a consequence don't deserve good belting, but for those who give it good care a little extra investment in good belting pays, just like an extra investment in better machinery.

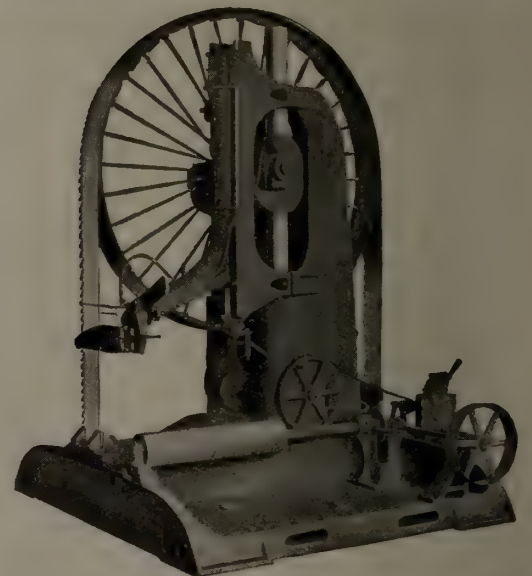
Our New Band Saw Mill

THIS IS A VIEW OF OUR LATEST DESIGN OF BAND MILL, WITH 8, 9, 10 AND 11 FT. WHEELS. THE ARBORS AND BED PLATES ARE LONGER AND STRONGER. THE SAW TENSION DEVICE IS THE SIMPLEST IN THE MARKET. BULLETIN 1700, REVISED, GIVING COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THIS AND OTHER BAND MILLS, WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION TO OUR NEAREST SALES OFFICE.

BUT IT IS ONLY ONE LEADING FEATURE OF OUR SAW MILL MACHINERY.

REMEMBER ALSO THAT WE SUPPLY NOT ONLY EVERY BRANCH OF SAW MILL MACHINERY, BUT ALSO ENGINES, WATER-WHEELS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC GENERATORS AND OTHER AUXILIARY APPARATUS.

BETTER BUY YOUR COMPLETE PLANT FROM ONE COMPANY AND AVOID THE DELAYS WHEN RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCCESSFUL OPERATION IS DIVIDED AMONG SEVERAL COMPANIES.



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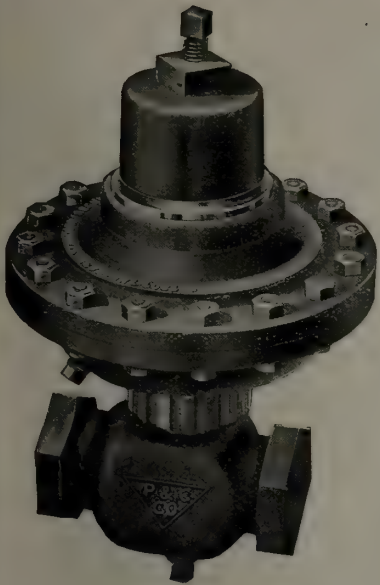
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Fairbanks Valves

Pressure Reducing and Regulating



The Fan Engine Regulator will regulate a fan engine from the slowest speed when boiler pressure is high, to the fastest speed, with a fall of one or two pounds in boiler pressure.

Simple in construction, sensitive in operation and small liability of getting out of order.

Globe Valves

Gate Valves
for all Duties

Check Valves

Complete Steam Plant Equipment

Norton Grinding Wheels

Hard

Sharp

Uniform

We make a specialty of

Grinding Wheels for Saws and Knives

**Small Tools, Saws, Knives, Files
and Mill Supplies**



The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd.

MONTREAL

Toronto

St. John

Winnipeg

Calgary

Vancouver

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

1 inch No. 1 Pine cuts & better...	\$40 00	44 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts and better...	50 00	52 00
2" No. 1 Cuts and Better...	52 00	54 00
1 1/2 in. No. 2 Pine cuts and better...	38 00	45 00
2" No. 2 Pine Cuts and Better...	40 00	47 00
1 1/2 inch No. 3 Cuts and Better...	32 00	36 00
2" No. 3 Cuts and Better...	38 00	42 00
1 in. Pine Dressing and better shorts...	24 00	27 00
1 1/4, 6 and 8 common...	24 00	26 00
1 x 10 common...	27 00	28 00
1 x 12 common...	28 00	30 00
2 x 10 common...	25 00	27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common...	29 00	31 00
1 x 10 inch box and common...	24 00	26 00
" mill run sidings...	23 00	25 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls...	20 00	21 00
1 in. mill cull sidings...	17 00	19 00
1" dead cull sidings...	13 50	14 00
1 1/2 inch flooring...	28 00	30 00
Spruce mill run...	17 50	19 00

HARDWOODS—PER

Ash White trs and ands, 1 to 2"...	\$50 00	60 00
Ash, black, 1sts and ands 1 to 2"...	34 00	38 00
Ash, black common and better...	23 00	25 00
Birch, common and better 1"...	24 00	25 00
Fir, h, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2"...	25 00	27 00
Birch, 3 to 4"...	28 00	32 00
Basswood, common and better, 1"...	23 00	25 00
Basswood, common and better 1 1/2 to 2"...	28 00	30 00
Basswood mill run and better 1 1/2 to 2"...	28 00	30 00
Soft Elm, common and better 1"...	24 00	25 00

M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Soft Elm, mill run...	20 00	22 00
Rock Elm, common and better 1"...	26 00	28 00
Soft maple, common and better 1"...	21 00	22 00
Maple common and better 1 1/2 to 3"...	25 00	30 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and ands, 1"...	48 00	50 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and ands, 2"...	50 00	52 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and ands, 3"...	54 00	56 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and ands, 4"...	56 00	60 00
Oak, white, plain, 1st and ands...	48 00	50 00
Oak, quartered, 1st and ands...	78 00	82 00
Hickory 1sts and ands heavy...	62 00	72 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings: 1 in. x 7 in and up...	40 00	44 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4" x 8" and up...	50 00	55 00
2" x 7" and up No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up...	34 00	36 00
Pine good strips: 1" and 1 1/2"...	32 00	36 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4"...	36 00	40 00
2" to 9" A Sidings...	42 00	45 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings...	38 00	36 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips...	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts...	22 00	26 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better 1 1/2 to 16"...	26 00	30 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and better 1 1/2 to 16"...	25 00	27 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sidings...	25 00	28 00
Pine, s. c. strips...	20 00	24 00
Pine, s. c. shorts...	18 00	20 00
Pine, box boards...	20 00	23 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn...	23 00	25 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn...	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2...	20 00	22 00
Pine Shorts 6 to 11" x 10"...	22 00	23 00
Pine mill culls...	18 00	20 00
Pine O. culls...	12 00	14 00

Red Pine log run, mill culls out...	17 00	19 00
Spruce, 1" x 4" and up...	16 00	17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10"...	17 00	21 00
Spruce 1" clear (fine dressing and B)...	24 00	26 00
Hemlock...	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out...	18 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out...	20 00	24 00
Birch...	18 00	20 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1 1/2, 2"...	25 00	27 00
Ash, black common and better...	26 00	28 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine 1 3/8"...	2 75	3 00
N. 2 white pine 2"...	2 50	2 75
Spruce, mill run Red pine mill run...	2 25	2 50
No. 1 white pine 1" & 1 1/4"...	2 75	3 00
No. 2 white pine 1" & 1 1/4"...	2 00	2 25
Spruce mill run 1" & 1 1/4"...	2 00	2 25
Red Pine mill run 1" & 1 1/4"...	1 75	2 00
3 1/2" Lath...	1 50	2 00
Pine Shingles XXXX, 18"...	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18" XX, 18"...	2 75	3 25
XX, 18" White Cedar Shingles: XXXX, 18"...	4 25	4 50
Clear Butt, 18" X, X 18"...	3 25	3 75
X, X 18"...	1 85	2 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average...	cts.	
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal...	62	68

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality...	none	
Shipping order " " " "	making	

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality...	60	65
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ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet...	65	70
" " " " 30 to 35 feet...	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality...	25	30
Average 16 inch...	35	40

BIRCH.

14 inch	16	20
" " " "	28	30
16 " " " "	30	32
18 " " " "	34	36

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8"	45 00
1 in., 8" and up wide...	53 00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4" " "	" "
2 1/2" " " " "	" "

LATH.

No. 1, 32"	1 00	1 50
No. 2, 48"	3 00	
No. 1, 48" pine	3 50	

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	44 00
6/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better	52 00
8/4 " " " "	54 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 2 " " "	40 00
8/4 " " " "	44 00
6/4 x 6 & up No. 3 " " "	35 00
8/4 " " " "	40 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide...	37 00
1 1/2 in. " " " "	48 00
1 3/4 in. " " " "	48 00
2 in. " " " "	50 00
2 1/2 and 3 " " " "	70 00
4 in. " " " "	75 00

NO. 2 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide...	24 00
1 1/2 " " " "	37 00
1 3/4 " " " "	37 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4 " " " "	55 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide...	21 00
1 1/2 and 1 3/4 " " " "	26 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4 " " " "	38 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4...	15 50	18 50	20 00	20 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8...	18 00	18 50	20 00	20 00
2 x 10...	18 50	19 00	21 50	21 50
2 x 12...	19 00	20 00	22 50	22 50

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions	Flooring
2 x 4-12...	\$22 50
2 x 4-14-16...	22 50
2 x 4-18-20...	24 50
2 x 6 } 8 to 16...	22 50

Common Boards

4 inch...	\$19 00
6 " " " "	21 50
8 " " " "	22 50
10 " " " "	22 50
12 " " " "	22 50

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce...	4 75
No. 2 " " " "	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8...	22 50	22 50
3 x 10...	24 00	25 00
3 x 12...	24 50	25 00
4 x 4 to 6 x 8...	22 50	22 50
4 x 10 to 10 x 10...	24 50	23 50
8 x 8...	24 50	23 50
6 x 14 up to 32 ft...		30 80

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft...	\$22 50
" " " " 18 to 32 ft...	24 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft...	23 00
18, 20, 22 ft...	25 00
24, 26, 28, 30, 32...	27 00
2 x 14 up to 32 ft...	27 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft...	24 50
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft...	26 50
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft...	24 50
3 x 14, 4 x 14...	27 50

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16, up to 32...	\$27 30
10 x 20...	29 30
8 x 20...	30 80

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No. 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in...	30 50
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring...	40 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring...	40 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring...	33 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring...	32 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce...	22 00
8 to 16 ft, 6 in...	19 50
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16'...	22 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16'...	21 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch...	\$26 00
" " " " " "	23 00
" 3 " " " "	21 50
" 4 " " " "	17 00
" 5 " " " "	11 50

SHINGLES.

XXX B. C. Cedar...	\$3.10
X X B. C. Cedar...	2.35
X X X Dimension...	2.55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine...	\$3.50
No. 1 B. C. Fir...	4.50

HARDWOODS, CAR LOTS, F. O. B. WINNIPEG.

THE PREVAILING PRICES, PER 1M FEET, FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER ARE:—	
1" C/nds plain Oak	\$60 00
2" " " "	65 00
3" " " "	75 00
4" " " "	78 00
1" Ash	63 00
2" " " "	70 00
3" " " "	78 00
1" Birch	45 00
2" " " "	49 00
3" " " "	53 00
1" Maple	43 00
2" " " "	47 00
3" " " "	50 00
4" " " "	55 00
Flooring Canadian Clear	52 50
" American	55 50

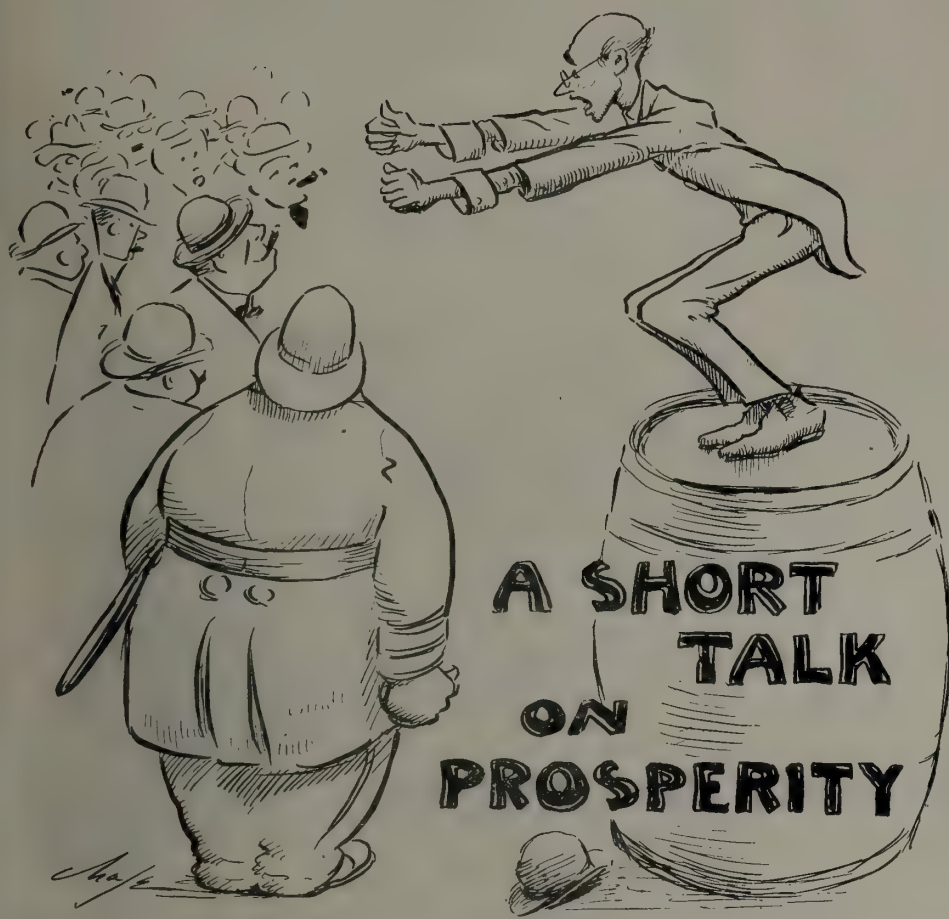
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Uppers 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, and 2 in.	\$82 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	90 00
4 in.	95 00
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4 in.	90 00
Fine common, 1 in.	57 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in.	59 00
2 in.	61 00
3 in.	80 00
4 in.	85 00
Cut up, No. 1, 1 in.	45 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in.	54 00
2" No. 1 Cuts.	58 00
No. 2, 1 in.	28 00
No. 2, 1 1/4, & 1 1/2 in.	43 00
No. 3, 1 1/4, and 1 1/2 in.	32 00
No. 3 1 1/4 & 2"	35 00
Dressing 1 1/4 in.	42 00
1 1/4 x 10 and 12.	45 00
1 1/4 in.	40 00
2 in.	42 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	90 00
4 in.	95 00
Selects 1 in.	73 00
1 1/4 to 2 in.	72 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	85 00
4 in.	90 00
Fine common, 1 in.	57 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in.	59 00
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4 in.	85 00
Cut up, No. 1, 1 in.	45 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in.	54 00
2" No. 1 Cuts.	58 00
No. 2, 1 in.	28 00
No. 2, 1 1/4, & 1 1/2 in.	43 00
No. 3, 1 1/4, and 1 1/2 in.	32 00
No. 3 1 1/4 & 2"	35 00
Dressing 1 1/4 in.	42 00
1 1/4 x 10 and 12.	45 00
1 1/4 in.	40 00
2 in.	42 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	90 00
4 in.	95 00
Selects 1 in.	73 00
1 1/4 to 2 in.	72 00
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Dressing 1 1/4 in.	42 00
1 1/4 x 10 and 12.	45 00
1 1/4 in.	40 00
2 in.	42 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	90 00
4 in.	95 00
Selects 1 in.	73 00
1 1/4 to 2 in.	72 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.	85

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And that is where we come in with our lumber specialties as noted on this page. Our stocks are manufactured under our personal supervision, for critical buyers and buyers who like to supply their customers with the very best articles they can for the money. Try a car for yourself and your customers. If they like it you will and vice versa.

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We aim to carry at all times a full stock in all sizes, and can furnish, dressed in any desired way, on short notice.

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This Spruce is a small tight knotted stock, and when worked in the characteristic Fenderson "silk finish" style, there is nothing on the market that can beat it.

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WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

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GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.

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AND

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DISSTON
METHOD

Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

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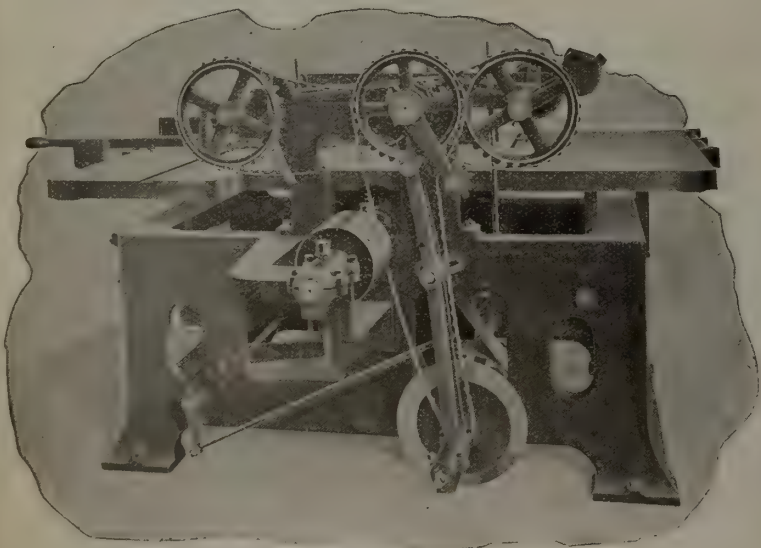
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Four Saw Bolter and Five Saw Lath Mill have cut in ten hours 84,100 Laths, four ft. long, 1½" wide and ¾" thick, counted, tied and piled. The machines were capable of cutting still more, but this was all that an ordinary lath mill crew could stand for ten hours steady.

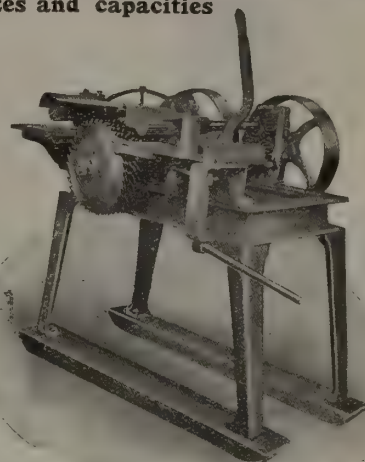
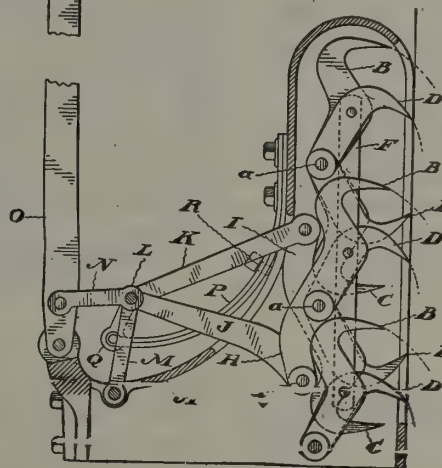


Fig. 1.



New Patent Mill Dog

We claim many points of superiority for our Patent Mill Dog, of which One Hundred and Twenty-Five have been sold.

Each mill dog contains ten dogs; six of the dogs have the down-forward motion and four of them the upward motion, so that the log or cant is dogged both on the top and bottom, preventing it from turning its position on the head-block. Even if the log were dogged, not touching the head-block, it would hold the log as well.

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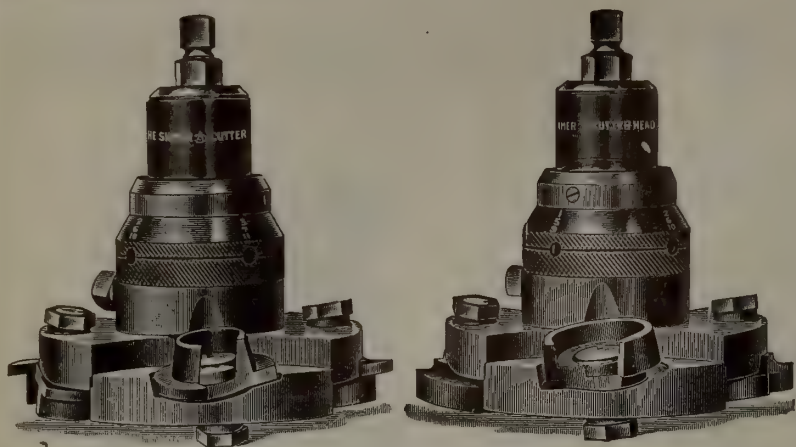
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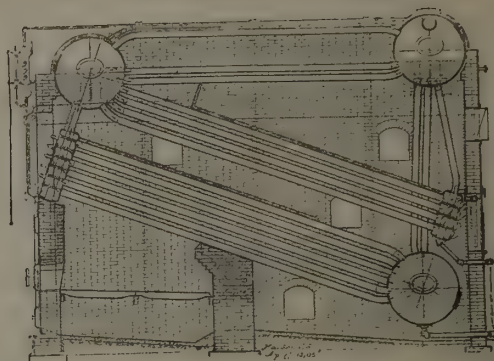
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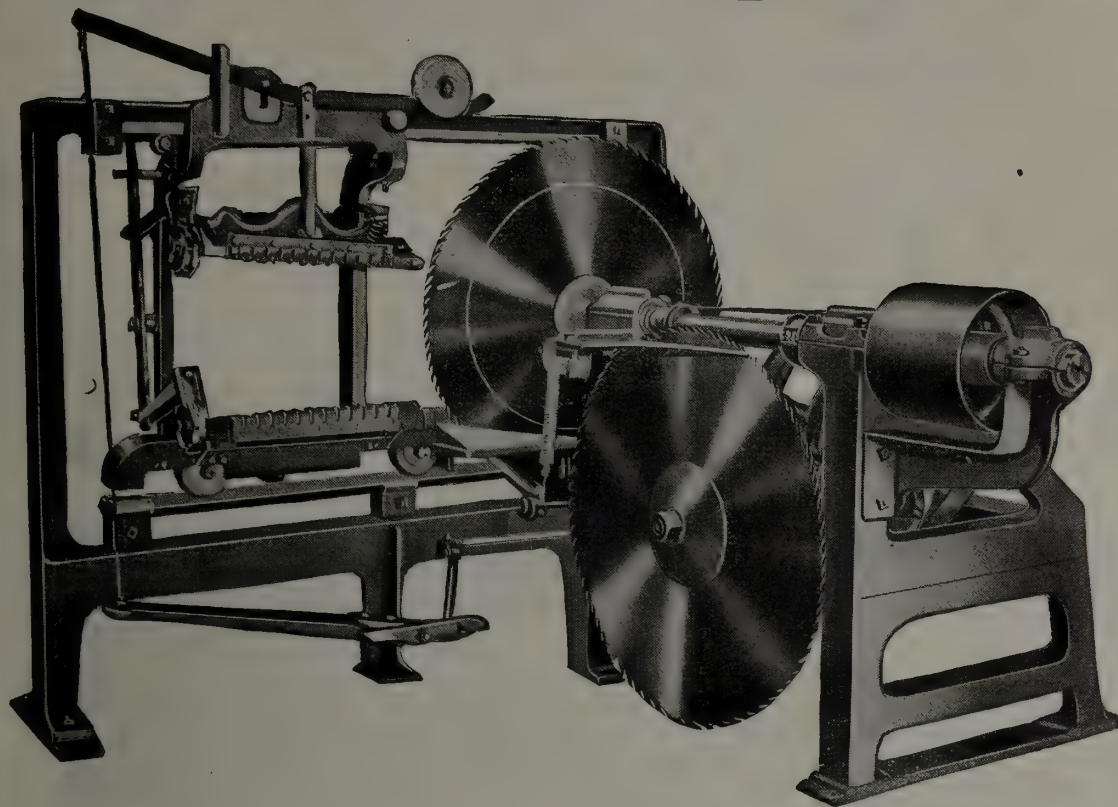
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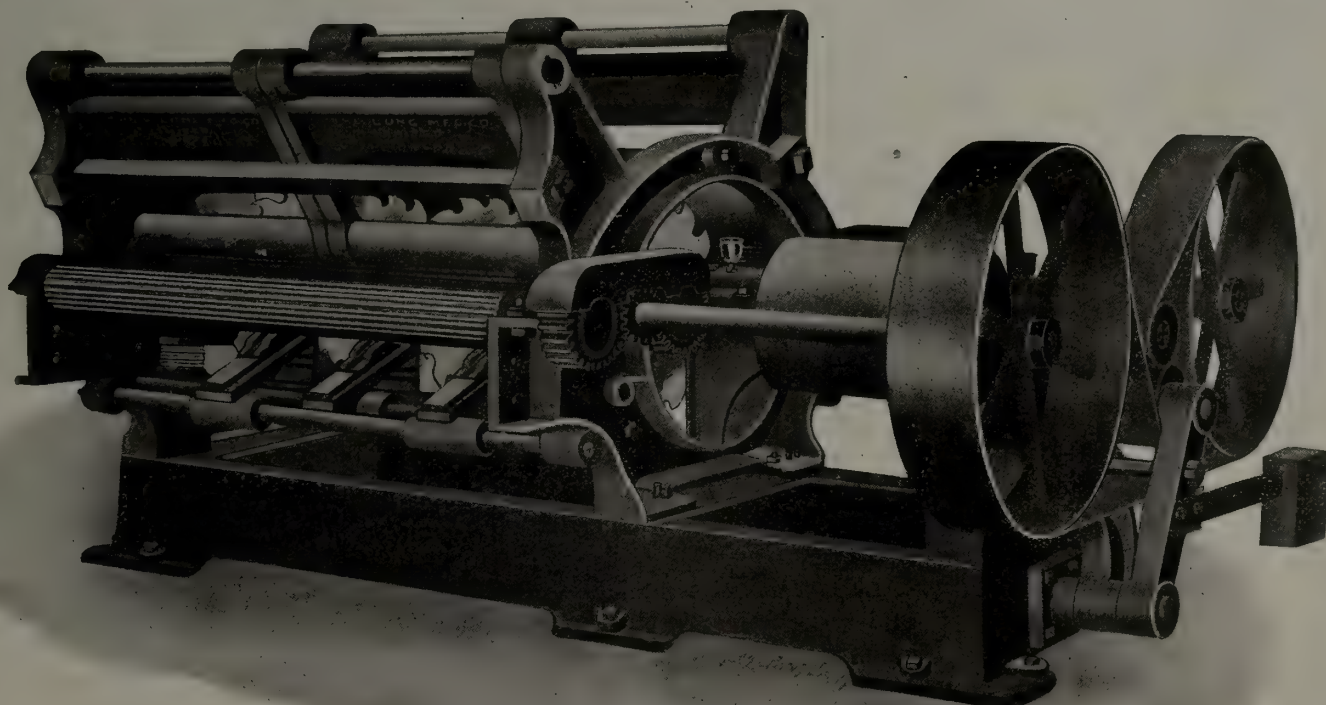
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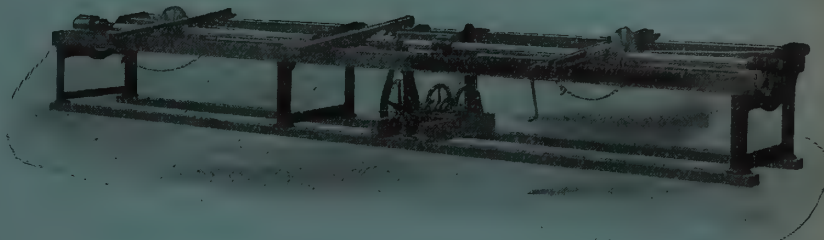
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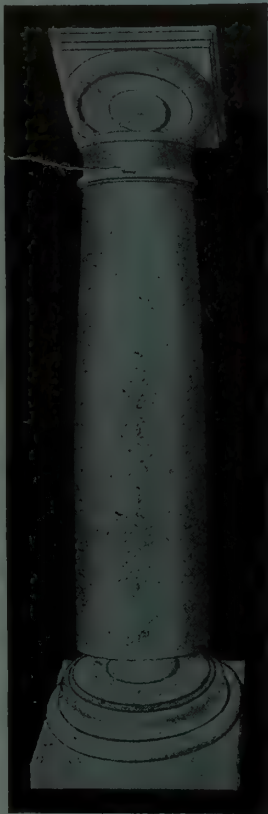
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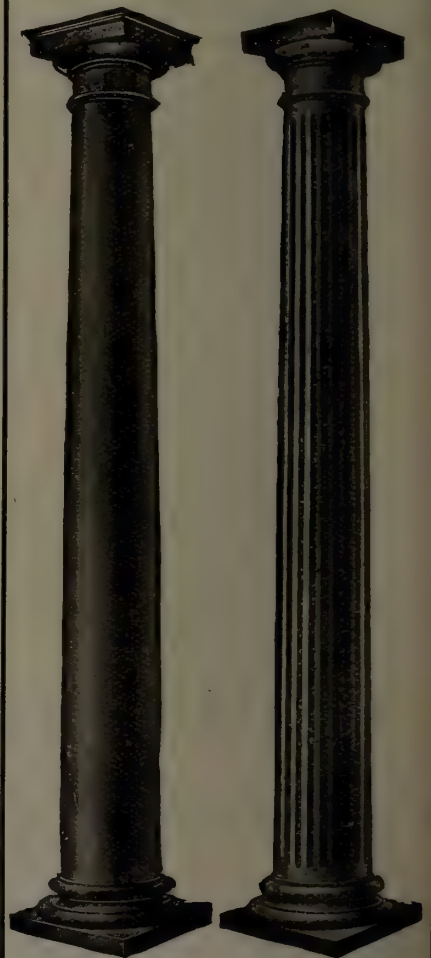
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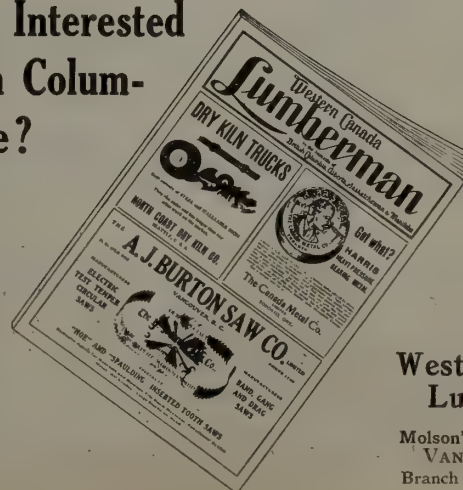
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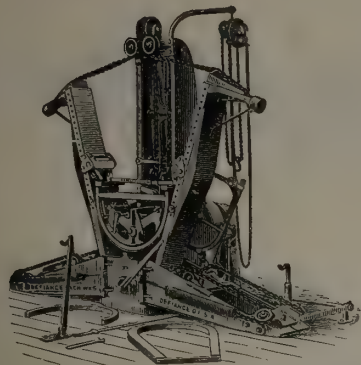
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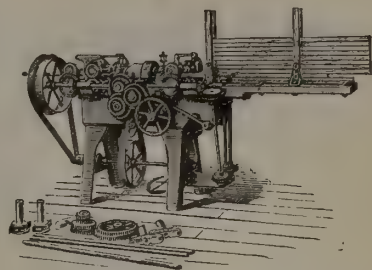
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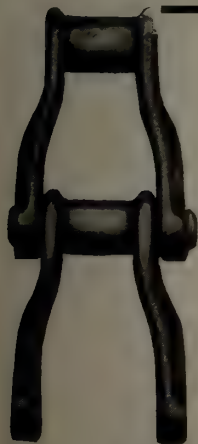
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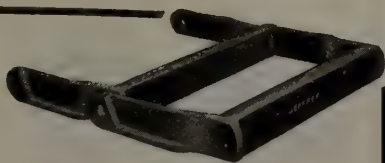
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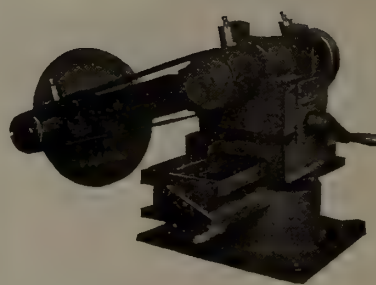
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 28

Toronto, October 1, 1908

No. 19

Failures Due to Bad Management

Elsewhere in this issue is published a report of the actual conversation of a number of B. C. mill men, whose opinions differed widely as to the reason why some mills steadily went behind, in spite of the fact that lumber was largely needed throughout the world, that the prices were settling up fast, and that timber was in enormous supply in the province. Of course, there are a variety of causes why one man may succeed in business and another man may not. Bad management, however, is the head under which all these reasons might be grouped.

There is one reason for failure which has not often been mentioned, that is over-production. This might be called bad management, but over-production in itself is the most prolific cause of failure. In the shingle business, manufacturers are quite willing, as a rule, to prevent a panic by refusing to slaughter prices in dull times, but there is no let or hindrance to their piling up stock. Each manufacturer is quite agreeable to take his share of the business as it comes along, but he will not be bound by any agreement to curtail his output. The result is obvious. When orders are slack he becomes overstocked, and if he is offered a price lower than the list, which will enable him to have ready money in hand, although he sells his product at cost, it seems to him good business to take the offer, though he is no further ahead than if he had not manufactured the shingles. The same conditions prevail in the lumber business. Curtailed production in hard times is the key to the situation, but when hard times come, all too often mill yards are found stacked with lumber they cannot dispose of. The claim has been made that a well managed business, properly capitalized, can be made to pay all the year round, every year. This is a broad statement, but it is certainly a fact that small shingle mills and small lumber mills have had successful years in British Columbia for the past ten years. The business is small and is

managed economically. There are no high salaried officials and the owner works as hard as his hired help.

The statement that modern machinery is not so economical as old-fashioned machinery is hard to believe. It is claimed, however, that in handling what might be called a "low grade proposition," where economy in running expenses is of vital importance, the wear and tear of a large expensive machine, the break-downs and the high-priced men paid to run it, are too great a handicap to enable the new-fangled contrivance to compete successfully with mule carts driven by Chinese.

If the mills could contrive some plan, by which when dull times arrive there would be little or no stocks on hand, panic prices would not prevail at any time. What lumber was bought would have to be bought at good prices all the year round. The shingles required would have to be purchased at a fair price. But with all the mills stocked up and dull times on hand, prices must break, as many of the mills cannot afford to carry the stock over.

No Credit Squeeze This Year

The enforced reduction of mercantile credits last year did much to bring about the pinch. The bankers of the country hold the view that the reduction was simply in the nature of a quinine pellet to a patient who would otherwise have died of the fever of over-speculation and too rapid development. The August bank statement, issued recently, shows that the medicine has proved effective. In August, 1907, bank deposits decreased \$3,286,000. This year they increased during August \$15,673,000, while deposits elsewhere than in Canada decreased only \$1,815,000. The total deposits in Canada of Canadian banks are now \$583,429,000, or just \$2,757,000 less than a year ago. On the other hand, the current and call loans in Canada are \$557,415,000, while in August, 1907, they were \$627,840,000. In round figures the slackening in business activity and in speculation is represented by a decline of seventy millions in loans to the public. If deposits continue to pile up as they are doing the bankers will be forced to loan more freely in order to pay interest and dividends. There may be a momentary curtailment of credits while Western wheat is moving, but after that there must be an extension of credits. The logic of events will force it.—Toronto Globe.

Broker's Relation to the Trade

There has been a good deal of comment lately regarding the position of the broker in the timber industry. There is a class of mill men and loggers who consider the broker a menace to legitimate trade. Others concede that the broker is sometimes useful owing to his knowledge of the stocks in the different mills, whereby he secures orders for mills which would otherwise lose the business of those customers who desire a certain line of stock which they carry extensively at the time it is needed. There are others who depend entirely upon the broker to market their stock.

Perhaps the fairest way to look at the question is to accept the situation as it stands and make the best of it. The broker is here to stay, and it is not in the realm of possibility that he could be crowded out, if the wishes of some of the mill men prevailed. There will always be brokers, just as there will always be mills which will sell below the list price prevailing at the time. It would be impossible, with new mills coming constantly into the field and the markets expanding and growing as they are, to have every manufacturer of lumber or shingles in the province agree definitely on a price at which lumber shall be sold. There will always be mills on the outside of the agreement, which will be prepared to sell under the market if they deem the exigencies of the case demand it, and thus provide opportunities for the broker. Even at the list price the broker can always demand his two and a half per cent. discount for cash if he is in a position to finance the deal. The mills themselves know best whether it is in their interests to pay brokers more substantial discount or commission.

This journal is not advocating that the brokers should be treated with more liberality. It is only pointing out that in the sale of the product of the mills the brokers can no longer be ignored, for, as a body, they have become so powerful that they must be reckoned with. Many of them are very strong financially and can swing large deals, where it would be impossible for some of the mills, after a heavy season's expense, to

do so. On one occasion some of the manufacturers asked if it were possible to pay ten per cent. commission to brokers. The reply was that some seasons' cuts did not yield ten per cent. on the sale of the timber, and if this plan were adopted the broker would be the only beneficiary. The brokers' reply to this was that mills paid large salaries to commercial travellers to sell lumber for them, whether they sold it or not, and in the case of the broker the expense would be incurred only if the sale were made, and for cash, the broker financing the deal.

In the United States, according to the lumber journals, the broker is accepted as a part of the machinery by which stock is disposed of, and his methods are not criticised. On the other hand, all the lumber journals wage a continual war on the catalogue houses, which are considered illegitimate and a menace to the trade.

There is one bad feature of the broker business in British Columbia.

More Aggressive Fire Protection Needed

The extent of the damage caused by forest fires throughout Canada this year will probably never be accurately estimated. There is no doubt, however, that enormous quantities of valuable timber have been destroyed and that the loss will be greater than can be restored by many years of reforestry. The Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada have so many large questions to handle, and so extensive a country to regulate, that they cannot be expected to take every conceivable measure of precaution at all times, but in regard to the great natural resources of the country they have a most important duty, more important than in connection with any other matter. Natural resources cannot be replaced once they have been destroyed, while matters of legislation, such as the making of laws and the regulation of customs tariffs, although of supreme importance, may take a secondary place compared with the preservation of the natural resources.

Canada's forest wealth is one of its greatest resources. It has been exploited during the present in an almost shameful manner, and the Governments of to-day are awakening to a realization of the necessity for immediate action. A simple awakening, however, will not suffice. Reforestry in itself is an important question. But a question which must be faced to-day, and solved before all others, is that of preventing or reducing the loss by fire. During the past month, reports of great fires throughout all parts of Canada have been received. The duty of the Governments is something more than to look on and regret the loss. They must inaugurate and carry into effect a plan for stopping it. Some steps have been taken already, but what effect they have had is shown by the recent conflagrations. Possibly a great part of these were inevitable on account of the extreme drought which rendered the forests

This is that there are some irresponsible brokers who cause great trouble and sometimes serious loss. It is absolutely essential for a broker in the timber business to be responsible and financially sound. There are log brokers in Vancouver who buy booms of logs for customers and transfer them from one place to another, in such a way as to make it hard for the Government scalers to keep track of them. There are other log brokers who do business as carefully and as soundly as the mills. The same may be said of some of the lumber and shingle brokers. There are undoubtedly in the broker business to-day in Vancouver men of high integrity and sound business principles. There calling, however, is not wholly recognized as a legitimate branch of the industry. It might be to the best interests of the whole industry if the lumber and shingle manufacturers should recognize the brokers in a more satisfactory way, and endeavour to place their business on a more legitimate basis.

so easy a prey to the flames, but the fact remains that the Governments have taken only elementary means to prevent such fires. Until every conceivable resource has been tried they should not rest.

Organization on the part of the various governments should be tried first of all. A careful study of the timber resources and of their local peculiarities should be made, so that those who have the duty of fire prevention may know the localities with which they have to deal. On a large scale, this work should be planned and carried out in a manner similar to that which is in force in cities, where buildings are annually inspected by the chief of the fire brigade. The fire fighting forces of each province, and of the Dominion, should work in unison. Their methods should be such as to permit of each receiving the assistance of all the others in times of necessity. Money should not be spared in keeping up effective forces. A heavy expenditure, comparatively speaking, would be more justified, if an effective force were established. Existing fires should be fought systematically until they are quenched. An intelligence department should be established which would report to the various headquarters, giving details of the existence of fires, large or small, so that none would be overlooked until it was too late. If preventive methods should be studied carefully, it would probably be found that the starting of fires could be avoided in a great many cases. The establishment of numerous fire-fighting forces, located over the forest areas, would be one of the most paying investments that the country could undertake. It would meet with the approval of everyone in Canada, and would commend itself much more to the people of Canada than many of the political undertakings which, especially at election times, are being heralded before the country as measures of enlightened states-

Railways Ought to be Brought to Time

The overcharge made by the railways for the shipment of lumber constitutes one of the worst difficulties which the trade has to contend with. "The Canada Lumberman" recently published an editorial dealing with this subject, which has resulted in an awakening of interest among its readers. In the last issue a letter was published from Mr. H. H. Spicer, of Vancouver, showing that in the West the complaints were widespread and extensive. Another letter has been received from the Royal Lumber Company, of Guelph, giving specific instances and showing that the railways not only make overcharges, but deal with the lumber interests in a manner which, on the face of it, is nothing short of dishonest. This letter, which speaks for itself, is as follows:

"We would appreciate very much if you would allow us a small space in your valuable paper to express our views along the same lines as the letter written by Mr. H. H. Spicer, of Vancouver, B.C., in reference to railroads keeping shippers' money.

"We have taken a little trouble to-day and have gone over our records, and we find that we have claims filed against the Grand Trunk Railway Company amounting to about \$1,000, dating back to June 8th, 1903. These claims not being adjusted is no fault of ours, as we have repeatedly written to the Grand Trunk Company calling attention to the different amounts and the different dates filed.

"In fact, in several instances after a claim had been filed for a few

years, and after our repeatedly writing about it, we would finally be advised that the original claim papers were lost, and before we could revive our claim duplicate papers would be required. We have now two claims which were returned in this manner, and we are unable to procure a copy of the original bill of lading. We expect we will just have to drop the matter and lose the amounts.

"We must admit that the Grand Trunk Railway Company are not the only company at fault, as, according to our books, we have claims filed against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, of Richmond, Va., for over \$1,000, dating back to April 23rd, 1904, but in tracing up the shipments that these claims were filed against we notice the destination of a very large percentage of them was at Grand Trunk points in Canada.

"We have also claims for smaller amounts filed with the C. P. R., the Ohio Central lines, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, but we must give the Baltimore & Ohio credit for being reasonably prompt in adjusting their claims.

"We believe it is high time that the shippers should have protection along this line, and we would strongly advise something being done by them in the way of compelling the railway companies to adjust claims within a reasonable time after being filed.

"We trust that the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" will

leave their columns open to help this agitation to work out satisfactory results."

It is a pity that the Royal Lumber Company should have decided to drop the matter and lose the money to which they are entitled. This habit of giving in to the railroads encourages them to continue in their unfair practices. We hope that the Royal Lumber Company will change their mind and decide to press the matter until it is settled satisfactorily. Any other readers of the "Canada Lumberman" who have had similar experiences will confer a favour upon us, and will do the lumber interests of Canada a service, by letting us know the details of some of their cases. There is no doubt that these cases are extremely numerous and that they merit drastic action on the part of the Railway Commission.

Another example of the unsatisfactory and unbusinesslike methods pursued by the railways is afforded by the following letter, which was written by R. Laidlaw & Company to the Grand Trunk Railway Company on October 4th, 1907:

"On September 29th, 1906, the Colonial Lumber & Timber Company, of St. Louis, invoiced us with car No. 11499, loaded with Southern pine. We were very much in need of this lumber and notified the railway to advise us at once when the car arrived.

"After waiting a considerable time for the arrival of this car we notified the shippers to send a tracer after it, and learned from them that the car had been transhipped on to car No. 9598. When we advised the G.T.R. that this car had been transhipped they told us that that car had arrived in Toronto on November 27th, 1906, and as they could not find an owner for it when it was in bond, they had unloaded the car in their yard, and if the car was for us they would send us a bill. We learned from the railway that they had unloaded this car on January 15th, 1907, fifty days after its arrival in Toronto, and if for us, we were to pay demurrage and storage charges on it.

"This car was delivered to us on January 26th, 1907, sixty-one days after its arrival in Toronto. We were urging them continually to trace up this car. The building this lumber was for, was completed and we had to pile the lumber in our yard, whereas if the car had been delivered to us on its arrival in Toronto, or even thirty days after, it could have been used in the building."

The figures in regard to this case will look interesting in tabular form, as follows:

Car No. 11499, shipped from St. Louis on Sept. 24th, 1906; transferred en route to car 9598.

Arrived Nov. 27th, 1906, at Toronto.

Unloaded Jan. 15th, 1907, and placed in storage.

Delivered Jan. 26th, 1907, with demurrage and storage charges.

If ever there was a case where the boot got on the wrong foot it was here. Instead of receiving demurrage and storage charges, the railway should pay for the loss of business sustained by R. Laidlaw & Company as a result of the railway's slovenly business methods.

Must Have Canadian Pulpwood.

Mr. N. M. Jones, of Bangor, Me., manager of the Katahdyn Pulp and Paper Company, in his evidence before the U. S. Congressional Investigating Committee, upon the pulp situation, said that because raw material was much cheaper in Canada and labour considerably cheaper, they would have to go out of business if the tariff on wood pulp were to be cut off, unless they could obtain higher prices for sulphite than they are receiving at the present time. Unless they could get out material as cheaply as the Canadian mills they would have to quit business for they could not compete with them otherwise.

Regarding the pulpwood supply Mr. Jones said that in Maine the supply was perhaps practically inexhaustible, but in the middle west, especially in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, where most of the paper mills were located, the manufacturers would soon be obliged to procure their pulpwood from Canada.

"The only thing I see to do," said Mr. Jones, "is to make a treaty with Canada. Not a tariff, not as a Republican party to-day and a Democratic party to-morrow, but a treaty whereby the tariff on woodpulp would be cut off if our mills were allowed to purchase pulpwood in Canada at the same figures that Canadian mills do, but I would also increase the duty on European pulp 100 per cent. Europe is our greatest competitor, not Canada. The market of the United States and Canada is large enough to use all the wood pulp, sulphite and paper manufactured in this country and Canada, if a treaty were made and the duty on European goods increased."

Under the new Australian tariff the duties are very slightly changed on timber. Formerly Oregon was specified as being admitted at 6d. per 100 super. ft., in sizes 12 x 6 inches and over; now all timber is included in these duties. The duty on palings remains the same. Laths have been increased from 5s. to 7s.6d. per 1,000; dressed pickets from 4s. to 6s. per 100; undressed pickets from 1s. to 2s.6d. per 100; shingles remain 3s. per 1,000 as before. Shooks and casks, formerly 20 per cent., are now 35 and 30 per cent. where the duties are not specific, which, in a number of varieties, they are.

Canadian's Popularity with the Hoo-Hoo's.

W. A. Hadley, Chatham, Ont., was elected Senior Hoo-Hoo at the recent convention held in Chicago. The organization comprises over 20,000 members, and the convention was attended by more than 800 delegates, so that the honour done to Mr. Hadley was by no means a small one. Only one officer holds superior rank to Mr. Hadley, viz., the Snark, and if Mr. Hadley continues to increase in popularity as he has in the past he will soon occupy that exalted office.

Speaking of the business outlook, a matter that naturally engrosses the attention of practically everyone, Mr. Hadley recently gave some positive views, culled after much travelling and close observation.

"Business is going to improve," he asserted, "but there will be no decided improvement until next spring. The picking up noticeable now is what has been revived from last year, when much new work that had been planned, and in some cases undertaken, was abandoned when the so called panic broke upon us.

"Lumbermen in general throughout the country are buying just according to their immediate needs, showing that they are not anticipating anything.

"The local trade is better this month than any time during the three months previous. Prices are not as satisfactory as they might be, but they are appreciated, even if they are not, as a rule, a great advance over cost, and sometimes just above cost. Collections in the Northwest are not yet satisfactory, because the crops have not yet been moved. Western agents think more business will be done and collections better when the crops are finally moved and their equivalent put into circulation.



W. A. Hadley, Chatham, Ont., Senior Hoo-Hoo.

"The so-called lumber famine does not mean a famine; but so much lumber is being held by timber owners or mill men unsold that they will not take out possibly more than 35 or 40 per cent. of what they did in previous years. This means that the prices will advance over what they are at present, though possibly not as high as last year. They are curtailing the output, and this helps.

"Worrying about the depletion of the forests is anticipating trouble so far removed from what we will see in our time that it is not troubling us much. Besides, the Governments of the States and Canada are paying more attention to reforestation than ever before, and are copying German and French methods. They are doing this to a great extent, and find that it is also preventing floods in many rivers, as where no forests exist, torrents of water rush onward after every rain, a thing that is prevented by trees.

"In the future we will have trees coming along to replace those being cut to-day. The Germans were the first ones to scientifically replace cut down trees, and they have made the biggest strides in this department."

Well Pleased with The Canada Lumberman.

J. G. Morton & Son, lumber merchants, Milton, Queen's County, N.S., are among the many subscribers who appreciate the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker. In a recent letter, renewing their subscription, they say:

"You are publishing a good paper, but should give the Grit Government some credit for the prosperity of Canada."

Wire Rope Methods of Logging by Steam—Snakers and Skidders

From the Forestry Quarterly—Continued.

Nearly every logging proposition presents peculiar difficulties or differences of its own, not only physical, but due to labor conditions or methods of general management or procedure; each presents a special engineering problem, and new features or combinations must be incorporated in a plant suitable for the work.

The suspended system of logging has its limitations and suitability to various conditions; the system is, to be sure, a short haul system, its length depending on the height of the head and tail spars, and the maximum load; practically the working length is 800 to 1,000 feet on ground level, and increasing to a maximum of 1,600 feet in regions of broken topography.

As it is operated in the air, it is independent of ground conditions absolutely, and is, therefore, eminently suitable to all rough or broken bottom, to woods with thick and tangled undergrowth or covered with mud or water, or to other conditions rendering the ground impassable. In practice, it reduces the expense for swamping to a negligible amount.

As a conveying or carrying system it is especially suited to exploitation where small products, like tan bark, pulp wood, cord wood and faggots, are to be gotten out.

Under conditions where a snaking system might be used it is often to be chosen; where the timber is small, where the stumpage is heavy,

SLACK ROPE SKIDDERS.

Slack rope skidding, as briefly mentioned in speaking of the early development, is not in extensive use in the east and south; in the west it is practically the only system used.

The complete skidder for this system varies in its form very much, as does the cableway skidder; it may be merely the bare engine with the necessary blocks, cables and small fittings, or it may be completely portable, on self-propelling car, with spar and loading boom.

Slack rope skidding is primarily a long distance system; thus on the coast it is used for yarding to extreme hauls of 2,500 feet, in pull boat logging for long hauls of one mile, and in mountain roading for several thousand feet.

Required capacity in a slack rope system is obtained by hauling large loads, rather than by making many trips; for the purpose of gathering suitable loads side lines of various lengths, rope slings, chains with dogs, or Shaw sockets and similar devices are used. Another interesting detail device that has been used for swamp slack rope work is the Baptist cone. This fits over the front end of a log and serves the same purpose as sniping; that is, preventing the log from catching or hanging up on ground obstructions.

The principal objection to the slack rope method where ground and



Illustrating Manner of Attaching Shaw Sling Chains.

that is over 10,000 feet to the acre, and where logs free of dirt or grit are necessary.

Considering its actual use and suitability to conditions, it might be said that it is the method almost universally used in logging the southern cypress and juniper swamps; there it will skid and load logs otherwise practically unavailable for a contract price usually less than one dollar per thousand feet. In the Louisiana cypress belt the tree-rigged skidder, as usually operated, is expected to log a million feet a month, with an average crew of seventeen men, additional expenses being fuel, oil and general repairs. The best machine record for a day's operation for this tree-rigged type the writer has in mind was 119,600 feet in timber that averaged over 500 feet to the log. It is here cited as a most exceptional showing.

Further, the cableway skidder is the most efficient form for operators in the "Lake" hardwood and hemlock section, and in the pulpwood forest of the northeast.

A light form mounted on suitable sleds or runners in broken topography will secure logs usually considered inaccessible, it is specifically of value in securing the scattered remnants in the mountains of New England, the Adirondacks and the Appalachian region, standing on broken rough bluffs, and by the usual local methods unobtainable.

In more permanent form it is extremely serviceable in transferring logs across ravines, gorges, streams and other breaks in topography.

timber conditions are suitable is the labor of changing lines to a new course; ordinarily in one course a strip of from 100 to 400 feet is skidded. In very long hauls therefore the practice often changes the slack rope system from a skidding to a main haul system by the use of a small auxiliary machine to feed it, and thus the method of roading is approached.

The road engine is a slack rope machine but must not be confounded with the slack rope skidder, for it does not go to the stump direct or by side line, but simply hauls logs brought to it by other means, as teams, men, or the yarding engine. It is a main haul engine, that is, it takes the place of tram, or slide, or flume, or sled road, and as such is seldom shifted but is semi-permanent. In its largest and most permanent form it is the Bull-donkey of the Coast, and is often placed at the mill itself, thus rendering railroad unnecessary, or is placed at the main entrance and replaces the usual spur road.

In such cases, it is an equipment of some pretensions. Fine slides of fore-and-aft skid roads are built, and where large log quantities are to be moved the road mileage construction cost may approach that of a branch railroad in similar conditions. The cost of the road will generally be in proportion to the amount of timber to be hauled over it. If only a small stumpage be tributary, only impassible places in the selected right of way will be bridged, skidded or corduroyed; if a large amount is

to be moved ground conditions may be harmfully disturbed by repeated hauling, and a continuous slide be desirable.

Generally the better the road is the longer the possible haul, the greater the possible load, and the larger the number of trips; all factors in the capacity achieved. It will be seen, therefore, that a high constructive cost may mean proportionately a low operating one, per thousand feet.

The road engine is generally a long haul engine, that is for hauls from twenty-five hundred to seven thousand feet; if longer pulls be necessary a battery of engines should be used.

are suitable a saving over other methods will almost without exception be effected.

As to results achieved, as before stated, they would depend primarily on the length of haul, nature of road and size of timber. For most efficient work a mile haul engine should pull at least 5,000 feet board measure per trip, for shorter hauls smaller loads may be pulled and a good capacity still kept up.

Running expenses will consist of wages of engineer, fireman, doggers, signalmen, chaser, etc., fuel, oil and water; cable, block, and sundry repairs; taken together they will sum up from fifteen to thirty dollars per



Yarding to Long Haul Engine (Slack-Rope System.)

As with other wire rope engines, it is the length of haul rather than the pay load that influences the required engine power. Capacity should wherever possible be secured by increasing the load rather than the number of trips. Here the excessive rope weight and friction, the large size of drums required to hold the rope, the large boiler capacity requisite for long hauls, are all factors necessitating great size and power of machine.

For example, an efficient engine for a haul of 4,000 feet should have a boiler at least 60 inches x 120 inches, with 10-inch x 12-inch cylinders,

day, depending on size of plant and working conditions. With suitable engine and other equipment the installation and operation of the road engine is to the experienced a simple matter; although the road or slide permits ample opportunity for exercise of judgment in selection of course and amount of labour to be bestowed thereon.

The outhaul line, as in other slack line machines, must pass through tail blocks; furthermore, it will often leave the course of the road and pass through the woods at some distance, thus to be out of the way of operations or to secure a better or (in the event of curves in the main



Side Lining with a separate Engine Mounted upon Sled or Runners.

and would weigh from sixteen to seventeen tons; the plant complete with all ropes, blocks, curve rollers, etc., would represent an expenditure of five thousand to seven thousand dollars.

The running expenses will vary primarily with the suitability of the road, or slide provided, and with the size and quantity of the logs; naturally cheapest logs are secured when a plant is operated to its full capacity. It is useless to attempt without careful survey of specific conditions, even an approximation of cost of hauling, but where conditions

course) a shorter line. A number of snatch blocks suitably slung on trees will in such event keep it in position and prevent entanglement on ground obstructions. The pulling line and load are kept in the proper route by suitable skids, shear logs, curve rollers or road spools.

The load is composed of logs dogged in tandem; especially large, straight, and smooth logs usually being chosen for front and rear. Whether the front or rear log, or both, be attached to the pulling line will

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The British Columbia Trade

Revival Starting on the Coast.

Vancouver, Sept. 23.—There is every indication that the lumber business is showing signs of revival. Since the list was suspended some cargoes of common lumber have been sold as low as \$9, but it is not likely that any more will be sold at that figure. Orders are now coming in more freely for over-seas and Northwest trade. One Northwest concern has placed an order for 200 cars of fir lumber, and most of the mills are feeling the revival. It is unlikely, however, that there will be any very active ordering before spring as the season is already late.

The demand for logs is steadily increasing, and instead of the mill man dodging the logger, as was the case two months ago, he is now on the lookout for the man who has the highest grade logs to sell. While the demand for logs and lumber has been growing for the past few months the prices secured are not yet satisfactory. Although the Coast mills are in a good many instances kept busy, it is understood that a number of mills in the interior are making repairs owing to lack of orders, but there is little doubt that the wave of revival will strike them before it subsides entirely, owing to the winter closing in, when the orders will ease off. There are some who prophesy that, owing to the good crops, a fair business will be done all through the winter. Large orders have been received at New Westminster, Chemainus and Nanaimo.

In shingles there is little new to report. The price is still maintained at \$2 base, but there is little or no business offering through the regular channels. There appears, however, no general disposition on the part of the mills to cut prices.

Inadequacy of Fire Protection.

Although the loss by fire to standing timber in British Columbia may not be as great as in former years, if the Fernie fire is not included, still it has been very heavy and many millions of feet of timber have been destroyed. Including the Fernie fire the loss has been one of the largest on record. Both the Provincial and Dominion Governments made extraordinary efforts this year to prevent fire loss. It can only be said that it would undoubtedly have been still greater if it had not been for the fire-fighting forces of both Governments. They have no doubt saved to the Government, timber, the value of which was immeasurably larger than the expense of saving it.

The fire-fighting forces of both Governments, however, are still very inadequate. As far as possible the Provincial and Dominion authorities should co-operate to provide an efficient fire ranging service. The Dominion Government is supposed to take under its protection all timber limits, but does nothing with Crown granted lands, which should be protected by the Provincial Government. Fires may originate on either Dominion or Crown granted lands, and spread to either. It is said that the Dominion spends a large sum of money on fire protection. Whether this is the case or not the service is not efficient.

The recent rains are most welcome, as they will be of material assistance in checking the spread of the forest fires, which have been raging through the Shuswap district, destroying millions of feet of timber. Large quantities have also been destroyed in many other parts of the province. In the Shuswap district bush fires kept breaking out in the most unlooked for places, and baffled the efforts of Crown Timber Agent Leamny and his assistants.

Better Representation Needed.

I had a British Columbia mill man in the office the other day, writes our Vancouver representative, and I said to him: "Why don't I hear more of the Canadian Lumberman's Association?" He replied: "What Lumberman's Association?" "Why," I said, "the Canadian Association formed at Ottawa for the whole of Canada." "Oh, yes," he remarked, "I heard of that association, and it is not Canadian by long odds. In fact, I can almost say it is anti-British Columbia from the officers selected."

"Ottawa is very much represented. Toronto is represented. Montreal is very much represented, and New Brunswick is represented. It is a purely eastern affair and is not a Canadian institution. Right at the start, the so-called Canadian Institution made it plain that they cared nothing about the interests of the West. They urged the Government to place a duty on Southern pine and hemlock which did not go into the Northwest, saying that they only wished a duty on these woods. It is a well known fact, nevertheless, that there is not a man, woman or child in B. C. who has given the matter a thought, who does not consider that an injustice is being done to British Columbia mill men by admitting common fir into the Canadian Northwest free of duty to help out the farmers, whose grain is protected up to the hilt."

Saws Are Buzzing in All These Mills.

Some idea of the conditions of the lumber manufacturing business in British Columbia can be gathered from the statistics which have been gathered by the "Canada Lumberman's" representative in Vancouver, showing the present state of activity among the mills. It is interesting to note that most of the mills mentioned are running actively and that a number of them are in full swing. Although times have been dull during the past summer, this does not seem to have affected the Coast manufacturers to any great extent. Apparently they have confidence in the future, and are laying up supplies of lumber for the good times which they believe must inevitably come before long. The following are the details referred to:—

SPARWOOD:—

The Sparwood Lumber Company, Limited, E. J. R. Forster, manager; recently destroyed by a bush fire, is being rebuilt slightly to the east of the former site.

FERNIE:—

The Elk Lumber Company, Limited, Fernie, O. L. Boynton, manager; the mill recently destroyed by a bush fire is being built again at Fernie, and also another at Hosmer.

The Eastern B.C. Lumber Company, Fernie; the mill destroyed by fire is being rebuilt larger than ever.

The Fernie Lumber Company, Alex McDougall, manager; the plant destroyed by fire is being rebuilt and a temporary mill is expected to be running in October.

The Wood-McNab Lumber Company, Limited, Fernie, Chas. McNab, manager; this plant, three miles east of Fernie, suffered no loss in the fire and is running full swing.

ELKO AND VICINITY:—

The North Star Lumber Company, A. F. Krapf, manager; planing mill running full swing.

Adolph Lumber Company, mill at Baynes Lake; this plant was destroyed by fire a few months ago, but they are rebuilding a larger and better plant.

Baker Lumber Company, Limited, mill at Waldo, B.C.; the planing mill is running.

Jewell Lumber Company, Jaffray; running.

East Kootenay Lumber Company, Jaffray; planing mill running.

Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company, Warden, is running full swing.

Parker & Thorpe, Warden, Mr. Manning, manager; plant running full swing.

CRANBROOK AND VICINITY:—

Mayook Lumber Company; running.

East Kootenay Lumber Company is running.

King Lumber Mills; planing mill is running.

Cranbrook Sash and Door Company; mill is running.

K. R. Futa, a Japanese, is running a small mill, catering largely to the Japanese trade.

Yellow Head Pass Lumber Company, a new company, incorporated during the past few months, are about to build a mill at Kimberley, a few miles north of Cranbrook.

Messrs. Leask & Johnston, a couple of Cranbrook's pioneers, are building a new mill.

The Kitchener Lumber Company, of Kitchener, are starting up again.

The Creston Lumber Company, of Creston; plant is running full swing.

The mill of W. E. Cooke, at Kaslo, is beginning operations.

NELSON AND VICINITY:—

Yale-Columbia Lumber Company; plant running full swing.

Porto Rico Lumber Company are building a new mill.

Patrick Lumber Company, mill on Slocan Railway; have recently completed a new plant and will soon commence operations.

Lamber & Company, a small mill, is running.

C. Archibald, shingle mill at Salmo, is running full swing.

The Yale-Columbia Lumber Company, of Cascade, is running full swing.

The Yale-Columbia Lumber Company, of Wastley, is running full swing.

The Winlaw Lumber Company, at Winlaw Siding, is running full swing.

ARROWHEAD:—

Arrow Lakes Lumber Company is running full swing.

Simpson Shingle Mill is also running.

The Lee Lumber Company, at Wigwam, a new plant, is in operation and is cutting about 45,000 feet per day.

REVELSTOKE:—

The Revelstoke Sawmills are running.

Gibbons Lumber Company; mill at Pingston Creek is running.

The plant of the Columbia River Lumber Company at Golden is running.

The Mundy Lumber Company, at Three Valley, is running full swing.

The A. R. Rogers Lumber Company at Enderby is running.

The mill of the Adams River Lumber Company at Shuswap is running.

The mill of the Arrow Lakes Lumber Company at Kamloops is running.

Export of Logs Again Allowed.

As reported briefly in the last issue of "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker," the Provincial Government of British Columbia has again temporarily suspended the prohibition of the export of No. 2 cedar logs from the province. The first action was taken some time ago, when it was represented to the Government that, owing to the slack demand of the local mills, large quantities of logs were lying useless in the booms and being devoured by the teredos, which before long would have rendered them utterly useless. Accordingly the officials were instructed to permit the export of logs for a certain time.

The time set expired, and it was found that several logging concerns on the mainland were left with large contracts for the supply of logs to the Sound on their hands, which they were unable to fill on account of the reimposition of the prohibition. They expected that this would not have occurred for some time longer, no warning having been given of the proposed stoppage of exportation.

In any event, the Government was only desirous of permitting the logs then in the water to be exported, so that the loggers who drummed up a new trade in the interval did so at their own risk. In order, however, to prevent undeserved loss from thus befalling contractors who had incurred obligations in good faith, the Government once more raised the embargo, the time limit being November 1st, and until that time no obstacle will be placed in the way of exporting No. 2 logs. The prohibition still holds good, however, as far as the higher grade, known as No. 1 logs, is concerned.

British Columbia Prices Have Been Raised.

At a conference of local mill men held the latter part of this month, a new schedule of prices for local and rail export trade was decided upon, the new rates being slightly in advance of those prevailing for the past few months during which period there has been practically no list price.

Enquiry of leading mill men elicited the statement that the exact result of the meeting's action could not be defined in dollars and cents at this time, as it was practically the creation of a new list. Readjusted prices were established, however, on all grades at an advanced figure. The matter of an advance in the price of shingles was not considered at the meeting, but this subject will engage the attention of a special meeting at an early date.

In regard to the outlook of the Coast lumber trade the reports made at the meeting showed that the future appeared promising, the only cloud on the horizon being the car shortage. In this respect the association and the C. P. R. have endeavoured for some time to come to some arrangement which would lessen the handicap of the mills. The C.P.R. offered to allow the mills to dump their lumber on the railway right of way. This, for various reasons, did not appeal to the manufacturers, and it is not likely that it will be taken advantage of, either individually by the mills or by the association collectively.

Good Openings in Japan.

W. T. R. Preston, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Yokohama, Japan, has just sent to the Department of Trade and Commerce a report which shows great possibilities for Canada in the lumber and timber trade, especially for pine and British Columbia heavy timbers. He shows the growing need for these in the railways and national works going on in Japan, especially in the imperial yards, where millions of feet of lumber will be needed during the next two or three years for building wharves, ships and so on.

He is of the opinion that one million dollars' worth of lumber and timber will be needed in the ship yards alone during the next year. He shows how 288,000,000 feet of lumber can be used by Japan. A large part of this must be imported. The United States now gets the bulk of the import lumber trade and is hot after it. The coming great Japanese exposition, to be held in 1912, is also pointed to, as it is claimed 77,000,000 feet of lumber for buildings to be put up will be needed for it. The city of Tokio is practically being rebuilt, and there are vast possibilities there. Canada's chance at this stage of Japan's history is pointed out.

British Columbia Short Lengths.

G. C. Johnson of Montreal, Canada, has purchased 40,000 acres of timber limits on Jarvis Inlet, Vancouver Island, for \$150,000.

The Chilean barquentine Alta has arrived in Vancouver with 1,500 hardwood piles from Australia, to be used in the construction of one of the C. P. R. wharves.

W. A. Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, says that the demand from the prairies is still very light and declares that the interior mills have not met the cut made by coast mills on inferior grades shipped east of the mountains.

The activity in the building line in Vancouver continues brisk, much more so than was contemplated two months ago, when the cessation of building seemed about due. The large number of dwellings erected does not seem to make it any easier to get a suitable house, as the population of the province is increasing so rapidly. The permits issued for the year promise to surpass all records.

An enquiry is reported in Australia from Ceylon for wood suitable for making tea boxes. Hitherto it has been procured from Japan, where the Mimo tree has furnished all that was required, but this supply is giving out and the prices have increased. What is required is a wood absolutely free from odor of any kind, tough, and not heavy. British Columbia spruce, thoroughly seasoned, might answer for this purpose. The experiment could readily be made, as trial shipments could be sent to Ceylon via Japan.

"I was in the office of a well known 'boss' logger the other day and asked him how the scaling law was working," says our British Columbia representative. "He said he thought all parties concerned were well satisfied. For the first few months some of the mills did not seem to be quite content, feeling that they were not getting a square deal. The rule seems, however, on the whole to have been quite satisfactory. Two men were retired and their licenses taken from them, but with this exception there have been no complaints to speak of, and the rule has proved quite satisfactory."

Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian Trade Commissioner for Australasia, reports as follows to the Department of Trade and Commerce: "The large importations into New Zealand of timber from British Columbia and the United States have created concern amongst the sawmillers, and they are petitioning the Government for an increase of the tariff in order to prevent the competition, which, they claim, is ruinous to them. The cost of building materials is already very high in New Zealand, and rents of houses have gone up very much more rapidly than the increase of wages. These factors have a restraining influence upon excessive taxation upon timber. It has also been pointed out to the Government that a large proportion of the imports is due to the universally low prices of Oregon in the United States, the result of the financial crisis of last year. As the effects of the panic pass away, the prices of lumber will likely go up and become more effective in reducing the imports into New Zealand than any legislation the Government would venture to undertake."

At the present time, over a mile of carbolineum treated wood block pavement is being put down on three streets in Vancouver—Pender, Howe and Harris streets. About December first the laying of these blocks on the completed approaches to the new Granville street bridge over False Creek will be commenced. This form of pavement is a home production, the wood being a B. C. product, and treated by the Dominion Carbolineum Company, Limited, of Vancouver.

This concern is also branching out into the creosoting line, and at the time of writing is installing one of the new retorts for the creosoting plant, which, when completed, will take timbers up to 100 feet long. The company have now the contract for indurating all the local timber to be used in the new dock which the Canadian Pacific Railway is about to build at Vancouver.

Inquiry for steam schooners is reported to be more brisk in the weekly freight circular of the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific coast. This is an encouraging sign, for the coastwise lumber business has been seriously depressed for months. Rates are still at an extremely low ebb, but it is likely, with more inquiry, that freights will stiffen within a short time. The circular reports but one charter, that of the four-masted schooner Ruth E. Godfrey, which has been fixed to carry lumber from Vancouver, B.C., to Iquique, at private terms. The Ruth E. Godfrey has been disengaged on Puget Sound since she arrived from Mexico on July 3rd. Lumber rates for Sound-owned vessels show no change recently. Quotations are still extremely low. The association quotes \$3.25 per thousand from Puget Sound to San Francisco, and \$4 to San Pedro, San Diego and other Southern California ports. To the Hawaiian islands the rate is still \$6, while to Guaymas and Santa Rosalia it is \$6.25.

BAD MANAGEMENT THE CAUSE OF FAILURES

B.C. Lumbermen Discuss their Recent Troubles.

I was in a lumber office recently when several timber men were talking about the assignment of the North Arm Lumber Company, for the benefit of its creditors, to Mr. Abraham David Goldstein, writes our British Columbia representative. The question was asked, "Why, when lumber was so much needed throughout the world, and timber in such enormous supply in Vancouver, it was necessary for any lumber company to fail?" "A question of prices and competition," replied one. "Bad management," replied another, while a third gave as a reason, "Periodical hard times. All three were eager to explain their reasons more fully.

The first man, who said that low prices caused failures, explained that human nature was so constituted that the most well-meaning and conscientious men sometimes gave way under strong provocation, such as insistent bank demands, lack of orders, or,—the most intense provocation of all, a competitor breaking a promise to maintain prices. It was no secret that the Mountain Mills, after promising that they would not sell lumber under a figure that would ensure a small profit per thousand feet, were offered large orders if they would break their promise. Some of the mountain mills, in great need of money, notified the Mountain Association that they were going to sell under the list, and, as in duty bound, would resign from the association. As the mountain mills can get lumber to the prairies cheaper than the coast, they were able to undersell the Coast mills on rough lumber and still make a profit, but the lumber being of superior quality on the Coast, the Coast mills could undersell the mountain mills on uppers.

The Coast mills, however, said this man, were compelled in hard times to manufacture rough lumber and sell it at least at cost, to enable them to make a profit on their entire cut. Therefore the fact that rough lumber was being sold in the mountains below what they could sell it at, was a very serious problem for them to face. It was impossible for the Coast mills to sit down idly and let the mountains take their business away from them. A meeting was arranged and the matter discussed by a large number of mill men, both from the Coast and the mountains. At this meeting it was decided that if lumber were sold at the price it was sold at in the mountains by the truant mills, it would demoralize the industry, and it was better for all concerned to realize that there was a certain figure at which lumber should be sold, which would ensure the cost of its manufacture and a small profit besides. This figure was named, and all agreed that lumber should not be sold below that figure. The mountain mill representatives gave every assurance of their approval.

BROUGHT ON THEIR OWN TROUBLES.

But, alas for human nature; some of the mountain mill men broke away and the association at the Coast very properly suspended the price list. Then several things happened. The mountain mills naturally suffered most, as they had not the same demand for uppers as the Coast mills. Many concerns refused to sell rough lumber at all on the Coast, and others sold at prices which would put them out of business if it was kept up for a sufficient length of time. In fact, for six weeks he believed there had not been 1,000 feet of common sold above cost.

"The inevitable happened," said this man. The mountain mills which had not been able to stand by their guns in the struggle for better prices, saw ruin staring them in the face, and expressed their willingness to fall in line. The Coast mills, however, paid no attention, and continued selling at panic prices. I know of one man who wanted a lot of lumber. He went to one mill, and they quoted \$1,800. He went to another mill, and they quoted \$1,200, and a third mill shaved the last price \$80 and the deal was closed. Don't suppose for a minute that any money was made on that transaction. The lumber was sold at a dead loss. But the firm that sold the lumber needed the money, and was bound to cut lower than the last firm had done."

"To make a long story short, at a conference held between two mountain mill men and the lumber manufacturers of the Coast, I am informed that one of the prominent Coast mill men told the visiting mill men that when a price had been agreed upon mutually, and there was an understanding that lumber should not be sold lower than that price, for the welfare of the industry at large, some mills in the interior had sold lumber with a 'troubled conscience,' and as it was not the wish of the Coast mills to lead them into temptation, they had suspended the list, that all men might be honest. So it has come to pass that at this writing everything is still wide open in regard to prices. There are some mills that can stand temporary low prices, and I suppose others cannot. Of course, I will admit that lumber brokers are becoming more numerous and largely tend to unsettle matters. But I think the main reason for hard times and business failures is not bad crops and lack of orders, but the constitution of human nature, which, in a community of interests, prevents every man from being depended upon to stand firm on prices unless a combine is arranged and fines are exacted for disobedience. Such practices, however, are against the law, and therefore not workable.

"These conditions were not confined to lumber alone, but referred also to shingles," said the same man. "The story of the shingle conditions, however, is somewhat different, but the present dull times in shingles, although directly attributable in my mind to the shingle broker, is still dependent upon the men who sell shingles 'with a troubled conscience.' For instance, a price has been agreed upon by all manufacturers, below which it would not be safe to sell shingles. But Mr. Broker, whose living depends upon his getting in under that price, visits the line yards in the prairie and asks them to place an order for shingles. 'Not at the present price,' says the dealer, and the broker replies, 'At what price?' And the dealer names a figure well below the list, and adds 'You can deliver five cars at that price.'

"The broker hies to the Coast and interviews a shingle firm in this way: 'I want five cars of shingles. If you cannot sell them below the list it is no use. What will you let me have them for?' The manufacturer hates to let that broker go. He reasons with him that the shingles are cheap at present prices and he cannot afford to let them go at any lower price, to say nothing of the fact that he is supposed to stick to the list. The broker replies that he can go to the mills on the outside of the association and get cheaper shingles. The manufacturer finally quotes him a price, but it isn't as low as the order calls for, and the broker replies that he must try elsewhere, as it is not low enough. The manufacturer, growing anxious, asks: 'What do you want them for?' And the broker tells him. As the manufacturer would be losing money at the price, he reluctantly lets him go, and if he does not pledge him to secrecy (a thing no man likes to do) he will tell the next man what the other offered him the shingles for, and he will finally close with number two, who is strongly influenced by the fact that the first manufacturer was willing to break his promise and get the trade. Of course, to protect himself, he says nothing, and the broker's stock in trade is the secrecy with which he conducts his business. I used to believe that, although the lumber men have often shown their inability to maintain a fair price, the shingle men managed things differently, and shingles were one price all round. I am beginning to think differently."

BAD MANAGEMENT AND LOW PRICES.

"Bad management is the cause of bad business; that is what I think," said the second speaker. "If the mills cannot maintain fair prices, for instance, there is bad management somewhere. The mills have never adopted the plan so often urged upon them of having a travelling delegate from the association, a man whom they could absolutely depend upon to constantly visit all the mills, here and on the Coast, and keep in touch with them. As often as not, mills cut prices through a misunderstanding. Such a traveller could straighten out all difficulties. Again, why should mills sell to brokers when they do not sell to customers direct? The brokers are an unmixed evil in my mind. They do no one any good except, perhaps, themselves, and the already much protected farmer. When prices are low, retail lumber is low. Let the dealer try as he will, he cannot do violence to the fitness of things by forcing up retail prices when the wholesale price is down, and if he once succeeds in buying under the market, he cannot be kept from the other mills whose very existence depends upon their holding the trade. Prices then come down all round. If shingles were active at the present time the present list price would not be considered high, and as soon as the undermining of the brokers was felt the whole market would go flat.

"It is bad management in my mind to sell to the brokers at all. In the United States, they are a constant menace to the trade and practically rule the situation. In fact, they are the forerunners of the catalogue house, which will surely follow in British Columbia if brokers are tolerated. In every other business of a legitimate nature the wholesale house sells direct to the trade except in special lines, which do not apply in this case. Then, why should the mills not sell direct to the trade, and cut out the middleman altogether? He is not openly recognized. I think it is bad management that he should not be cut out altogether. I know that some will say that this would stop competition and would force up prices. This would never happen. The mills, if they were all ready and willing to force prices, would not dare to do it. There are too many mills in the country, with big capital behind them, which would break away from such a combine for the sake of getting business, and down would come prices again. A combination is impossible, even if legal, where so many varied interests are concerned. Then, talking of bad management, there is bad management in the mills themselves. The modern mill is too expensive. It has too much machinery in comparison to its capacity. I know of an old-fashioned mill that cost \$50,000, and it has a capacity of 60,000 feet a day, and I know another mill that cost \$400,000, and it has a capacity of 100,000 feet a day. Do you mean to tell me that there is not bad management there, and that the old-fashioned mill cannot sometimes manufacture lumber much cheaper than the other mill? You would imagine that it would be the modern machinery that would outstrip the old-fashioned. But machinery which

is called 'up-to-date' demands up-to-date prices, unless there is a great deal of head work used in choosing it and installing the plant. I know this statement will be challenged, but I also know that you can see the actual results by visiting the mills of British Columbia. I know also that by bad management in other directions thousands of dollars are lost yearly. I know of several small mills which have been making money fast for years, with scarcely a lean year. They are going right on, minding their own business and building up their plant. I know other large mills, which in lean years have a big struggle to pull out even."

"Periodical hard times are the cause of mill failures," said the third speaker. "There has been a great deal in what both have said regarding the lumber business. I believe, however, that all the reasons advanced, while they may be indirectly the cause of mills losing money, are after all only external reasons. The great cause is the hard times with which we have to deal. Hard times caused by bad crops, for instance, make lumber unsaleable. If crops are good and lumber is in demand, there is no necessity, for instance, to strenuously maintain a fair price for lumber. The demand regulates the price, and it is bound to be fair. Look at the demand for lumber two years ago, when the mills could not fill orders coming from the east. No one complained of unscrupulous mill men selling under the market then. They would have been arrant fools to sell under the market when they could get prices over the market. No one talked of the surreptitious broker then, for his trade was gone. We only hear of him in hard times, and as for his being a menace to trade, well, there are always brokers and agents in all lines of trade. They cannot be done away with. It is a violence to do away with them. They have a right to try and buy lumber as cheaply as they can. They are not a party to any arrangement of prices and are not bound by such an arrangement. I may be challenged for my statement, but I believe the broker's business is legitimate, much as many mills would like to do away with him. If he can induce mills to sell him lumber under the list he has a right to do so.

"It might be argued that fair prices cannot be maintained as long as the broker is recognized. That is not the broker's fault, however, for there is no law, moral or otherwise, to stop him. But I repeat the broker is the product of hard times, and not the cause of them. It is hard times which weakens the moral stamina of the seller when he yields to the broker after promising not to do so. He is being pressed by the bank. He has a large stock on hand, and has to keep the mill going, and there is no money coming in. The bank informs him that they must insist upon his disposing of a portion of his stock. He is up against it hard, and yields. That is one of the reasons, perhaps the most urgent. There are, however, other reasons almost equally urgent. Hard times cause him to weaken, not low prices or his own unreliability.

"Bad management has been mentioned as a cause of failure. Bad management is a very grave handicap in any business, but the worst managed mill in British Columbia would pay in good times, and the best managed mill in the province would lose money in bad times. For instance, the fact that almost every mill in the province was induced to sell lumber at \$10. Such matters always right themselves by a natural law, for subsequently logs could be bought very much lower, and the mills were able to even up by cutting lumber at much lower cost than they would have done if logs had been a fair average price throughout. The money stringency and crop failure made the hard times, and they will not improve very materially until next spring, for it is too late in the season for farmers to do any active buying."

ARE BROKERS A BENEFIT?

"Brokers are a benefit to the industry!" This statement was made by a party who arrived during the conversation. He said: "I am only concerned in the statement that brokers are a menace to the trade. I take exception to this. I am not a broker myself, but I have had dealings with them. The broker is not properly understood. Most distinctly he does not ask for a demoralised market. He prefers mills to stick to the list price. Then he knows where he is. Brokers are constantly selling at the list price, and when the market breaks it puts them in bad shape. I know of one firm of brokers who had sold fifteen cars of lumber at the list price, through their traveller. They were under heavy expense to do this. When the break came the different parties in the prairies who had ordered the lumber cancelled their orders, and the broker firm lost their sales.

"It has been said that the broker depends for his very existence on hard times, that he is the product of hard times, and that his profits are made only by inducing mill men, belonging to the association, to sell under the list. I say emphatically this is not so. There is a general impression that the broker's profit consists of the margin he can make, between what he can get the mill man to sell for and what he can get the dealer to buy for, and that he cannot make a sale if he does not induce the manufacturer to undersell his competitors. As a matter of fact, the legitimate profit of a broker is the usual discount of two and a half per cent. for cash. The broker, to get his legitimate profit, must pay cash. I am not prepared to say that lumber manufacturers do not sell under

the list surreptitiously, but what I do say is that brokers claim that if they were paid a decent commission for placing sales, say ten per cent., there would be no need for price cutting.

"The brokers make it their business to know the stock which every manufacturing concern carries. They send travellers on the road, not for one mill, but for all the mills. A dealer wants a mixed car of mill product, or a special line of building material, and the broker knows where he can get that special line. He knows that a certain mill is carrying a large stock of it, and wants to get rid of it, and thus he is able to benefit a number of mills on the one trip. Besides this, there are many cases where brokers help out the mills between themselves. One mill had a large order for flooring that they could not fill. They applied to a firm of brokers, asking them if they knew any mill that had the amount of flooring asked for. The broker firm said they did. The flooring was transferred, and the mill concerned filled the order. The brokers, the two mills and the dealer benefitted. It would be far better to arrange prices so that the broker on the spot could get a legitimate commission, and thus do away with the temptation to cut prices to make a sale.

"There was one instance lately where a firm in Vancouver sold five cars of shingles to a broker, under the market. The case illustrates the peculiar temptation the mill was subjected to. They had a heavy stock on hand. The bank, to whom they were largely indebted, informed them that it would be necessary to reduce their stock. The firm replied that it was impossible. If they did so they would be breaking their promise, as their stock could not be reduced, except at list prices. Although they had not received a single order through the well-known, legitimate channels, they felt in duty bound to keep their promise. The bank, however, was obdurate, and insisted upon them selling a portion of their stock at once. The shingle firm then had recourse to the brokers, and were soon selling shingles fast enough to materially reduce their stock and keep them fairly busy cutting for the rest of the season.

"The brokers claim that this is a reason for the shingle men, as well as the lumber men, to recognize them as a necessity to the industry, and to place the mills above temptation by establishing a rate of commission to be allowed to brokers."

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us. State number of enquiry:

1369. Maple Strips.—A Hull (England) firm are buyers of prime maple strips in $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$, and are anxious to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers with a view to business.

1373.—Broom Handles.—A Hull firm will consider prices from Canadian manufacturers of broom handles (basswood preferred), sizes 48 inches \times 1-inch; 51 inches \times 1-16-inch; 51 inches \times $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

1375. Hammer Handles.—A north of England firm, regularly buying supplies of hickory handles from United States sources, would be similarly interested in hearing from Canadian manufacturers. Handles should be of good grain and quality, in sizes of from 14 inches, rising every two inches up to 42 inches in length.

1377. Barrel Bungs.—A Hull (England) firm asks Canadian manufacturers to state their lowest prices for barrel bungs, which must be clean cut by machinery (not stamped) to the following sizes: $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick by 2 inches, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches and 3 inches.

1379. Navy Pick Handles.—Enquiry has been made for Canadian shippers to the English market of prime quality of navy pick handles (hickory) in sizes of 36 inches, 39 inches and 42 inches.

1395. Box Boards.—A Lancashire firm of soap manufacturers wishes to obtain c.i.f. prices of well-finished box-boards ex ship to company's steamers at Liverpool from Canadian manufacturers.

1399. Handles.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of hayfork and all other handles from Canadian manufacturers.

1406. Box Boards.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of hayfork and of box boards from Canadian manufacturers.

1409. Winter Cut Basswood.—A Liverpool firm asks for prices of winter cut basswood from Canadian shippers of same.

1411. Box Boards.—A Derbyshire firm asks for prices of box boards from Canadian manufacturers.

1415. Broom Handles.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of the cheapest quality of broom handles from Canadian manufacturers.

1422. Lumber.—A Port Elizabeth broker, commission, produce and forwarding agent, established in 1880, with branches in Cape Town, East London and Durban, desires to be placed in communication with commission merchants and exporters of all kinds of Canadian lumber.

1440. Broom Handles.—A firm of general importers in the English midlands would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers of basswood broom handles, of which they are large buyers.

1446. Broom Handles.—A firm of general importers ask Canadian manufacturers to state their lowest prices for shipments of 52-inch basswood broom handles into Manchester.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER CO., 52 Yonge Street Arcade, Toronto. tt

Wanted

150,000 FT. 4/4 DRY, HARD MAPLE. Box 641 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

Wanted

SEVERAL CARS DRY HARD MAPLE DIMENSION STOCK. Write for sizes and prices to ROBERT BURY & Co., Lock Box 408, Teeswater, Ontario. tt

Wanted

300,000' 1x6 and up wide mill run Spruce 10 to 16' long
100,000' 1 1/4 x 6 and up wide mill run Spruce 10 to 16' long
100,000' 1 1/4 x 7 mill run Spruce 10 to 16' long
50,000' 1 1/4 x 8 mill run Spruce 10 to 16' long
50,000' 1 1/4 x 4 and up wide No. 1 mill cull White Pine
100,000' 1x4 and up wide No. 1 mill cull White Pine.

Quote delivered Waterloo. CHAS. KREUTZIGER, Waterloo, Ont. 19

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

HEADING IN THE SQUARE. ANY SIZE cut to order. Address Box 634 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

For Sale

SPRUCE, 3" x 4" AND UP, 8 TO 18 FT. LONG, Merchantable. Shingles, all qualities of 16" N.B. Cedar Shingles. AUGER & SON, Quebec, P.Q. 20

For Sale

500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. tt

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order. Write us. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont., (Near Cartier.) tt

FOR SALE

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, ABOUT TWO million feet of Red & White Pine to be sawed to order, also one million and a half Red & White Pine last season's cut, shipping order. Address Box 52, Chapleau, Ont. tt

For Sale

100 M 3" Log run, Cedar.
20 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.

All 1907 Cut H. BOURGOUIN, Montreal. tt

FOR SALE

10 cars 4/4 B. Ash C. & B.
2 cars 8/4 " " "
2 cars 12/4 " " "
4 cars 2" Elm, mill run.
30 cars 1 1/2 x 4 Spruce Lath.

GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

For Sale

ONE TO TWO MILLION FEET OF Beech and Oak logs to be taken out during the coming fall and winter. Will be cut to order, in either logs or lumber, and delivered on boat at Thessalon, Ont. Reply to box 630 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

Immediate Delivery

5 Cars, 3" x 6" to 3" x 11" Cull Spruce
5 Cars, 3" x 4" Cull Spruce
5 Cars, 3" x 3" " " "

Stuck in piles and thoroughly dry

J. Roderick & Son
St. John, N.B. 19

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B. tt

For Sale at a Bargain

A THOMPSON HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO. 300 light Generator; 110 volt direct current. In good working order for sale cheap. Reason for selling, we required more light. For particulars write to MOULTHROP LUMBER CO., John Island, Ontario. 23

FOR SALE

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 nearly new No. 2 Lane R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 1 American R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted R.H. three block sawmill, complete
1 refitted No. 1 American L.H. two block sawmill
1 refitted R.H. two block sawmill, complete
1 refitted N.H. three block carriage for No. 1 mill
2 new upright swing shingle machines, 40" saws
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine, 38" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 36" saw
1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine, 35" saw
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine
1 refitted Sewery automatic shingle machine
1 rebuilt shingle jointer, 42" wheel
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 refitted Ackert shingle jointer, 2 36" saws
1 refitted shingle jointer, 34" wheel
2 new adjustable shingle packers
1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter
2 new No. 2 lath machines and bolters
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
2 nearly new self-feed lath machines
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw
1 nearly new No. 2 lath bolter, 24" saw
1 refitted No. 1 gang edger, 3 18" saws
3 nearly new edgers, 3 16" saws
1 new double edger, 2 16" saws

SAWMILL ENGINES

1 15" x 20" R.H. throttling governor, heavy duty
1 14" x 20" L.H. throttling governor, rocking valve
1 13" x 20" R.H. throttling governor, rocking valve
1 12" x 16" L.H. throttling governor, slide valve
1 11" x 15" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10 1/2" x 14" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10 1/2" x 16" R.H. throttling governor, slide valve
1 11" x 11" C.C. throttling governor, rocking valve
1 9" x 14" R.H. throttling governor, slide valve
2 9" x 12" L.H. throttling governor, slide valve

SAWMILL BOILERS

1 48" x 20' Erie, semi-portable fire box boiler
1 44" x 18' Watrous, semi-portable fire box boiler
1 39" x 14' Jenckes, semi-portable fire box boiler
1 36" x 12' 11" Watrous, semi-portable fire box boiler
1 66" x 14' 7", 106 3/4" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 60" x 14' 7", 74 3/4" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 56" x 14' 4", 64 3/4" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 60" x 13' 6", 72 3/4" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 50" x 14', 64 3/4" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler
1 44" x 10', 38 3/4" tubes, horizontal tubular boiler

We carry a full line of engineers' and millmen's supplies.

A copy of our supply catalogue or monthly stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

For Sale

STEAM CIRCULAR SAWMILL, CAPACITY 40M. ft. per day. Splendid location on G. T. Railway. Apply the SNIDER LUMBER CO., Gravenhurst. tt

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

WANTED—SECOND HAND DOUBLE Edger. Address Box 10, Eldorado, Ont. 19

Wanted

GOOD PORTABLE SAW MILL, BOILER and engine not less than 35 H.P. Must be in good condition. M. B. ZIMMERMAN, Smithville, Ontario. 23

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Wanted

POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER BY CAPABLE young man with three years' experience in lumber business. Best of references. Prefer to go West. Address Box No. 645, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

Position Wanted

A GOOD STEADY MAN DESIRES A POSI-TION as lumber or factory yard man. Eight years' experience in the handling of hard and soft woods; understands grading, piling and getting out orders. Steady, temperate, and reliable. Apply to GEO. R. WHITE, Peachland, B.C. 19

POSITION WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tt

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tt

WANTED—POSITION WITH A LARGE concern who can afford to pay for executive ability. Have had two years' experience with steam log haulers on eight to fifteen mile haul and can take full charge of business or of any department. First class salary wanted and first class reference and service given. JOHN R. STEWART, Blackduck, Minn. 20

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED lumber salesman. Box 646, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

Logging—Road Builder Wanted

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED man to take charge of the construction and equipping of about seven miles of logging railway. c/o "Mills"—CANADA LUMBERMAN, Vancouver. 19

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted

MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN sawmill work to take charge of office end and invest small amount of capital. Good opening to right man. Address, Box 637 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

For Sale

ONE SAW MILL, SHINGLE MILL AND Stave mill combined 40 horse engine and 80 horse boiler, double edger and trimmers, 12 acres of ground and 5 mill houses, 500 acres of timbered land, 200 acres within two miles of the mill and 300 between four and five miles from mill. Mill, all in good running order. And more timber could be purchased reasonably. Situated on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Mill close to station at Uthoff. Apply G. H. Smith, Uthoff.

For Sale

SMALL HARDWOOD LIMITY AND SAW-mill, with most up to date equipment, on easy terms. Lumber can be taken as payment. Address, Box 636 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 19

For Sale

SAW MILL AND PLANT AS A GOING concern can be seen running at the present time. Mill built new this spring, new out buildings all situated on 135 acres of land well timbered. Plenty of timber can be secured to run the mill for years such as Birch, Basswood Hemlock, Spruce, etc. In addition to the above there is a complete logging outfit, waggons, horses, etc., etc. Situated on the C.P.R. at Nominigugue, Que. Will sell at a bargain to quick buyer. Apply W. B. BARTRAM, Nominigugue, Que. 19

For Sale

2,500 ACRES OF GOOD SPRUCE, CED-ar and hardwood timber land, containing a large quantity of pulpwood, situated on line of Canadian Pacific Railway (Megantic Division), together with good steam mill, equipped with board saw, double edger and butters, a pulpwood barker and cut-off saw, new shingle machine, surface planer carriers etc., good dry house, boarding house supply store and post office, 3 private dwelling houses, large barns, blacksmith shop, sleds, waggons, 12 heavy horses. This is a going concern, and the owner's only reason for selling is that owing to other business interest cannot give it the attention it deserves. Large quantities of timber in vicinity of mill can be got from farmers and limit holders. Rare chance to the right man. Only principals dealt with. For further information, price, terms etc. address the owner.

T. M. CRAIG,
Sherbrooke, Qu.

19

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale

BALED HAY IN ANY QUANTITY. prompt shipments, No. 1 quality, give us a trial order. C. ANDERSON & Co., Forest, Ont.

HAVE YOU ANY STOCK WHICH YOU wish to sell? If so, make the fact known to probable buyers by placing an advertisement in the Wanted and For Sale Department. Address, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

A SMART LITTLE SAWMILL IN GOOD working order, capacity 10,000. Also 500 acres of timber in township Stisted, District Muskoka. For price and particulars apply, FRANCIS HOLT, Martin's Siding, Ont. 19

British Columbia Timber For Sale

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBERS, Limited, are offering some very desirable timber limits for sale in British Columbia in blocks of various sizes.

All their timber was carefully selected by expert cruisers and the reports can be relied on.

This is an opportunity for obtaining some choice timber property at very low figures and on favorable terms of payment.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to.

E. STEWART,
General Manager,
Formerly Dominion Sup. of Forestry,
509 Coristine Building,
Montreal. 18



Pulp Wood Growth.

United States Consul Felix S. S. Johnson, of Bergen, in transmitting the following report, says that attention is now being directed to the rapidly increasing competition of the pulp industries for the world's available supply of white-wood:

A forest in which small-sized trees are regularly cut to supply pulp wood will not be thinned out, as reports say about the Norwegian forests; on the contrary, a large number of trees will grow in such forests after a while and these trees will grow more rapidly, but in such districts, from which logs of small dimensions may be cheaply delivered to the pulp mills, it will not pay the proprietor to let his trees remain growing until they attain full size for the sawmills, unless the consumers of goods manufactured from fully matured trees are prepared to pay a sufficiently high price for the article they need.

If a tree is large enough at a certain age to be cut for the pulp mills, and it takes, say, another ten, fifteen, or thirty years for the same tree to attain the size required by the sawmills, the value of the tree to-day must be taken as the basis of calculation, and it will easily be seen that with compound interest and with the risk attendant upon letting the tree remain standing for many years in the forest the price of the tree for

the sawmills may become a pretty stiff one before it is properly ripe for their use.

It seems most likely that at a time which may not be so far remote the bulk of the whitewood of not only the Norwegian, but large parts of the Swedish and Finnish whitewood forests, will be used for making wood pulp, and that for sawn wood the world will have to go far afield for its supplies, to regions in which it will be next to impossible to start pulp mills, to say nothing of cellulose and paper mills. For instance, in the Russian White Sea provinces whitewood sawmills exist, a sawmill being a comparatively simple and easy industry.

The strength of structural timber is treated as follows by the Construction News:

Before putting a timber into a structure, every builder must know the strength of the timber and the maximum load it will have to carry. Building laws generally require that the material used shall be from three to six times as strong as is actually necessary.

Loblolly, logleaf and Norway pines and tamarac are among the principal structural timbers of the eastern United States, and Douglas fir and western hemlock of the western. In the grade, loblolly pine is classed both as Virginia pine and as North Carolina pine. Virginia pine is made up princi-

pally of material from the northern part of the loblolly pine belt, and is inferior in quality to the North Carolina pine, so that the distinction is one of grade rather than one of locality. Longleaf yellow pine as known on the market may include the better grades of shortleaf pine and Cuban pine. It has for a long time been the standard construction timber of the east. Norway pine, also known as red pine, is lumbered principally in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where it is marketed with white pine as northern pine. Douglas fir, called in different localities yellow fir, red fir, Oregon pine and Douglas spruce, is cut most extensively in Washington and Oregon. Western hemlock, which is obtained from the same region, suffers from the reputation of the eastern hemlock, but is far superior for structural purposes. On account of the prejudice against it, it is often sold under such names as Alaska pine and Washington pine, spruce or fir.

Recent tests by the forest service show longleaf pine to be the strongest and stiffest of all the timbers named, with Douglas fir a

close second, while western hemlock, loblolly pine, tamarac and Norway pine follow in the order given. Fortunately, Douglas fir and western hemlock, of which there are comparatively large supplies, have high structural merit, as has also loblolly pine, the chief tree on which the southern lumber companies are depending for future crops.

Much of the information hitherto available concerning the strength of timber has been secured from tests of small pieces without defects.

For Sale

75,000 feet	1 x 4 x 5	White Pine
20,000 "	1 x 6	" "
100,000 "	1 x 8	" "
25,000 "	1 x 10	" "
50,000 "	1 x 12	" "
300,000	1" Mill Cull,	stocks in
1,000,000	1" and 2" Dry Hemlock	

Edward Clark & Son
123 Bay Street, TORONTO

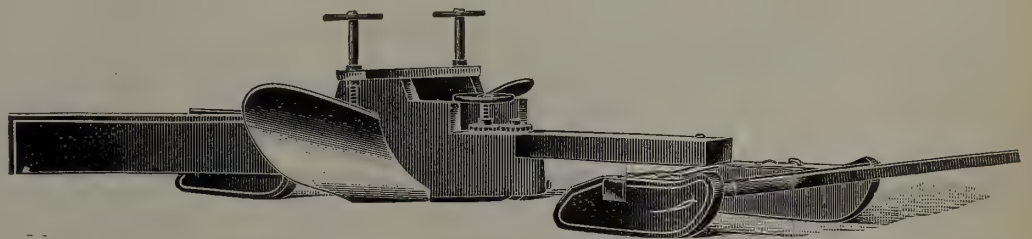
JOHN DONOGH LUMBER CO., Limited
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
WHOLESALE
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Phone Main 7733
TORONTO

SNOW PLOUGHS The Famous Brazel Patent

Every Plough built to order. Delay may mean a heavy loss to you. Look into your requirements NOW for the coming winter, and write for catalogue, prices and fuller description than here given.

1906 Model Lumberman's Snow Plough

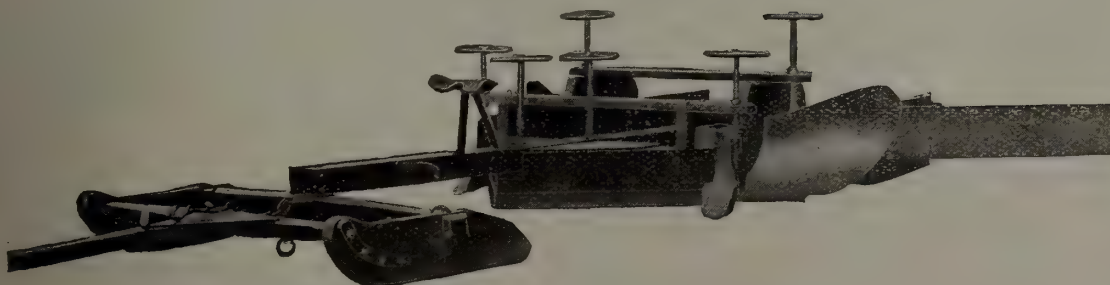
One man operates. Simple and quick adjustment. Very strongly built. Wings will make road 9 feet wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. High mouldboards prevent snow falling back on roadway. Will cut 6 inches wider than logging sleigh, taking off knolls, filling in hollows, and leaving a level clean roadbed..



Combination Model Lumberman's Snow Plough

Built on similar lines to 1906 Model, and with equal working capacity, but with longer centre section, so that plow can be used either with or without Rut Cutter.

When ordering, always give width of track from outside to outside of Runners



SNOW ROLLERS—8 feet diameter, built to order, any width. Write us for prices and description.

Manufactured, Sold and Guaranteed by

The WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., Limited - Toronto, Canada

SOLE CANADIAN RIGHTS FOR BRAZEL PLOUGHS

Market Correspondence

Ottawa Manufacturers Reducing Cut.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The lumber market continues dull. The condition is having a marked effect on the preparations for the coming season's cut of logs. Most of the lumbermen who draw on Ottawa for shanty labour are putting in about one-quarter of the usual number of men. The Victoria Harbour Lumber Company have just started one camp at Whitefield, and probably one more is all they will open this season. Last year this company had eleven camps. The Carney Lumber Company, of Massey, is coming down from nine camps to three, none of which are yet open. The Algoma Commercial Company at the Soo has filled four camps, and reports that no more men are wanted, while last year the company operated sixteen camps. When Graves, Bigwood & Company, of Nairn Centre, begin to ship men next month enough for two camps will suffice, while fourteen camps were filled last year. At Blind River the Hope Lumber Company will put in eight camps, as to forty-five last year, and the Midland Lumber Company, at the same place, will run two camps. George Gordon & Co., of Markstay, are cutting down from six camps to two, and at this place the Northern Timber Company will run only one camp, instead of three last year. The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, which ran fourteen camps at Cartier last year, will have only four the coming season, two of which are open. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, who does most of his own hiring, has planned similarly, although perhaps his cut of logs will not undergo such a proportionate decrease. The wages of men are hardly ever set these days, the companies being able to procure enough help by promising men something between \$16 and \$26 per month according to their merit. Teamsters, head log makers and the best loaders may expect the top figure if they remain the whole season. Last year the same men were assured \$40 per month before they left the city. The wages of road cutters and common hands is not likely to pass \$20 per month, and even then hundreds of inexperienced hands are turned away daily who would have been gladly picked up other years. Philip Wright, who does considerable hiring for lumber men, reports that he has sent away only 200 men, while at this time other years he had sent away nearly a thousand. As lumbermen plan to have their camps contain from 65 to 125 men, the cutting down of a few camps has a very noticeable effect on the employment bureaus. It is known that in many cases lumbermen are running their camps only to give work to the horses they are obliged to keep on hand.

The stagnation of the lumber market was further indicated on September 15th, when the property of the East Templeton Lumber Company, offered at public auction, failed to get a bid. The limits comprise some 200 square miles on the Gatineau, Coloune, Black and Dumoine rivers. Senator W. C. Edwards, Mr. Fred Booth and other prominent lumbermen were at the auction but all declined to make an offer for even a parcel of the property. It is understood that the property will be disposed of by private sale, in order to wind up the affairs of the MacLaren estate, of which it is a part.

The water power situation at the Chaudiere is getting so bad that J. R. Booth has been obliged to close his lumber mill at night. In the early part of the month he grappled with the dearth of power without letting it affect his lumber business, stopping only the pulp mill. The scarcity of rain, however, during the whole month lowered the river to a degree that hampered every industry depending on the Chaudiere. The E. B. Eddy Company released over 150 men, the company's sawmill and pulp mill being thrown idle for lack of power. The Eddy box factory is operated only at half capacity. The river is so low that the Ottawa corporation issued an order prohibiting the use of water for lawn sprinkling. The drive is also hindered, and were it not that lumbermen are not eager to manufacture the situation would be quite serious.

St. John Mills Resuming Operations.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 24.—The feature of the month has been a determined attempt on the part of the local lumber manufacturers to break the strike among the shingle workers. The measure of success has not so far been of an encouraging nature to the former. Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Company have succeeded in running one machine for the past five days, and have turned out the only shingles manufactured at St. John this year. A second machine has been run a part of the time. The men who are operating these machines are not union men, and the prospects are that none of the latter will go back this season.

Since last writing several local mills have resumed sawing after a cessation of operations for several months. Stetson, Cutler & Company's mills at Indiantown and Pleasant Point, and Miller Bros' mill at Straight Shore, were among those plants which it was found necessary to close down for a period, and which have again started.

Although the time of year when lumbermen in New Brunswick

usually start their logging crews into the woods has come, there is little doing in that respect. The tendency on the part of the manufacturers seems to be to wait just as long as possible, in the hope that some new conditions may arise which will give them a better idea as to what policy to follow in regard to the making of contracts. Not only will the majority of them make a late beginning, but they will also guard themselves carefully against loading up with any great quantity of the raw material, in spite of the fact that woodmen's wages will probably be lower this year than has been the case for many seasons.

Freight rates on lumber by schooner to American ports continue remarkably low, so little is going forward in this direction, and there is so little prospect of any important quantity offering for shipment during the present season that many schooners are laid up, and the owners of the others are glad to get the prevailing rates. The ruling rate on long lumber to New York is \$2.50 per thousand, and to Boston \$2.00 per thousand. These figures are the lowest which have prevailed for many years. Transatlantic freights have been somewhat firmer during the past month. Charters have been made on deals to Brow Head at 33s. 9d. per thousand on deals. In one or two cases more recently 35s. has been the figure.

The general tone of the local market seems to have taken a more optimistic turn, although the improvement is somewhat intangible so far as any direct effect upon prices or operations is concerned. That the depression which has been so marked during the past fifteen months is nearly at an end and that a period of stimulation in long and short lumber is about due seems to be the impression of the local lumber authorities. These ideas, however, will not result in any increasing of output on the part of the local manufacturers. Rather they will continue to follow a policy of curtailment of output, until the promise of better things in the way of demand and prices has become an established fact.

Cooperage Prices Holding Firm.

The Sutherland-Innes Company, Chatham, send us the following report of the situation in the cooperage industries:

The apple crop has not turned out as heavy as was expected in May and June, but is much better than the August reports would indicate. While there is not a large crop of apples, the apples this year are very large, and are taking more barrels than was figured on, for the reason that a less number of apples will go in the barrels than when the crop is larger and the apples smaller. The demand is only moderate and the prices are also moderate for all classes of apple barrel stock.

The flour milling industry has now become quite lively. The new wheat is coming in, and most of the mills in the country are running day and night, using large quantities of cooperage stock. From present indications, all of the flour barrel stock in the country will be required to take care of the home trade, without leaving any for export. The general trade throughout the country has been fair, hardly as good as the average at this time of the year, but certainly much better than it was a few months ago.

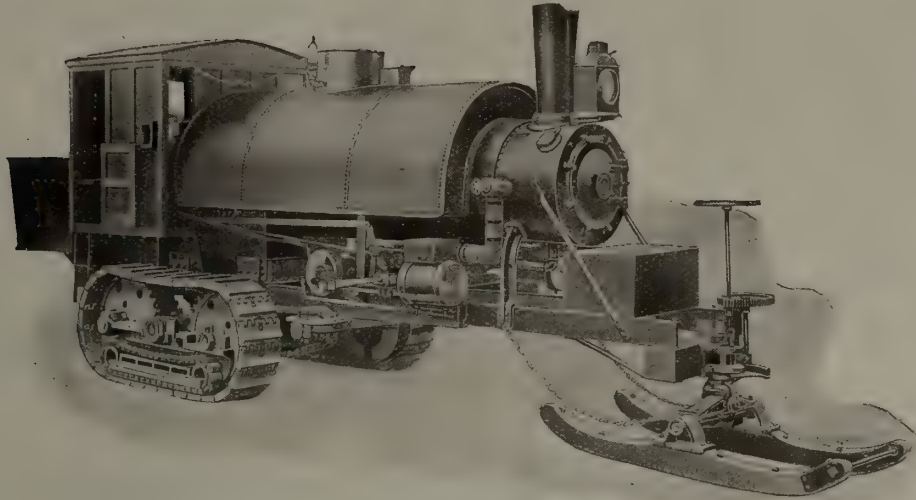
The average amount of cooperage stock being consumed is not as large as the average for the last three years, but, as most of the consumers expect to use more heavily during the balance of the season, while navigation is open, the aggregate amount of stock consumed in Canada for the year 1908 may come up to the previous three years, with the exception of apple barrel stock.

Prices of higher grades of stock remain firm, with a slight upward tendency, middle and lower grades of stock on account of the light apple crop, are a little weak, and some of this stock is being exported. The present indications are that we will have quite a busy fall and that the stocks at the mills will be pretty well cleaned up before the end of the year, not leaving more than enough on hand to take care of the winter months, before the new stock comes in.

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbadoes, under date of September 12th, report as follows: Lumberstuffs, white pine—The cargo mentioned in our last, the "Roseway," arrived on the 1st inst., from Shelburne, to selves, with 313m. feet. We placed two-thirds of the cargo locally at \$28.19 and \$20.53 for merchantable and second quality respectively, and sold the balance for a neighbouring market. This cargo has fully supplied the market, and fresh arrivals would probably cause a decline. Spruce and hemlock—The only sale during the fortnight is a small lot of 7m. feet spruce, ex "Roseway," all second quality, for which we obtained \$19.35. A cargo on the spot would probably fetch paying rates. Hemlock is in light demand. Pitch pine—No arrivals, but two cargoes are now overdue, and the market is well supplied. Shingles—The schr. "Success" arrived on the 3rd inst. from Paspebiac, with a cargo consisting of 875m. Long Gaspe and 600m. Cedar Laying to various consignees. A lot of 695m. feet Long, very poor quality, was sold at \$4.52, while the balance, 180m., were stored, as consignee wanted \$6.25, which dealers would not pay. We sold the 600m. Cedar Laying, which were of superior quality, at \$1.93. The market for both descriptions is now fully stocked. Shooks—The schr. "James B. Drake" arrived on the 4th inst. from Portland, with 19,350 bds. Portland, part cargo to selves, which have been imported for dealers' account. Wood hoops—No arrivals.

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Dominion of Canada Patent No. 108676



The cut shown above will give a very good idea of the Lombard Steam Log Hauler. This engine is radically different from the style of traction engine ordinarily used, and is especially designed for Log Hauling purposes.

There are already a large number of these engines in use in the United States and Canada, and the results obtained are highly satisfactory.

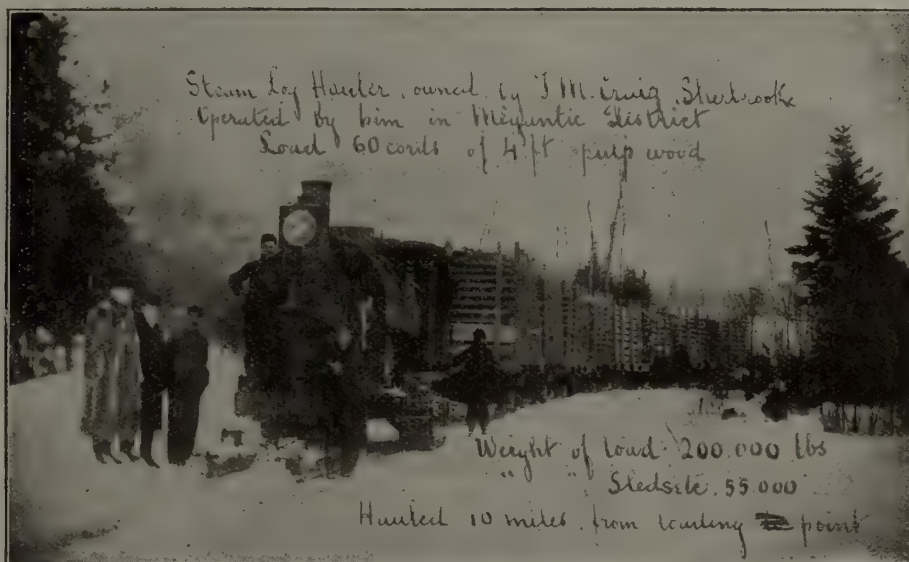
The ideal condition for a Log Hauler is a long nearly level iced road 9 miles or more in length, but the machine gives good results on all roads over say 4 miles in length, provided they are not actually mountainous.

In every case there is a large saving over the use of horses, and in some cases this is exceptionally large.

One operator in the Western States actually hauled a load of 25 logging sleds containing 180,000 feet of lumber which required two trains on a logging railroad for transportation to the main line.

This is, of course, an exceptional case, as the conditions were very favorable but it gives an idea of the possibilities of the Lombard Steam Log Hauler.

Our Bulletin No. 950 describes the machine more fully and will be sent on request.



The Jenckes Machine Company

General Offices: Sherbrooke, Que.

Limited

Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Sales Offices: Sherbrooke St. Catharines Cobalt Rossland Vancouver Halifax

Wire Rope Logging.

(Continued from page 19).

depend on the smoothness of the road, and whether the logs tend to run away whenever a down grade occurs. All dogs, chains, slings, hooks, etc., are sent back to the woods on a small boat or pig.

In regions, as from Pennsylvania south along the Appalachians, where the gravity or partial gravity slide or skid road is used, the light road engine is a satisfactory substitute. The constructive cost is lessened as such a careful continuous road is unnecessary; it need not be built to grade, therefore there is less cribbing, it may be straighter and therefore shorter, tow paths not being required further expense is saved, and where rough ground conditions occur, that would be impassible for animals, small difficulty is met.

It is a satisfactory substitute for the branch railroad in small valleys or other tributary areas where stumpage is found in such small amounts as to render allotted cost of such branch excessive; or where extreme grades are encountered, or where ground conditions render railroad construction over-expensive.

Compared with the spur or branch railroad or tram the road engine is non-destructible. The amount of small timber or low grade timber used in the construction of the requisite trail or road is far less than with the spur railroad; this, in a day of high values of even the poorest of forest products, is of import. Further, the necessary right of way is much narrower, and consequently there is less merchantable or growing stock destroyed.

Attractive Story of Popular Route.

The excellence of the work that is being done by the publicity department of the Intercolonial Railway is exemplified in the new edition of "Forest, Stream and Seashore," the most voluminous and important of all the publications issued by the Intercolonial Railway. It appears this season very handsomely bound and extensively revised and freshened as regards the reading matter. "Forest, Stream and Seashore" should be described as more than a guide book, it being a 200-page volume which graphically pictures the territory traversed and served by this railway.

There is much detail, of course, concerning the beauty of the scenery, the excellence of the boating and bathing, and the grand opportunities that exist for the sportsman, but the writers have found time and space also to add many facts of historic interest as well as some information that is bound to appeal to those whose minds are commercially and industrially bent.

The book is excellently written in descriptive sequence, following the route of the Maritime Express and the Ocean Limited trains from Montreal to Halifax, and the connections of these trains which reach St. John and Sydney, Prince Edward Island, the "Garden of the Gulf," are also fittingly described, and there is a most interesting article dealing with the Magdalen Islands.

The book is neatly printed and finely illustrated, both in colour and in half-tone. It is bound in old cloister paper, with the title in pale blue lettering, and the cover illustrations of the Matapedia and the Wentworth Valleys printed in Sepia enclosed within a green leaf border. A copy of this book can be had on application to the General Passenger Department, Moncton, N.B., by forwarding ten cents in stamps to cover postage.

Mark Twain's Mantel.

By the next American-Hawaiian steamer to the Coast will go a beautifully carved mantelpiece addressed to Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), Danbury, Connecticut, a gift to the celebrated writer from the Hawaii Promotion Committee. The mantel is made of curly koa, or Hawaiian mahogany, and is one of the finest examples of the cabinet-makers' art ever produced in the territory. It was designed and carved by F. N. Otremba, a wood carver of exceptional skill, who has been engaged on the work for the past four months.

The entire islands were scoured in securing wood of the finest possible grain, and a vast amount of labour was expended in carving in high relief on the capitals of the polished columns on either side, representation of the various Hawaiian flowers. On the splendid central panel the comprehensive word of greeting or regard—ALOHA—appears in carved letters.

The gift is designed for the billiard room of Mr. Clemens' new home in Danbury, and was tendered as a token of appreciation of the many kind things which he has said in his writings of the Paradise of the Pacific.

Industrial reports from Owen Sound, Ont., show that the commercial depression has affected industry there very little. Workingmen have been employed on full time in factories, sawmills and cement plants, with good wages. During 1908 Owen Sound has exported lumber valued at \$255,771.

Forced Draft for the Sawmill.

Twenty years ago forced draft appliances for sawmills were exceedingly crude, and had objections that went a long way toward neutralizing their advantages. The blast was turned unconfined into a sealed ash pit. Selecting the path of least resistance, the major portion of it escaped into the furnace where there was the least fuel; and where the fuel lay thickly the blast did not penetrate it at all. Thus, there was most air where there was least fuel, and least air where there was most fuel—a condition exactly the reverse of what was essential.

Again, as the ash pit had to be sealed, the blower had to do all of the work, there being no other way for air to find its way in. Then, too, owing to the closing of the draft doors and the irregular heating, due to the irregular distribution of the fuel and air, as above, the grate bars burned out very quickly. The result was, as intimated, that it was a question whether, everything considered, forced draft was a benefit or a nuisance.

To-day all this is changed. By the use of an appliance such as the Gordon hollow blast grate control over the blast is obtained. The ash pit need not be sealed, and the draft doors may be closed or left open. The blower does only a fraction of the work. Most of the air enters the furnace as the result of natural draft. The blast merely supplements the draft, and gives the fireman control over the fire, enabling him to make a hotter fire, to generate more steam, and to burn poorer fuel. It is to the sawmill what the bellows are to the blacksmith; the blower to the founder. As the bars are hollow and filled with fresh air they keep cool, and are claimed to be more durable than the best draft bar ever devised. This grate is manufactured by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, of Greenville, Michigan.

Personal and General.

Mr. R. T. Jones, of the R. T. Jones Lumber Company, Tonawanda, N.Y., was in Toronto recently. He reports trade conditions at Tonawanda as slightly improved.

Mr. Manly Chew, of Chew Brothers, Midland, Ont., has received the Liberal nomination for East Simcoe in the Dominion election. He will oppose Mr. W. H. Bennett, M.P., who has represented the riding for a number of years.

Mr. A. H. Campbell, the head of the Muskoka Lumber Company, and one of the oldest citizens of Toronto, who has been ill with bronchitis at his summer home in the Georgian Bay, is now convalescing, and it is expected he will return home very shortly.

The disappearance of Walter B. Dickson, a member of the Provincial Parliament for Albert County, New Brunswick, who has been prominent in lumber affairs of this section for some time, has proven a surprise to lumber interests, and it is claimed has developed the fact that through forged orders for lumber W. Malcomb McKay has been defrauded of a considerable sum of money. The facts in the case have not been made public, but it is reported that Mr. Dickson is in the United States at the present time. He was elected to parliament at the last election.

At the recent convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the pulp and paper section, through its chairman, Mr. C. Riordan, Toronto, presented a resolution urging the prohibition of the export of pulpwood from Canada. The association adopted the recommendation.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, of Nashville, Tenn., have favoured us with a convenient lumber gauge, which will be a useful instrument for all lumber inspectors and, in fact, for anyone connected with the lumber industry. It is arranged for measuring from one-half inch to one and a half inches, and is made so that it can be hung upon one's key chain.

Wickes Brothers, machinery manufacturers and dealers, Saginaw, Mich., have favoured us with their monthly stock list of machinery for sawmills, planing mills, woodworkers, cooperage plants, shingle mills, etc. The list reveals the fact that they manufacture a great variety of useful machines and that their prices are exceptionally interesting.

In the upper rapids, opposite Pither's Point, Fort Frances, Ont., Captain H. J. F. Sissons, John Lockhart and P. Atchison were drowned through the capsizing of a gasoline launch while on their way to Christie's sawmill last month. Captain Sissons was a well known lawyer and a prominent Mason. John T. Lockhart was a young man of about twenty years of age, son of John Lockhart, lumberman, of Fort Frances. He was a brother of Richard and Thomas Lockhart, of Lockhart & Company, lumbermen. Atchison was a mill hand employed by Lockhart & Company.

CAMP SUPPLIES

Send us your orders and we will promise to fill promptly and with the very best quality that the price charged will warrant. We are saving money for a great many lumbermen and can do the same for you.

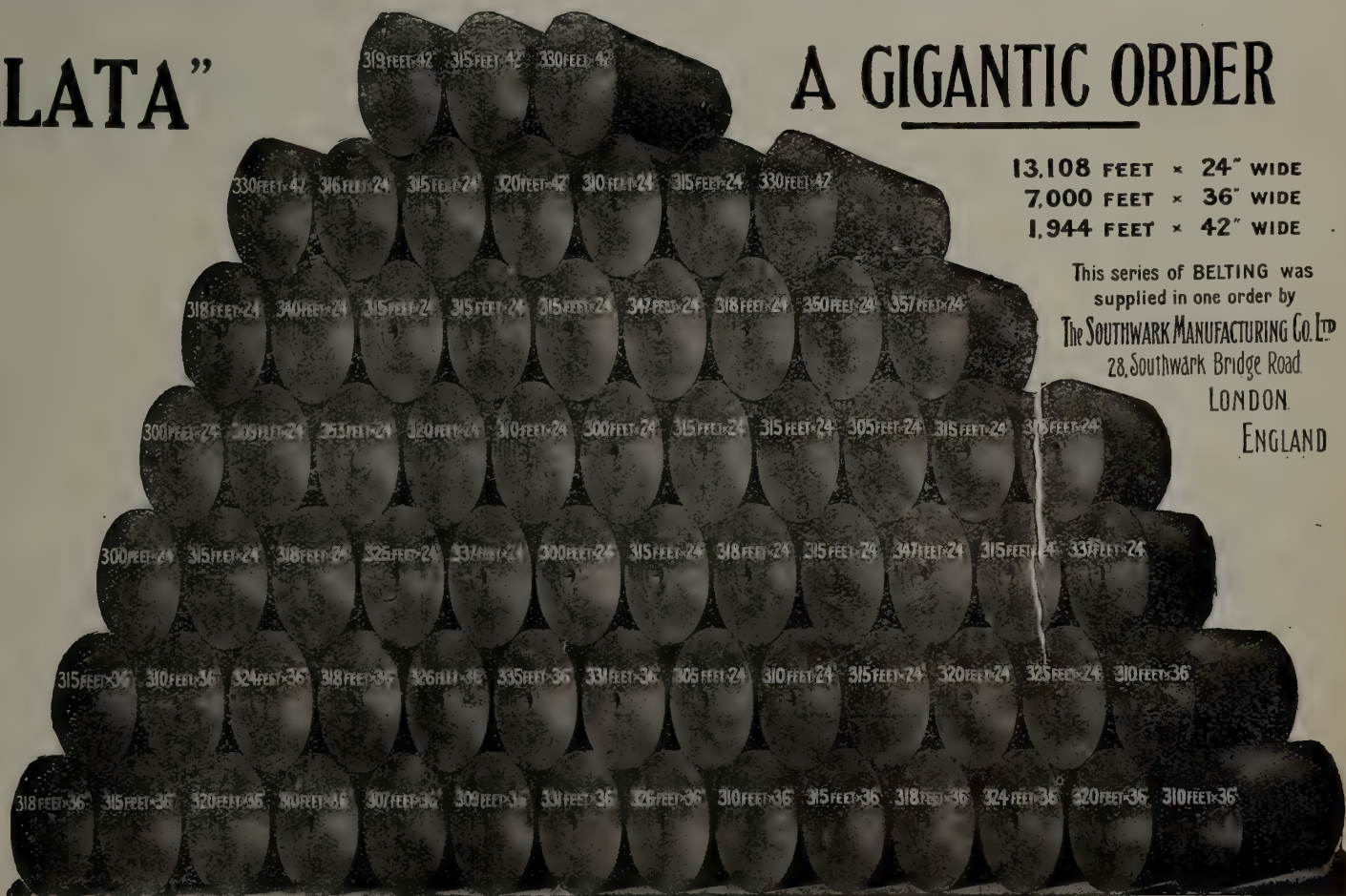
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Front and Scott Streets, TORONTO

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A GIGANTIC ORDER

13,108 FEET x 24" WIDE
7,000 FEET x 36" WIDE
1,944 FEET x 42" WIDE

This series of BELTING was supplied in one order by
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Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

In Ontario there is still nothing new to report. Trade continues to be carried on under the conditions which have prevailed for several months past, although the bettering of commercial conditions generally is expected to have a beneficial effect on the lumber market before long. The most important result of the depression which has existed of late is that the manufacturers are carrying heavy stocks and in view of the quietness of the market have determined in most cases to curtail the extent of their winter operations. In the Georgian Bay district there will probably not be more than 25 per cent. of the average cut this winter. This will mean serious hardship to the men who work in the woods. Only the very best men will be chosen, and they will not obtain the high wages of previous seasons. In some localities the bush fires have destroyed large quantities of timber, which will make it necessary for the companies to send men in for the sake of clearing the devastated portions. This will, to a certain extent, provide additional work for the lumbering men. The outlook for them, however, is very dark. Similar reports come from the Ottawa valley. Prices throughout Ontario are largely nominal and cannot be taken as representing any actual cost considerations. Manufacturers and dealers are carrying on what little business presents itself at prices which are very far from satisfactory, but with the curtailed output of the coming winter and the improvement in monetary conditions which is already making itself felt, the general impression is that by next spring at the latest the trade will have resumed a normal condition.

Eastern Canada.

After the long idleness of the shingle mills it is interesting to note that some of the manufacturers at St. John have made a determined effort to break the strike, although they have not obtained very encouraging results. One or two mills have been started with non-union men, but there is no prospect of union men returning. Several of the local mills which ceased operations recently have again got under way. Manufacturers are showing a tendency to wait a little longer before determining upon the extent of their winter operations. This will cause a late beginning, but will also assist in preventing any loading up with an over-supply of raw material. It is likely that woodmen's wages will be lower this year than for many seasons past. The market seems to have taken a fairly optimistic turn, although prices and operations have not been appreciably affected. It is felt, however, that the marked depression of the past season is just about ended, and that a period of stimulation is about to set in.

Western Canada.

Reports from the coast show that the lumber business is giving signs of revival. Orders are reported to be coming in more freely, especially from the Northwest, as a result of the increased building activity. The demand for logs is improving. Although logs and lumber have been in better demand for some time past prices are still unsatisfactory. Shingles provide nothing new to report. A price of two dollars base is still in force but practically no business is offering. The Government's renewal of the permission to export cedar logs is having a slight effect in keeping up a demand. Some of the Coast manufacturers are optimistic enough to believe that owing to good crops a fair business will be maintained all through the winter.

Great Britain.

Dullness is still the principal feature of trade, and there is little change to note during the past month. Arrivals have been moderate, but consumption has been small, and the result is that stocks remain heavy. Recent prices have evinced a slightly firmer tone and values generally are well maintained. Canadian pine timber, waney, first-class, has been arriving freely in Manchester under contract. The Liverpool stocks are light and values fairly high. Second-class values are steady and arrivals are moderate. There is only a limited demand for square pine, but values are firm. No imports of red pine are reported and the demand is small. The demand for oak remains quiet and no arrivals are reported. There has been a fairly heavy import of pine deals and the demand continues very quiet, with much difficulty in finding sales. Values are steady and the stocks are large. There are few transactions reported in red pine deals and the demand is small. Arrivals of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals in the Mersey are only moderate, but quite sufficient for the quiet trade.

United States.

New York reports show that although conditions are quite satisfactory in many regards, no large volume of business is to be expected under the present conditions. The market, therefore, is somewhat quieter, so far as the actual movement of lumber is concerned, than it was a week or so ago. Prices have recently stiffened and orders are numerous enough to keep mills throughout the country fairly busy. The building trade continues to absorb an unusual amount of lumber, and has proved the salvation of the market. White pine is experiencing an increased demand as a result of the recently sudden rise in the price of yellow pine. Prices are holding up well, especially for the higher grades. With the exception of Chicago, most of the distributing centres report an increased demand for hemlock, but the demand is uncertain and cannot be forecast from day to day. North Tonawanda reports show that Eastern trade is increasing extensively. The prevailing conditions are quite encouraging. Small advances are reported among mills which have recently increased in demand. Northern pine at Chicago is more active than it has recently been, and hemlock is reported easier. Spruce prices show considerably more strength at New York than a month ago, and wholesale stocks are commencing to move. A good enquiry has turned up for lath. In Boston spruce frames are higher, and a strong effort is being made to maintain the advance. There is, however, a decided lack of uniformity in the prices which are asked.

The Mageau Leblanc Lumber Company, Limited, of Chapleau, Ont., have sold their property, consisting of one hundred acres of land, a modern sawmill with a capacity of 30,000 feet a day, and an electric light plant and powerhouse, with a ten years' franchise from the town, to Mr. J. A. Fortin, former manager for the company. The new owner has started to install planing machinery and will manufacture every kind of planing lumber. We are informed that the price paid was about \$30,000. The new business will be carried on under the name of the Chapleau Electric Light and Power Company. "The Canada Lumberman" wishes the new owner every success.

W. R. Smyth, M.P.P. for Algoma, says that only half the usual logging will be done this year in the northern Ontario pine forests. Millions of feet of lumber are held by every mill in these parts, he says, and there is no market for it.

The more knots that can be trimmed out of lumber before it goes to the planing machines the easier it is on the planer knives and the longer they will do smooth work without grinding or whetting.

SPRUCE

1x4, 5&6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring
N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

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Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

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The
Cleveland - Sarnia
Saw Mills Co.
Limited

We have the following Dry Stock in White Pine we are desirous of moving:

200,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Cuts and better
300,000 ft. 1x4 Log Run
50,000 ft. 1x5 " "
100,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Cuts
100,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 "
50,000 ft. 8/4 No. 3 "
500,000 ft. 1x6 Mill Run
500,000 ft. 1x8 " "
300,000 ft. 1x10 " "
100,000 ft. 1x12 " "
100,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Barn
300,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 "
300,000 ft. 1x6 No. 3 "
300,000 ft. 1x8 No. 3 "
100,000 ft. 1x10 " "
100,000 ft. 1x12 " "

500,000 ft. 1x6 and wider No. 1 Box
1,000,000 ft. 1x4 and wider No. 2 "
1,000,000 ft. 1x4 and wider No. 2 Mill Culls
1,000,000 ft. 1x4 and wider Farmers' Delight
100,000 ft. 2x4 Piece Stuff 10 ft. to 16 ft.
300,000 ft. 2x6 " "
300,000 ft. 2x8 " "
400,000 ft. 2x10 " "
300,000 ft. 2x12 " "

Also the following Red Pine

800,000 ft. 2x6 10 ft. to 16 ft.
700,000 ft. 2x8 "
500,000 ft. 2x10 "
300,000 ft. 2x12 "

Red Pine Piece Stuff

5,000 Pieces 2x6—18
5,000 " 2x8—18
7,000 " 2x10—18
4,000 " 2x12—18
3,000 " 2x6—20
5,000 " 2x8—20
5,000 " 2x10—20
3,000 " 2x12—20

White Pine Piece Stuff

2,000 Pieces 2x6—18
2,500 " 2x10—18
1,500 " 2x12—18
600 " 2x6—20
1,000 " 2x8—20
1,500 " 2x10—20
1,500 " 2x12—20

White Pine Bill

100 Pieces 12x12—12
100 " " —14
150 " " —16
60 " " —18
100 " " —20
40 " " —22
40 " " —24

Write for Prices Quick Shipments

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.
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Special Bills cut to order on short notice

Everything in White Pine and Norway

TEON BELTING



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Every Belt is passed through a specially devised stretching apparatus, so that all undue stretch is taken out, and the total result is a sound, reliable and high grade Belt.

Heat, Steam, Water and Frost Proof

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SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA

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EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF LUMBER

is necessary to run a lumber business successfully, and Expert Knowledge of Insurance is just as necessary in order to get the best rates and conditions. We are experts in our line, which is

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We maintain a staff of competent inspectors who are at your service.

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A Particular Lot of Lumber

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An Advertisement in the "Wanted" and "For Sale" Department of the

CANADA LUMBERMAN

Will secure for you a Buyer or Seller, as the case may be. Address,

The Canada Lumberman, Toronto

EDGINGS

The sash and door mill of W. F. Forrest, Atwood, Ont., is for sale by tender.

The A. I. Walker Lumber Company, Vegreville, Alta., have been succeeded by the Globe Lumber Company, Limited.

An Ottawa report states that Bayliss & Gow are opening up the J. G. McLaren mill, which has been shut down for some time. They employ fifty men.

The Marmora cooperage mill was burned down on September 14th. The loss was about twenty thousand dollars, with some insurance. The mill employed nearly sixty men.

The Holt Timber Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000. Incorporators, E. B. Rickman, C. S. MacInnes and C. C. Robinson, all of Toronto, and others.

Fort Frances, Ont., was visited recently by a party of lumbermen in the persons of Edward Hines, of Chicago, and his son; Wm. O'Brien, of St. Paul; S. J. Curson and H. W. Cook, of Duluth, and Mr. I. Baker, of Chicago. They spent a couple of days in Fort Frances.

While the demand for lumber has been steadily growing better during the past month the prices secured are not of the best, owing to the recent slashing of the list made by the Coast mills as a consequence of a cancellation of the price agreement between the coast and mountain mills.

The Woods Product Company of Canada, Limited, capitalized at \$750,000, are doing a considerable amount of building at Donald, five miles from Hali-burton, Ont. They have a timber limit of 23,000 acres, and are establishing a plant for the manufacture of wood alcohol, corona spirits, acetate of lime, charcoal, etc. They will employ one hundred men.

Complaints are numerous from the Ottawa district against the railway charges and the classification of the railway companies which went into effect early in the summer. Just now the Rideau Lumber Company is applying to the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners to declare telegraph poles a class of freight entitled to lower rates than ordinary lumber.

A rumour has recently been going the rounds that the British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Company, of Vancouver, B.C., was connected with a line of retail yards operating in Saskatchewan. To this report we have a flat and absolute denial made by their Winnipeg manager, Mr. H. S. Y. Galbraith, who informs us that they are manufacturers and wholesalers only, and do not operate retail yards at any point, their business being entirely confined to the wholesalers and dealers.

Both the lumbering and logging industries of the British Columbia coast are exhibiting signs of a healthy improvement, the result of an increased demand for lumber from northwest points, says a Vancouver dispatch. As an instance of how the market is improving it was stated recently by a lumberman that within the past ten days one northwest yard has placed an order for two hundred cars of fir lumber with coast mills, half the order going to a New Westminster sawmill and the balance to a mill at Chemainus.

The Ottawa River is so low that J. R. Botth had to lay off some men the other work for lack of power to operate his lumber mill, and the pulp mill is running only at night. The Hawkesbury Lumber Company have difficulty getting logs on account of the low water, and other firms would be in a similar position were they not overstocked with logs. The tributaries of the Ottawa have fallen also, and the James MacLaren Company, of Buckingham, have to save all the water available in the Lievre River in order to keep their lumber and pulp mills going.

Mr. Scotat, manager of the Pigeon River Lumber Company, returned recently to Port Arthur from a trip through the company's holdings along the Pigeon River, and confirmed the report of the destruction of three camps. He stated that only the absence of wind was saving thousands of dollars loss in every direction. The country was very dry, and fires which were covering large tracts of land would spread with great rapidity were the wind to come up. Even as it was, settlers and lumbermen were compelled to fight constantly to save property.

A Vancouver despatch reports that disaster has befallen a boom of logs in the gulf, as incoming tugs report a great deal of fine timber floating all the way from Howe Sound to Trail Islands. What unfortunate tug lost her tow person has yet owned up to being the victim of recent bad weather. The weather is a matter of speculation among the captains of the towing fleet, because no other during the past two weeks is reported by tugboat men to be the worst experienced for some time, and many booms have been delayed in transit to Vancouver from up-coast logging camps.

The sailing ship "Alta" recently arrived at Vancouver from Australia with a full cargo of turpentine piles and hardwood decking, consigned to J. Fyfe Smith, Australian hardwood importer, Vancouver. These piles are to be used for the new C.P.R. docks to be built at Vancouver. The captain of the ship informed the consignee that the same kind of piles had been in use in the port of loading for the past sixty odd years, where the teredo is especially active, but they have not suffered from the ravages of this insect. This is the first full cargo of piles ever shipped to North America, and the trip was made from Sydney in the fast sailing time of 62 days.

The Ross-MacLaren Lumber Company, Chilliwack, B.C., have been very active on their limits on the Vedder River and about Cultus Lake. A Charleson, of New Westminster, who has charge of the work for the company, has had a survey party at work running lines and making surveys, with the intention of putting in a railway along the side of Cultus Lake and up the Chilliwack River to carry logs to a mill that will either be built at the foot of Cultus Lake or at the Vedder crossing, most probably at the crossing. This railway will be of the standard gauge. When the timber is cut the land will be turned to the use of the stock raiser and fruit grower.

The effect of the crop upon the lumber industry is thus forestalled by L. A. Lewis, manager of the Brunette sawmills at New Westminster, B.C.: "This year's crop will put the farmers and settlers on their feet, but the impression seems to be that the farmers will continue to economize and purchase only when it is absolutely necessary, for another year anyway. They had about five years' good crops down there, and money was plentiful, but the setback experienced

last year checked the expenditure and found it was a little less than last year and play safe. However, we look for a good trade between now and the end of December. We are working ten hours a day with a full force, and stocking up a little."

Winnipeg has secured from the Minister of the Interior timber cutting privileges on twenty square miles surrounding the city's power site at Point du Bois on the Winnipeg River. The understanding is that the city will be allowed to cut cordwood for relief work, free of cost, while on timber used in the construction of the power plant or for other purposes stumpage fees will be paid. The city also asked the Minister of the Interior to waive the stumpage fees for the right of way on the power scheme railway. Mr. Oliver said it was impossible for him to do so. It would create a precedent which would cause much trouble for his department. The city will, therefore, have to pay fees for the ties and cordwood cut on the right of way.

From Vancouver comes a report that the famous Deadman's Island litigation of five or six years ago may be revived as the result of a proposal of Theodore Ludgate to sell his lease of the island to a syndicate of Americans for the establishment of a mill there. Ludgate secured a lease of the island from the Dominion Government for 25 years, renewable for a similar period. A great hue and cry was raised against the establishment of a sawmill on the island, which lies in the harbour near Stanley Park. The Provincial Government carried the case to London, but Ludgate won before the Privy Council. Recently Ludgate has been offered \$150,000 for the lease but is holding out, it is said, for a quarter of a million. In the event of the deal going through a large mill will be erected there.

A Hull, Que., report says that Freeman Cross, proprietor of the sawmill at Farm Point, on the Gatineau River, has let a contract to Audas Bissan, of Hull, Que., for the erection of a large dam on the creek from Meach, Moddeau and Frapp Lakes. The cost is estimated at about \$10,000 and the structure will be sixty-five feet high. The object is to supply power and light to Wakefield, Farm Point and Cascades. There is considerable activity among lumbermen in river works. The largest project on its way is the Chaudiere dam, costing \$250,000. It is expected that the whole of this work will be completed this autumn, although the original intention was to build only two-thirds the present year. Night gangs have been put on to hurry the undertaking, as the low water is very favourable to operations.

The case of Sayre & Holly vs. The Rhodes Curry Company, of Amherst, N. S., was before Mr. Justice McLeod in the circuit court recently. The suit is brought to recover \$1,600, the price of lumber shipped by the plaintiffs, on order of the defendants, to the Dominion Iron & Steel Company at Sydney. The defendants resist payment on the ground that the lumber was to have been free from rot and fit for car building, which, they allege, it did not prove to be, and hence was rejected. The plaintiffs claim that there was no guarantee to that effect whatever, but that the defendants were to take all risks. F. E. Sayre, the first witness, swore that his firm had given no guarantee, and that he saw part of the lumber, some of which was good, and some fair. Surveyors McArthur and Marshall testified that the lumber was a good average lot. L. A. Currey, K.C., represents the plaintiffs, and H. A. Powell, K.C., and W. H. Harrison represent the defendants.

The manner in which lumbermen will curtail the log cut the coming winter is shown by the small shanty gangs being hired. Companies which had ten or twelve camps operating last winter are putting in only two or three. It is estimated that the Georgian Bay district, which receives its chief supply of men from this district, will employ 2,000 less than last year. The Algoma Lumber Company have just sent 100 men to Sault Ste. Marie. Lumbermen in the Sudbury district are starting up camps. The Spanish River Lumber Company are beginning operations, thirty men being sent out last week from Ottawa. Fifty men were recently booked for the Colonial Lumber Company at Temiskaming, and twenty-five for the same company at Kippewa. Wages are from \$16 to \$26 and board. Good sawyers and teamsters make \$26. Swampers, as a rule, draw from \$20 up, and general hands usually run from \$16 to \$20. These wages indicate present conditions in the trade, being about \$10 less than the companies paid last winter.

This will be a hard winter for lumbermen, according to Mr. Matt Jamieson, of the Cavendish Lumber Company, Peterboro, Ont. Chopping will not be carried on on a very extensive scale, as a great quantity of logs from last year's cut have not been delivered. They have been bought," Mr. Jamieson stated, "but owing to the tightness of money the purchasers have not had the cash to pay for them and the companies have therefore had to hold them. There will be a slackness of work in the limits of every lumber company from here to the Soo, and many companies will only have one camp. It will, in my opinion, be nearly as hard a one as that of ten years ago, when men worked for their board. The man in the woods will not get more on the average than \$15 a month in the coming winter." Mr. Jamieson stated that the Cavendish Company had some men cutting hemlock at present, and he is getting a gang together to-day to go to the woods. The lumbermen are now repairing the dams in the creeks while the water is low, in preparation for bringing down the drives next spring.

With reference to the American capital going into British Columbia, Haywood Brown, a prominent capitalist of New York City, has this to say: "Within two years every New York capitalist interested in timber will have a finger in the British Columbia pie and will, as many wideawake American capitalists are doing now, wrest from the loose grasp of British Columbians the multifold opportunities with which this province abounds. Why do not British Columbians wake up and realize the value of their own timber before American capitalists reap benefits in advance of those who have lived the major portion of their lives in this province? The people in this country do not realize the value of the timber along the east and west coast of Vancouver Island and on the mainland, particularly in the western section of British Columbia, but it is gratifying to notice that British Columbians have at least learned a lesson from the mistake of Washington, Oregon and California, and are preserving the second growth. But you British Columbians who have been born and 'raised' in British Columbia do not appreciate or realize the value of your timber and probably will not until Americans have got ahead of those who had the first chance."—Another widely known American, formerly a railroad promoter, W. A. Kappler, of Cleveland, Ohio, expresses himself even more directly: "British Columbia is the American continent's last resort for timber. Michigan, of course, is a back number so far as timber is concerned, and the timber of Washington, California and Oregon is practically gone. Now the eyes of American capitalists are looking towards British Columbia, and should this province in time be unable to yield more, then Americans must build themselves mudhouses or invent some other substitute for timber."

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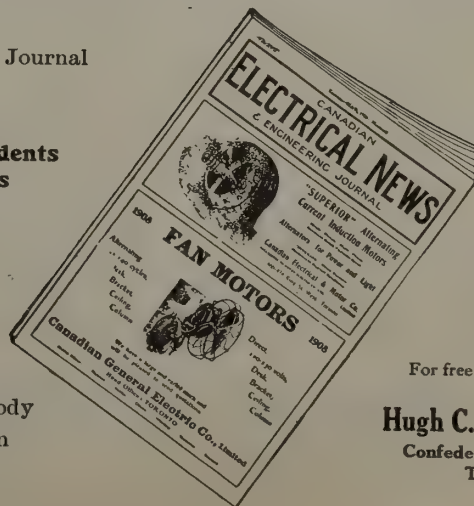
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Senator Smoot Gathers Ideas.

A London, England, despatch states that Senator Reed Smoot, chairman of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt for the conservation of the national forests, recently arrived in London from a tour of inspection of European forests, which has convinced him that an application of the general principles of continental scientific forestry may be successfully applied in the United States, although the character of the West may demand some modification.

Mr. Smoot considers the forests of Silwald, owned and managed by the city of Zurich, the most carefully developed in the world. They cost more per acre to take care of, but yield a greater net gain because of the arrangements for the utilization of all possible products. Under municipal government, saw mills, planing mills and excelsior and tool handle factories are run. At Munich Senator Smoot examined the experimental forest of the university directed by Professor Mayer. Mr. Smoot considers what he observed in the Black Forest would be of the greatest benefit to the United States, since years ago the Black Forest was being destroyed and is now greatly built up by the rigorous care of the German authorities. Every tree is numbered, and stock is taken each year. In Mr. Smoot's opinion the same thing is comparatively necessary to save 164 million acres of forest reserve in the United States at the present time, and the commission he heads will probably advise the increase of the United States Forestry Department to that end.

The following facts were taken by United States Vice-Consul James L. A. Burrell, of Magdeburg, from a brochure by Dr. Ernest Friedrich, of the German commercial high school at Leipzig, and are published in the United States consular reports:

The world's lumber trade amounts to \$285,600,000 annually, of which the United States furnishes about 20 per cent., Austria-Hungary 19 per cent., Russia 16 per cent., Canada 13 per cent., Sweden 18 per cent., Finland 10 per cent., Norway 4 per cent., and Roumania also a small quantity.

The countries importing wood are those on the highest economical plane, which were themselves in earlier times densely wooded, but whose forests have been denuded to a greater or less extent to make room for agriculture, industry, etc. Only 4 per cent. of the territory of Great Britain is covered with forests, and during the year 1906 that country imported lumber to the value of \$135,561,750. Germany has still 26 per cent. of its territory covered by forests, but imported in 1906 lumber

valued at \$61,285,000. Belgium and the Netherlands, that have but 8 per cent. forest lands, Denmark, that has 7 per cent., France and Switzerland, with a small percentage of forest land, are compelled to import lumber.

Besides these countries, those lands lying on the dry western side of the subtropical zone lacking forests are forced to import wood. Egypt imports wood and coal to the value of about \$16,660,000 annually; Algeria, Tunis, Spain, Portugal (3 per cent. forest land), Italy, Greece (with 9 per cent. forest land), the eastern part of Asia, British South Africa, the western parts of Chile and Peru, the Argentine Republic and Australia, all poor in wood, are dependent upon import.

Prospects.

Received your wire of even date
In which you ask that I shall state
How prospects seem to be;
And so I hasten to reply
That things were never better—why,
They're great, it seems to me.

I don't know just how money stands,
If scarce or plenty, in whose hands,
If five or six per cent.,
Nor when the stringency began—
Those things don't interest a man
Who's sleeping in a tent.

I don't know how the hemlock looks,
Spruce siding, cedar shingles, shooks,
Or even yellow pine;
I don't know just how flooring sells
Or price that quartered oak compels—
But bass are biting fine!

That's all that I have time to write,
For prompt at nine o'clock to-night
To dreamland I must hike,
And rise again at half-past four
And pull a mile along the shore,
And try to catch a pike.—American Lumberman.

There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

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Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws, whether tapered or of even thickness, are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

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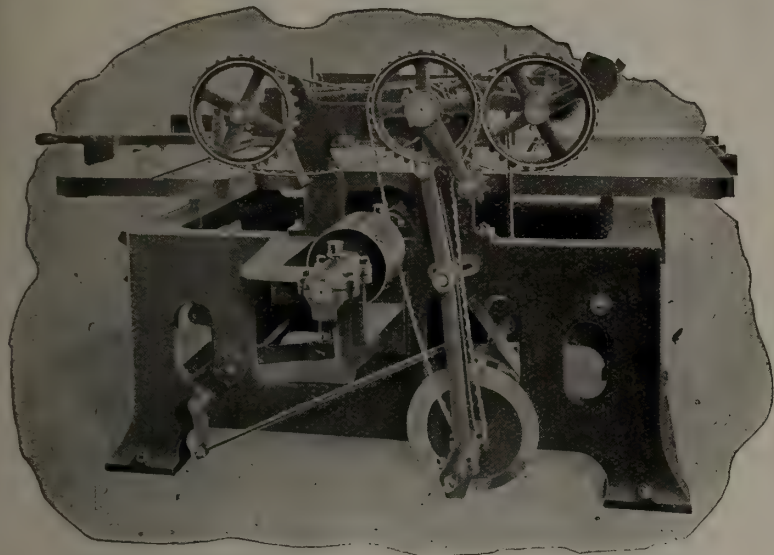
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This time we wish to call your attention to one of many important points which prove conclusively the superiority of the **Dunbar Logging Engines**: that of the Hydraulic Apparatus for raising and lowering the Boiler, an invention of our Mr. Dunbar, Sr. (for which patents are pending). By this device all danger from rush of water to either end of the Boiler, caused by irregularities of the road, is avoided. One of the most serious drawbacks in other Engines is the fact that the Boiler is stationary on the frame, consequently a source of great anxiety because of the danger to both the Crown Sheet and the Tubes. You can readily understand that in going up or down hill either the Crown Sheet or the Tubes are bared, causing them to become so heated that they will leak badly, and after repetition for a time the Boiler will be practically ruined.

This improvement, which supersedes our previous method for raising or lowering the boiler, has been added since cut herewith shown was made.

Should you contemplate putting in a Logging Engine we shall be glad to take the matter up with you and give you all particulars.

Quotations for Logging Sleds furnished.

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Limited

It Pays to Advertise.

Invariably the merchants who do the best business in a community are the merchants who advertise freely. The advertised bargain counter is often misleading inasmuch as if a customer went to another store and asked for a bargain on the same goods he would get the same bargain prices. The advertisement, however, makes a plain statement of fact, and the customer knows that the promises in the advertisement will be kept by the merchant, and he thus deals with the advertiser and not with the man who does not advertise. The customer takes it for granted the prices are low because the advertiser says so. Coal merchants who run cards in the paper get more business than those who do not, although coal is the same price all over the city.

And so with dealers in lumber. Although the price of lumber may be the same at any other mill or yard in the vicinity, customers will invariably patronize the advertiser who has told them exactly what can be bought for such-and-such a price. Where piece stuff and special lines are handled, of course, the advertising is of added value. In fact, an ingenious advertiser can figure out many ways of attracting customers that will pay for his advertising a hundredfold.

Salesmen Organize.

In these days of centralizing and organizing it is not surprising that the lumber salesmen in the United States have organized under the name of "The National Association of Lumber and Sash and Door Salesmen." This association have met in Chicago, and have memorialized manufacturers to act with unity in regard to bringing about better prices in lumber. There are 500 members in the association.

Such organizations raise the standard of salesmen. A salesman naturally wishes to make himself worthy to belong to such an organization, and if the standard of membership is high the influence is greater in the direction of making the calling an honorable one, in which intelligence and integrity play a large part.

Canada is growing enormously each year, and her lumber industry is of vast and far-reaching importance. It would not be amiss for the Canadian lumber salesmen to get together and form an association along the lines of the American organization, and there is no doubt the manufacturers would encourage them in this step.

There is just as much difference in band saw metal and temper as in the temper of planer knives. And with saws, as with knives, it pays to get the best, even though it costs more to start with.

A Christchurch, New Zealand, syndicate is the first body to take advantage of the provision, under the Land Laws Amendment Act, which sets apart land for the development of the wood-pulp industry. It has secured a lease of 30,000 acres in the Westland District, about ten miles from Lake Brunner. Paper making from wood-pulp forms an important industry in the United States and Canada, from which New Zealand largely imports, and it is probable that the new venture will prove to be the beginning of an industry which will assume great proportions in New Zealand, with its immense areas of suitable bush lands. The timber used for wood-pulp is not the ordinary millable timber, but the smaller trees and scrub. The land referred to is covered with bush, which grows very freely, so that any gaps made are soon effaced by the natural growth. In 1906 New Zealand imported printing paper to the value of £133,009, representing 156,724 cwt., in addition to miscellaneous paper of various descriptions.

Mr. Edgar Tripp, Canadian Commercial Agent at Trinidad, reports that the import of Canadian shooks, which in 1960-7 was nil, was in 1907-8 worth £400. Staves advanced from nil to £667 and wood hoops from nil to £371. The shooks consisted of molasses puncheons knocked down into shooks and returned at the cheaper rate of freight for refilling with molasses. The £667 worth of staves represent a new demand for barrels which has arisen in consequence of flour now being shipped in bags. Formerly the old flour barrels were used to pack the boiled asphalt, or Epure, of which large quantities are shipped from the Pitch Lake. The staves for these now have in some part to be imported, with the necessary wood hoops, and the number required is likely to increase annually.

J. S. Larke, Canadian Trade Commissioner for New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand, reports that the quotations for Oregon from the Sound mills are so much below those which the British Columbia mills are willing to accept that the latter are out of the trade. With an improvement in business in the United States prices will, no doubt, advance and the Canadian mills will get a share of the business.

Mr. A. McLean, Canadian Trade Commissioner in China, recently underwent three operations in the hospital at Shanghai, but has recovered, and was attending to his duties when the mail left. Mr. McLean, who is seventy years of age, has numerous friends in Canada, but especially at Ottawa, where he was at one time an alderman, representing Victoria Ward.

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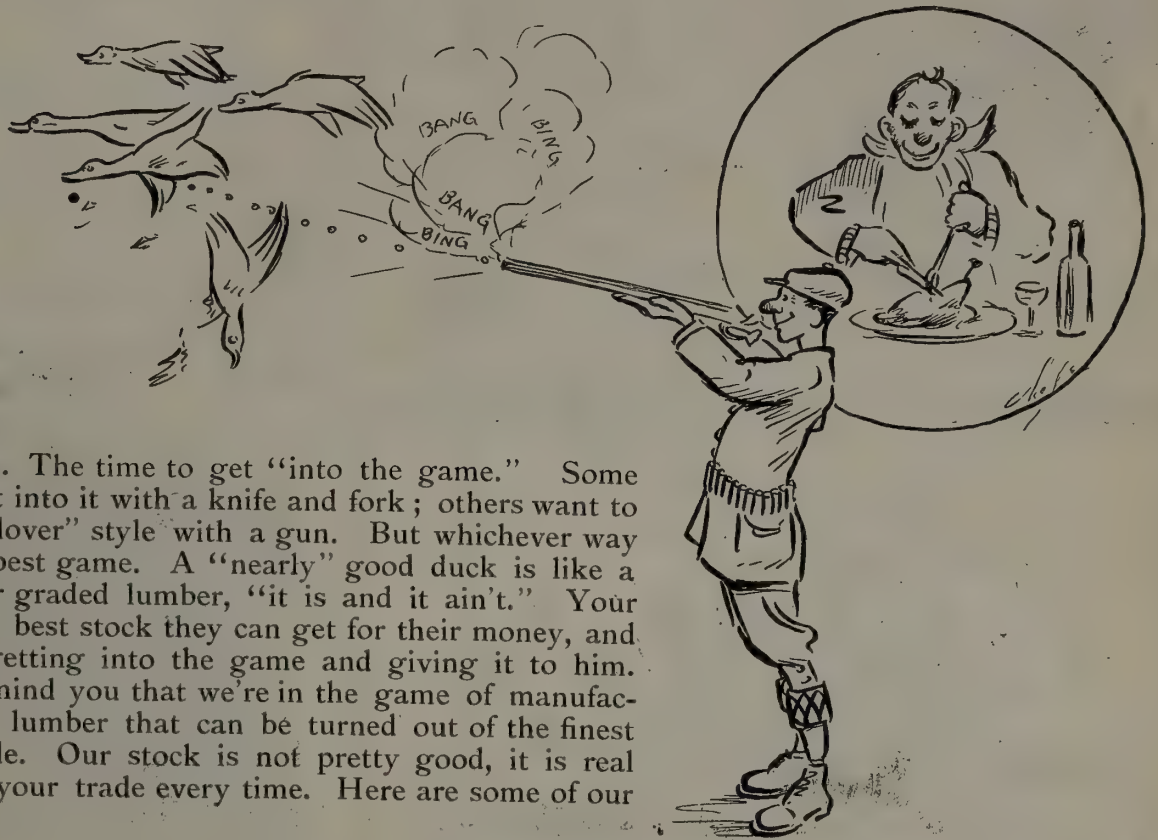
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Getting Into The Game



THIS is the hunting season. The time to get "into the game." Some folks are satisfied to get into it with a knife and fork; others want to get there in the "true lover" style with a gun. But whichever way they go about it they want the best game. A "nearly" good duck is like a piece of poorly manufactured or graded lumber, "it is and it ain't." Your customers are gunning for the best stock they can get for their money, and your wise competitor may be getting into the game and giving it to him. And so we would once more remind you that we're in the game of manufacturing the very best grades of lumber that can be turned out of the finest timber for the most critical trade. Our stock is not pretty good, it is real good, and will win and keep your trade every time. Here are some of our specialties. Give us a trial.

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We aim to carry at all times a full stock in all sizes, and can furnish, dressed in any desired way, on short notice.

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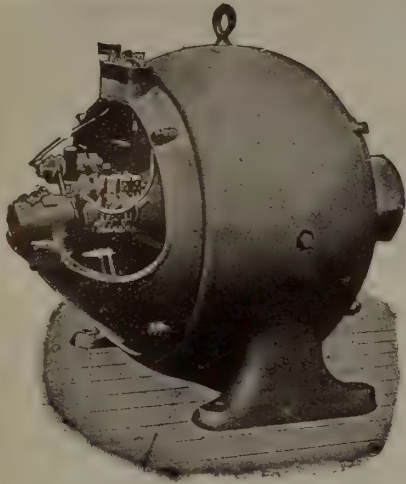
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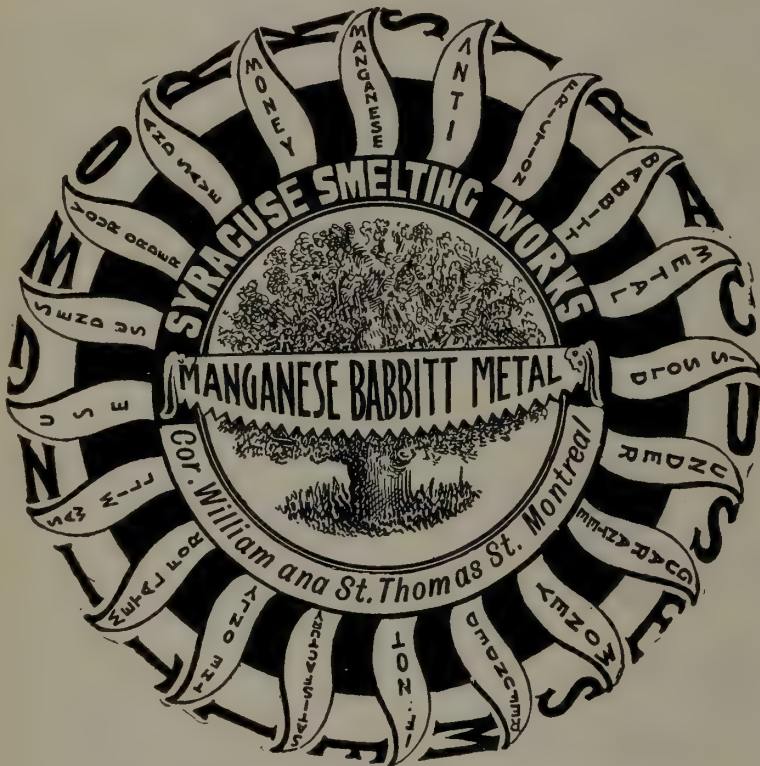
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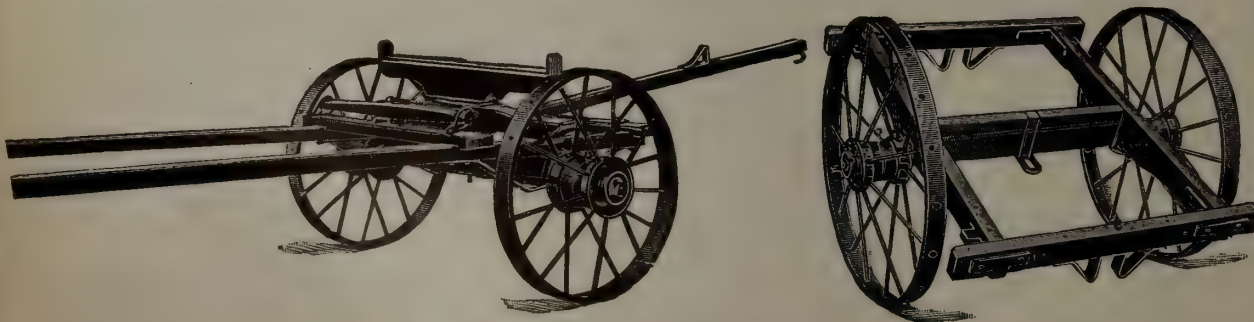
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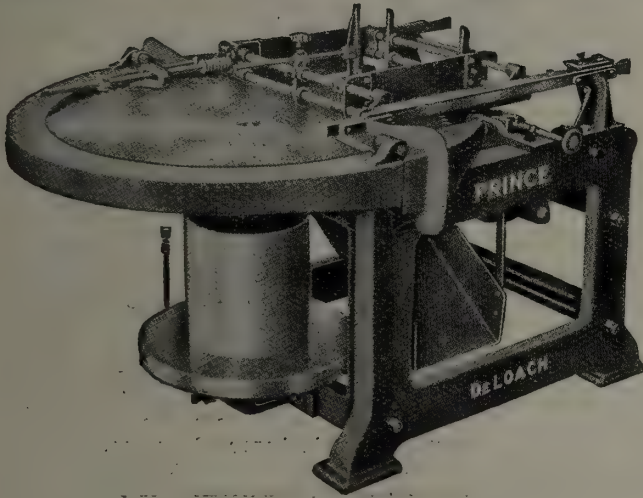
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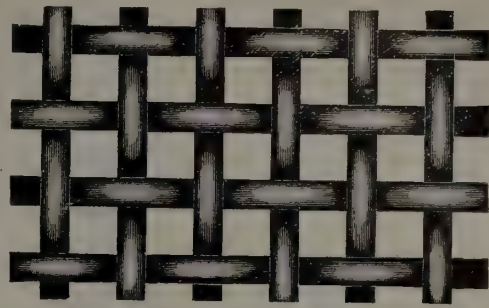
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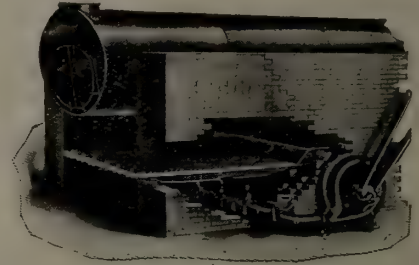
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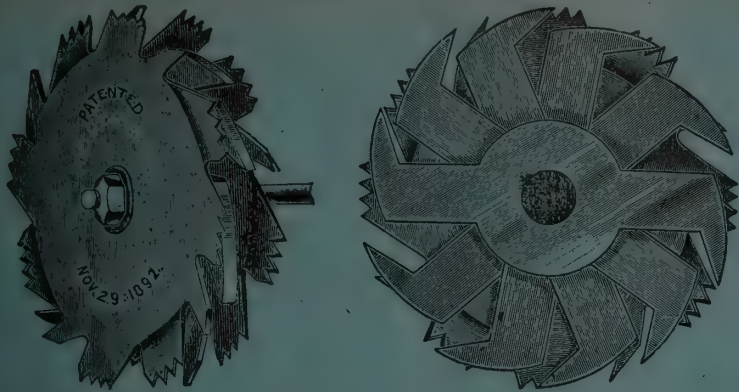


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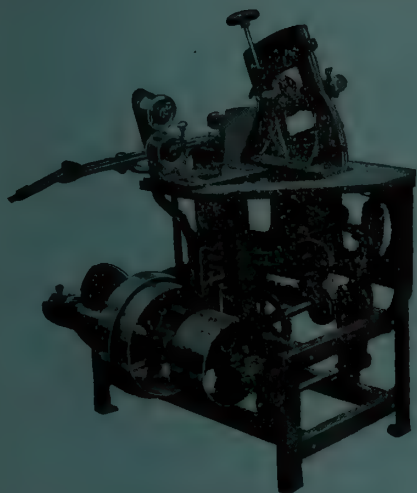
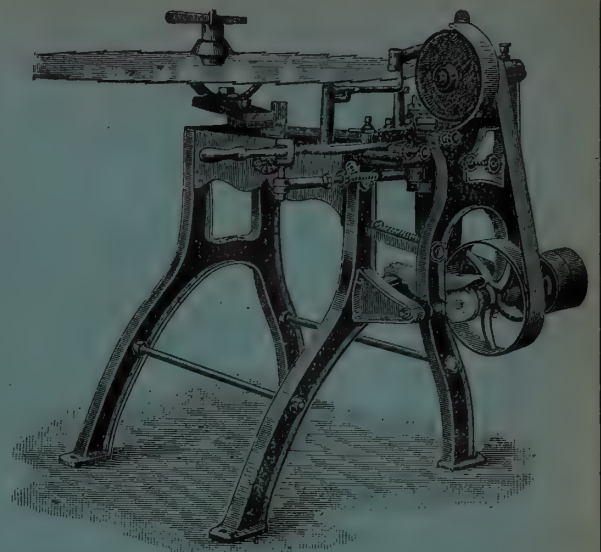
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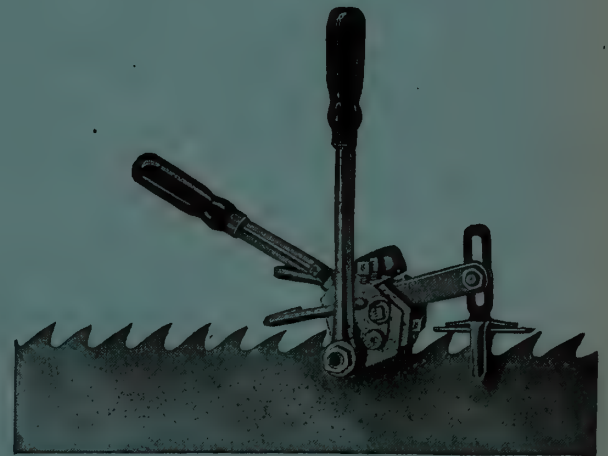
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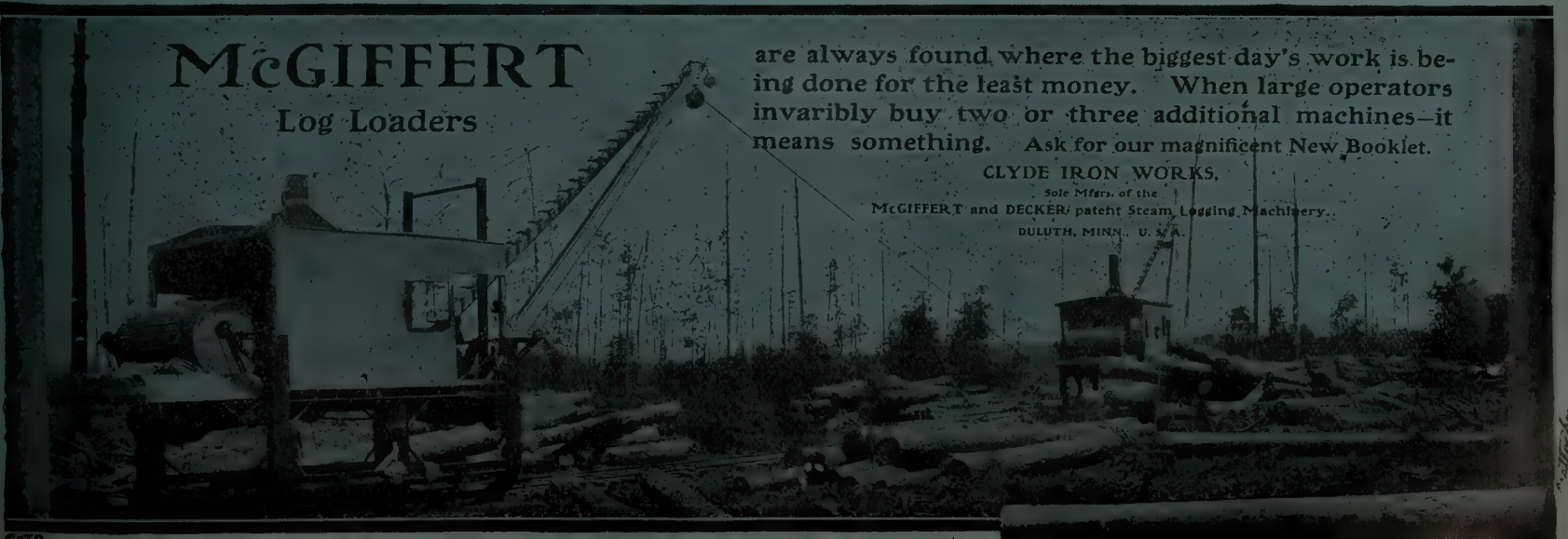
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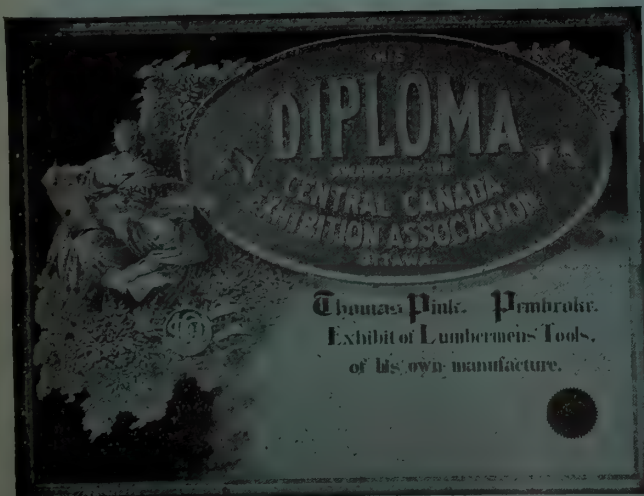
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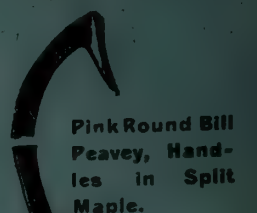
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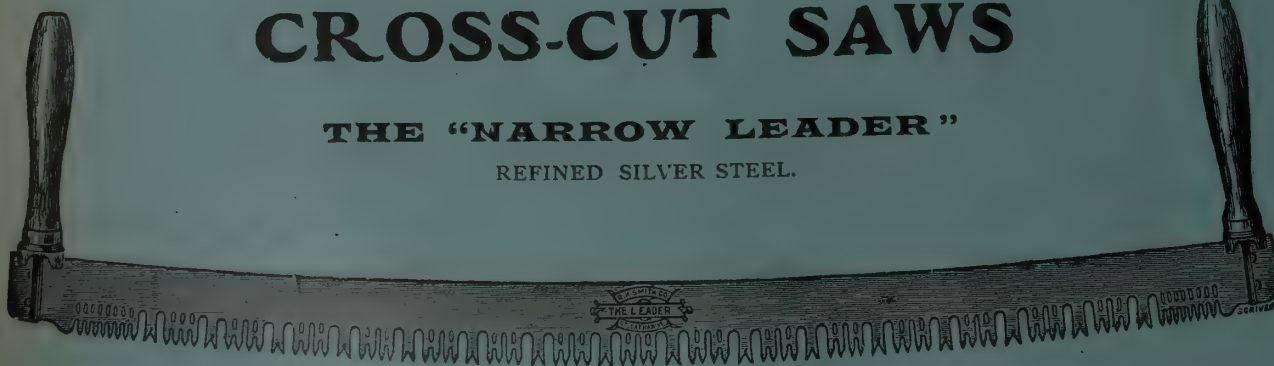
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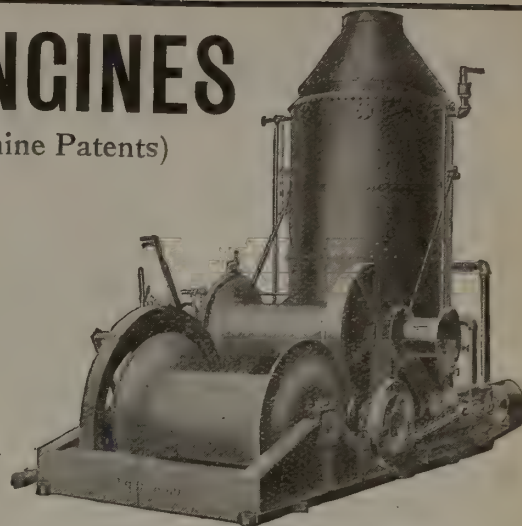
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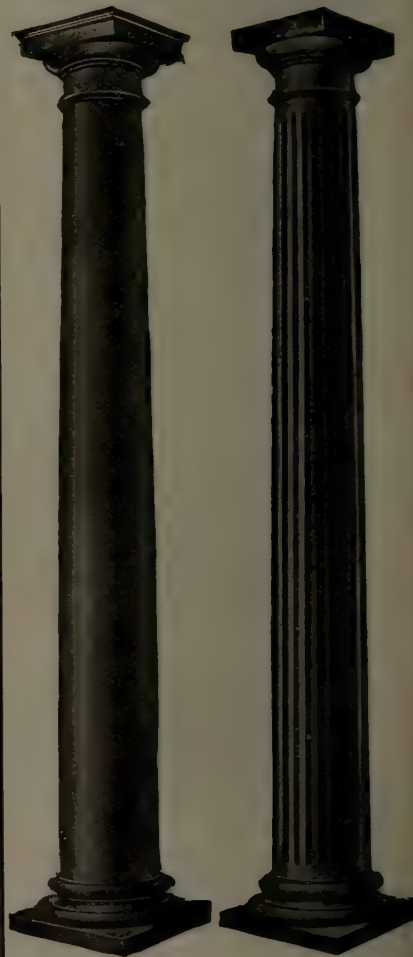
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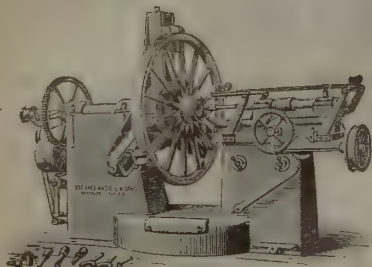
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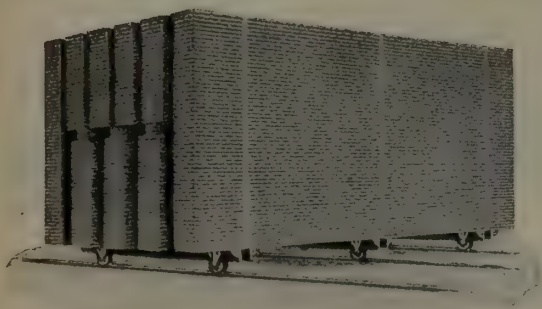
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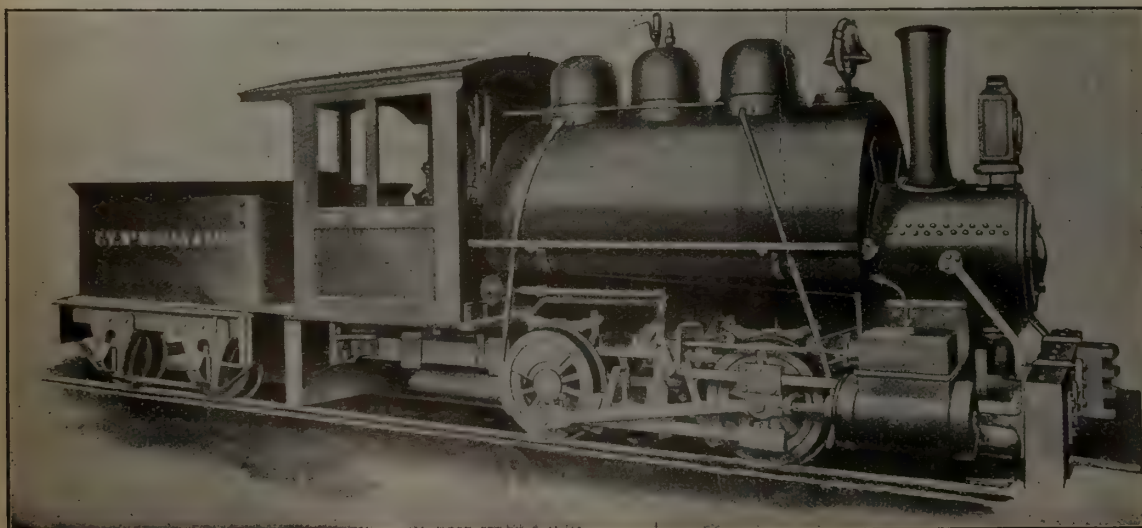


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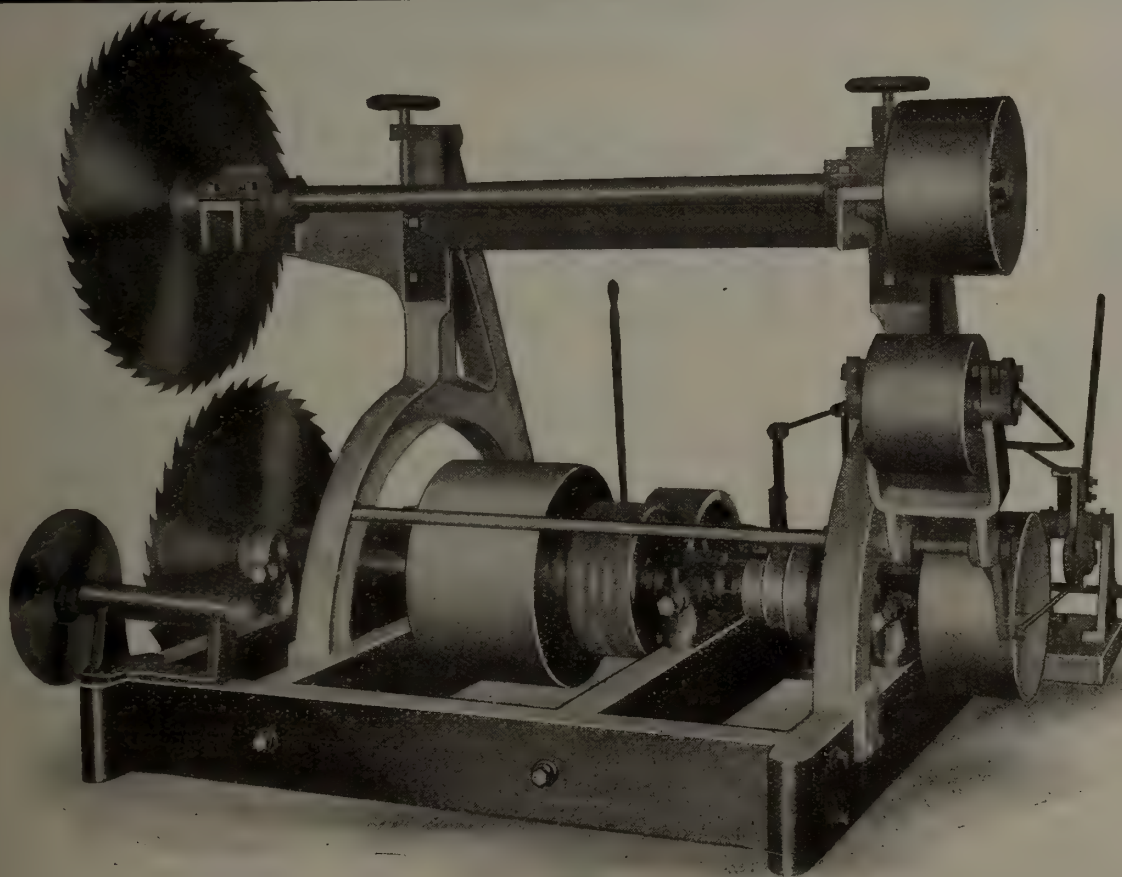
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Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 28

Toronto, October 15, 1908

No. 20

Ottawa Needs Conservation Dams

The power situation at Ottawa has become more serious this year than for many years past. To-day it demands immediate attention on the part of the Government. The difference between the height of water to-day and the level which it reaches during high water is some 25 feet. At the foot of the Rideau Canal, where at times there are thirty feet, there are now only five feet. Manufacturers dependent upon the water power are seriously handicapped and operations in many cases are greatly restricted. In the spring, when the waters are high, power is allowed to run to waste on account of the lack of conservation dams in the upper river. The Government has spent a great quantity of money upon surveys of the Ottawa in order to obtain information regarding the feasibility of constructing a canal from the Georgian Bay to Montreal. It should possess now facts enough to determine where and at what expense a series of conservation dams could be built. All the lumber interests in the Ottawa district would benefit by a system which would ensure a regular flow of water power throughout the year. The loss occasioned by lack of power, not only to lumber manufacturers, but to other power users as well, would probably soon amount to enough to counterbalance the cost of any works which the Government might undertake. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a report of the situation, which shows that large firms are crippled and that pulp and paper manufacturing, in particular, is being interrupted greatly. The E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, has thousands of dollars worth of pulp wood in the river which it is unable to have delivered because of the low water. The present season has been an unusual one so far as rainfall is concerned, but it is the unusual season which one must guard against.

Private interests at Ottawa are already setting the Government a good example by doing what they can in the direction of rendering their own supply of water and water power constant. When one considers

the importance of the lumber industry to Canada and the number of years which it has been successfully carried on in the Ottawa valley, it seems that the Government has been remiss in not taking up this question long ago. The great extension in the use of electrical power, and the improvements which have been made in the methods of its development, will justify any government now, in incurring a heavy expenditure for the purpose of rendering the Ottawa river power constant. The lumber industry is primarily concerned, but manufacturers of many other classes will make use of this power if they can depend upon its regularity. This is a question which should be taken up at once. The losses of the present season may be duplicated another year, and if one such season succeeds another the disastrous effects could scarcely be foretold.

A Crisis in British Columbia

The situation which prevails in British Columbia is attracting interest throughout the lumber trade in Canada. The mountain men have come to the coast men with the request that prices be raised, and the coast men have refused. The reason for this is not far to seek. Coast men, particularly those in the shingle business, are not generously inclined towards their confreres in the mountains. They blame them for the low prices which have prevailed, because they were the first to break the understanding that prices should be kept at the former level. When the understanding was broken the coast manufacturers were quick to play their trump card, and introduce panic prices. Now they refuse to restore the old prices, and are disposed to give the mountain men an overdose of their own medicine.

There is a disastrous side to the affair which must not be overlooked, and which should tend to bring about a better state of affairs quickly. The good times which everyone has been hoping for so long, and which seemed so close upon us, when the excellent crops were assured, may be largely dissipated. The first indication of good times came from the west, and if, on account of a disagreement among the manufacturers of the West, good times cannot be entirely restored in the lumber business, the rest of the trade throughout Canada will suffer.

According to the latest reports the condition of affairs in the shingle business now is one of "every man for himself." It is a matter for regret that this should have come to pass, but in the light of events and of human nature it is difficult to understand how it could have been otherwise. The war has been going along in a leisurely fashion for some time, but now it seems to be "to the knife." If it must be so, the fiercer it is the better, so that it may be the sooner over. Industrial struggles between those whose interests should be identical is a great folly. The fact that the crisis has now been reached gives hope that in the natural course of events a healthier condition of affairs will soon be brought about.

Improvement Reaches the East

The improvement in business which struck British Columbia some time ago, has at last found its way to the east of Canada, and promises before long to be in full swing everywhere. It has been interesting to watch the progress of the improvement. A couple of months ago the advance agents of prosperity in the West saw what was coming, and began to prepare themselves for increased business. They have already reaped a substantial benefit from their business foresight. Reports came from the Far West, and then from the prairies, that improvement was upon them. In Ontario and eastern Canada business conditions did not improve so quickly. Ontario, however, once it was assured of the genuine indications of a change, was not slow to take advantage of it, and business there has already picked up materially. Reports are now coming from the Maritime Provinces showing that at last the gospel of good times has found its way to that part of Canada. The whole of Canada is now permeated with the idea that the hard times are over. The benefit will be felt more quickly in the East now than was expected. The fact has already been established by the West, and there is no reason for doubting that the prophecies of those who have been foretelling the improvement were well founded.

The Maritime Provinces have suffered more than any other part of Canada so far as the lumber trade is concerned, because of the almost

complete cessation of operations which resulted. The English market for Maritime lumber fell to pieces, and the American demand was depressed. In addition to this, the shingle trade, which is so great a factor of the lumber business in Eastern Canada, was temporarily paralyzed by the strike of the shingle workers. For six months not a shingle was sawn. The long trial which the shingle workers have had to withstand has affected them at last. Manufacturers having lost so much by the depression and by the strike, are not now in any kind of position to meet the demands of the strikers, and the natural result is that the strikers have capitulated. Although the victory is for the manufacturers, it was the part of wisdom for the workers to recognize the logic of events and accept the situation, unpleasant as it was. Their action will do much to assist in restoring better times and it is to be hoped that they will not again take the futile course of insisting upon higher wages at a time when business depression makes it difficult for manufacturers to figure out even a small profit.

Lumbermen Should Act in Unison

The difficulties which confront shippers of lumber are of such long standing and have resolved themselves into so uniform a series, that probably every lumber business in the country to-day is conducted on a basis which takes them into consideration more or less as a fixed element of loss. Lumber shippers have so long ago given up hope of persuading the railways to act according to the dictates of justice, to say nothing of honesty, that a situation has been created, resulting in the cost of lumber being increased by an arbitrarily exacted tax levied by the railway companies, to which they are not legally entitled. Protests, almost from time immemorial, have been futile. The carriers have had their own way, and unless the strong arm of the law prevents them they will probably let things continue in this fashion indefinitely.

Every class of shipper has suffered from overcharges, but the lumber manufacturer has as great a grievance in this direction as anyone, and greater far than most. In addition to the overcharges he has to accept with complaisance whatever delays the railways see fit to impose and to say nothing about it. Many other products, perishable articles for instance, and articles of more urgent commercial necessity than lumber, such as coal, have to be forwarded by the railway without delay, while lumber has to wait. Whenever there is a car shortage, a condition which of late years has been almost chronic, lumber shippers are subjected to delays, as well as to overcharges.

We are so accustomed to reading of the improvements which have been made in many lines of business enterprise of recent years that our eyes have been shut to some defects which demand attention. There is a spirit of indifference among lumber shippers in general to the loss which they sustain by overcharge. It is not stretching matters at all to say that if the manufacturers would organize upon this question they can force the railways to adopt a less arbitrary course. In fact, it might not be a case of forcing at all. It is more than likely that because of the lack of general interest on the part of lumbermen the railways do

The time is at hand now for a general and extensive improvement. Prices may not advance materially at once. In fact, it would be unwise upon to increase them just now. Natural conditions can be depended upon to attend to this matter. Some lines of stock are showing signs of depletion, and prices will look after themselves so far as these are concerned. Lines which are overstocked cannot be advanced until the demand has reduced them to their normal quantity. A small cut during the present winter is already decided upon. This will assist in bringing about a necessary reduction of stock. Therefore, there is every indication that next spring will see the trade once more in the position which it occupied before the business depression. We may expect confidently a continued improvement, which, if taken quietly and conservatively, will result in a complete restoration. There does not, indeed, seem to be any danger of it being taken otherwise, because the lessons of experience have been extremely severe and will have their effect for some time to come.

not think it worth while to make any improvement. With a united policy on the part of the lumbermen the railways would probably be found much more reasonable. The higher officials of the railways are, as a rule, much more susceptible to persuasion than the average station agent. If it could be arranged that the representatives of the lumbermen should meet with the railway officials and present their case in its strongest light, possibly a change would be effected. Lumbermen have themselves to thank in this matter, possibly as much as the railways, in that they have been so luke-warm in their own interests. The new Canadian Lumbermen's Association could do a great deal in this direction if they obtain the active support of the majority of the trade.

Why cannot the two parties to the difficulty arrange a method for adopting a basis of estimated weights for lumber shipments between points where it is not convenient to have track scales? Railway agents at the best have a hazy idea of the weight of a car of lumber. A table could be compiled of the weights of various kinds and sizes of lumber and the railway officials, if they are inclined to be reasonable would gladly accept it. Shippers would then have power to regulate closely the cost of their shipments and would be able to do a much more satisfactory business. As matters stand, at present there is no form of redress whatever. Shippers must accept the dictum of the railway companies as to the weight of their cars and must pay the companies' charges before they can obtain the lumber. Then they have the almost useless privilege of proceeding with their claim and waiting twelve months more or less, generally more, for the railway's decision upon the matter. The railway companies have the use of many thousands of dollars which belong to lumber manufacturers, and they have no right to them whatever. An outsider, if informed of these conditions, would imagine that the railways take advantage of the situation in order to make use of funds which do not belong to them, as a sort of stop-gap for leakages in general.

Fire Prevention in United States Forests

The protection of forests from fire is being carried out with much success in the national forests of the United States. An account of the methods pursued is contained in a recent report from the Forest Service, which is of interest to Canadians, and especially to the Canadian governments which have charge of the protection of their own forest reserves. The report is as follows:

Nothing could better call the attention of thinking people to the necessity for the preservation of our natural resources than the great forest fires which have been so widely distributed throughout the country and have played such havoc this summer. It is doubtful if the losses for the year 1908 will ever be fully known, but a conservative estimate by Dr. W. J. McGee, erosion expert, United States Department of Agriculture, places the aggregate loss in all parts of the country during these months of conflagration at \$1,000,000 a day.

In nearly every instance, probably in every instance, these devastating fires might have been prevented if the various states had provided

an adequate number of men to patrol the woods and arrest all such fires in their incipency, and if lumbermen and other users of the forest were careful to dispose of brush after logging so as to prevent the spread of fires.

Uncle Sam has had a lot of work to do on his national forests in the fire-fighting line this year, but his work has shown good results. Exclusive of the salaries of forest officers, the work of putting down fires on the national forests for the year has cost the government \$30,000. This means protecting approximately 168,000,000 acres. The value of the timber destroyed will not be known until the fire reports are made at the end of the year, though it is estimated that it will be larger than last year. But it will be insignificant when compared with the appalling fire losses outside of the national forests on unprotected areas, or with the destruction which would have come to the timber in the national forests had they not been protected.

These results have come through the increased efficiency of fire

patrol and methods of fighting fire and through the co-operation of settlers and users of forests who understand that the forests are their property and that a loss from fire is a personal one. By posting fire notices and giving advice the government has secured co-operation from the outside, which may be said to be as important an agency in reducing the loss from forest fires as is the perfection of machinery for fighting these fires.

After timber is cut, the regulations require brush to be compactly piled at a safe distance from living trees. Soemtimes this brush is burned under direction of a forest officer; but even if it is allowed to stand, no fire that starts finds fuel by which it can spread.

The national forests are constantly patrolled by a picked force of rangers and guards. The present summer force of such rangers and guards, whose main duty is fire patrol, is 1,351 men; the average area that each man is required to protect is 121,506 acres. It is fully understood that this area is altogether too large, and just as soon as funds are available to permit of the employment of a larger force of men the area will be reduced.

In order to provide rapid means of travel between the various parts of the national forests, and to facilitate the massing of large forces of men to fight fire, as well as to furnish vantage points from which the fires may be fought successfully, 160 miles of road and 3,300 miles of trail were built during the last fiscal year. In several cases fire-breaks from 16 to 100 feet in width have been constructed, from which all timber and inflammable material is removed, to furnish obstacles to the spread of fire, or straight lines of defence in fighting the fire once started. Several miles of such fire-breaks now exist on the national forests in southern California, where it is especially important that the forest cover on the watersheds of important irrigation streams be protected.

Telephone lines have been constructed connecting ranger stations with the headquarters of the forest, in order that fires may be reported and promptly extinguished. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, 3,500 miles of telephone line were constructed in the national forests. Just as rapidly as possible, each national forest is supplied with shovels, axes, and other tools, which are distributed over the forests and cabins.

At the monthly meeting of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, at Seattle, Wash., an interesting discussion took place upon the tariff. Mr. D. E. Skinner, of San Francisco, opened the debate by stating that members of the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means had advised him that the matter of placing lumber and other commodities on the free list would probably come up for hearing before a subcommittee on ways and means at Washington, D.C., October 20, and before the full committee on or about October 26. Mr. Skinner very diplomatically argued against the admission of free lumber into the United States and suggested that a committee be appointed from among the lumber manufacturers of Washington, to join with similar committees from California, Oregon and Idaho, which will be represented at the hearings of the congressional committee having tariff revision under consideration throughout the coming session of Congress.

R. H. Alexander, of Vancouver, B.C., was called upon to discuss Mr. Skinner's suggestion from the viewpoint of the Canadian members of the association, and he good naturedly remarked that his people would certainly file a minority protest against any action that might be taken toward keeping the present or a similar duty on British Columbia lumber and shingles. He suggested that inasmuch as the American made lumber was admitted into Canada without duty, it would be only fair and commercially neighborly to have the same privilege of shipment extended to the British Columbia millmen.

Fred K. Baker, of the Ferry-Baker Lumber Company, of Everett, urged that if the duty on Canadian lumber were to be removed there should be some sort of a commercial treaty with Canada whereby there could be a free and unlimited exportation of British Columbia logs for manufacture on the American side. He explained that Puget Sound lumber and shingle mills, which were forced to buy logs in open market, would be particularly benefitted by such an arrangement.

However, neither the arguments of Mr. Alexander nor Mr. Baker received the necessary support when it came to a vote on a resolution introduced by Charles E. Patten, of Seattle, embodying Mr. Skinner's suggestions. A committee of five was authorized, of which President Everett G. Griggs will be chairman, this committee to work in conjunction with similar committees from adjoining states, with a view to keeping the present duty on lumber intact.

The Chelew Lumber Company, who have been engaged in the wholesale lumber business, have recently established a retail yard at 75 Van Horne street, Toronto.

Secretary Appointed for Canadian Association.



Frank Hawkins, Secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Mr. Frank Hawkins, the newly appointed secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which was recently organized at Ottawa, although a comparatively young man, has had a great deal of experience to fit him for his new work. Mr. Hawkins was born in Rochdale, England. He graduated from High Harrogate College and shortly afterwards came to Canada in 1881. He remained in Toronto for about three years as book-keeper for Hunter, Rose & Company, after which he obtained an appointment as confidential clerk for Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont. In 1888 he went to Chicago, where he went into the railway service, and remained there for nearly seven years. Preferring, however, to identify himself with Canada, he returned to

this country and was appointed private secretary to the late Hon. R. R. Dobell, M.P., P.C. for Quebec West. After the Hon. Mr. Dobell's death Mr. Hawkins accepted a position with Dobell, Beckett & Company, Quebec, and was entrusted by them with the organization of the Manicouagan & English Bay Export Company, which owned upwards of 400 miles of limits and two mills, one at Manicouagan and the other at English Bay, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, about 200 miles below Quebec. In addition to his position with the firm of Dobell, Beckett & Company, Mr. Hawkins was appointed secretary-treasurer of the new company, and as such had charge of the purchase of supplies, etc., for the limits, mills and village. His duties called upon him to visit the mills twice a year. Two and a half years ago Mr. Hawkins accepted a position with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in Montreal. He is a vigorous worker, a keen business man and a good talker; characteristics which should stand him in good stead as secretary of the new association.

Will Carry Car Stakes Without Charge.

The Boston & Maine Railroad has set a good example by deciding to carry car stakes free. According to a recently issued circular the company has voluntarily arranged for the free transportation of material used in equipping open cars loaded with lumber and the wire to fasten the stakes together. This service will be given upon request, the idea being to allow for an accumulation of stakes and ties at a lumber receiving point to be returned "dead head," presumably to any lumber originating point on the line of this system. The circular to station agents, dealing with the subject, contains the following:

"Under the provisions of freight tariffs of this company and rules governing the loading of lumber and forest products on open cars, the stakes, tie boards and wire required must be furnished by or at the expense of the shipper or owner of the freight loaded, and therefore when the cars are made empty the stakes, tie boards and wire thus furnished become the property of the shipper or consignee and may rightfully be removed from the car. Consignees of lumber and forest products consequently accumulate in their yards quite a quantity of such stakes, tie boards and wire, which are in good condition and suitable to use again at lumber shipping points, but are of very little value for other purposes, and it is our wish to render such assistance as we consistently can to enable our patrons to utilize them.

"Therefore, when any patron of this company located at your station wishes to return such stakes, tie boards or wire to some lumber shipping point on this railroad you will waybill them free. The wire must be in coils not more than two feet in diameter, securely fastened, so it will not uncoil."

The Public Service Commission of the second district of New York has issued a notice to eighteen railroads in that state requiring them to show what devices and precautions are now being used to prevent the starting of forest fires in the territory through which the roads run. They are all required to show cause why they should not use some fuel or device which will prevent locomotives from giving out sparks which are responsible for many forest fires.

Wire Rope Methods of Logging by Steam—Inclines and Loaders

From the Forestry Quarterly—Continued.

The use of wire rope haulage on incline is one very familiar to mining engineers; in logging it is being used to a rapidly growing extent in the mountainous regions. What is an incline? Simply a track up which a car is hauled by a rope wound on a drum. In very primitive form it is found in the Southern Appalachians, with wood rails, Manila rope and a wooden drum turned by animal power; thus pulling logs out of coves, gullies and over low ridges.

The incline for logging purposes has generally been regular steel rails laid as for a railroad, although general construction need not be so heavy, as the weight and pounding of the locomotives has not to be provided for. Usually at the height to which the load is to be pulled a hoisting engine of special design, large drums, etc., is placed. As resistance to wear is of greater import for this purpose than flexibility, a wire rope of six strands of seven wires each is generally used for haulage; to reduce the friction and wear on the rope, rollers are best placed between the rails for the rope to run on. But, as the wear is great, in any event a factor of safety of at least five on the maximum working load should be provided for. It may happen, especially on a long incline where the grade is slight, that the empty cars in themselves have not sufficient weight to return to the end; in such cases a return line is necessary, passing from the engine to the incline and, through a block and thence to rear empty. This line obviously must be twice the length of the incline, but may generally be smaller than the in-haul line.

It is possible to haul almost any load up any grade by this method, engine of requisite power being provided; but it is the length of the haul with apparatus now used, that presents the difficulty. It will be seen that there are three separate loads, i.e., the paying load, the logs to be moved; the constant dead-load, being the car-weight and friction, and the varying loads, being the weight and friction of the rope. When it is considered, that one mile of one-inch wire rope weighs over four tons, some idea of the difficulty of long hauls is gained.

By the present method it may be said, that, with the semi-permanent logging incline $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of in-haul is the practical limit; the distance the load is moved, when it is dropped on the further side of the height as pulling over a ridge may be of course double. The longest logging incline the writer has in mind has a loaded in-haul of 8,000 feet and lowers on an incline of 4,000 feet. Longer inclines are best operated by a relay of engines.

Changes in gradient are undesirable but of no serious import unless sufficient to stop the returning car, and thus render a return line necessary. Curves, especially sharp ones, are very undesirable, changing the direction of the pull, thus rendering curve rollers necessary and increasing the required engine capacity.

There has been produced very recently an engine that eliminates several of the drawbacks of the present drop rope incline. This engine winds itself up the incline, pulling the load after it; the cable fastened at both ends being laid permanently between the tracks, passes around specially designed drums and is dropped behind. By this method wear and tear on the rope is reduced to the possible minimum; rope of much smaller size can be used for long hauls; less power, hence less cost of equipment, is required for moving the same load, return lines are never required and almost any length of incline is possible.

In a general way it may be said, that, the operator having any large body or bodies of timber lying on the further side of a ridge, hill, mountain or other divide, or in a gulch, ravine, sag or deep valley, or any other similar site from which it cannot be hauled without prohibitive expense by the ordinary methods of animal, steam skidder, or locomotive; if this timber can be reasonably yarded at one or several places in large quantities or along given lines, the incline offers a possible and often cheap method of securing it.

Furthermore, with a logging railroad, the practical operator finds six per cent. an unpleasant working grade, ten per cent. very undesirable and anything over fifteen per cent. an impossibility. In many mountain regions there will be found breaks in the natural line of right of way, that will give these excessive or impossible grades that cannot be reduced without prohibitive expense. By creating an incline on this portion of the line, this difficulty is inexpensively overcome.

Again, in small brook valleys it is generally the custom to push back spur track as far as the grade will permit. This often leaves an undesirably long haul for the skidders, teams, or road engine in order to reach the extreme timber. If an incline were made of a further portion of the spur track this haul could be reduced to a suitable length, the empties pulled up and when loaded lowered to the locomotive waiting below.

The man in the woods often finds his conditions producing difficulties often not duplicated elsewhere. The above generalities may perhaps serve as suggestions for practical application; and a thorough knowledge of the possibilities of the incline must strengthen the opinion becoming

general, that there is no tree that cannot be secured and no timber that has not a stumpage value.

The following table is appended for reference in computing the strength of rope or engine capacity necessary for incline work, allowing for rolling friction; additional allowance must, of course, be made for weight of rope used. A factor of safety of six or seven should be allowed for use in inclines, as wear is usually great.

Elevation in 100 feet.	Corresponding angle of inclination.	Strain in pounds on rope from a load of 2,000 pounds.	Elevation in 100 feet.	Corresponding angle of inclination.	Strain in pounds on rope from a load of 2,000 pounds.
	Degrees			Degrees	
5	2 7-8	112	95	43 1-2	1,385
10	5 1-2	211	100	45	1,419
15	8 1-3	308	105	46 1-2	1,457
20	11 1-5	404	110	47 3-4	1,487
25	14 1-12	497	115	49	1,516
30	16 3-4	586	120	50 1-4	1,544
35	19 1-5	673	125	51 1-2	1,570
40	21 5-6	754	130	52 1-2	1,592
45	24 1-4	832	135	53 1-2	1,614
50	26 1-3	905	140	54 1-2	1,633
55	28 5-6	975	145	55 1-2	1,653
60	31	1,040	150	56 1-4	1,671
65	33 1-12	1,100	155	57 1-4	1,689
70	35	1,156	160	58	1,703
75	37	1,210	165	58 4-6	1,717
80	38 2-3	1,260	170	59 1-2	1,729
85	40 1-2	1,304	175	60 1-4	1,742
90	42	1,347			

LOG LOADERS.

The log loader has resulted from the conditions attendant on railroad logging, in a measure to overcome physical difficulty, but more perhaps to save time and money.

The simplest and cheapest way to load logs is naturally from the level, that is having the log landings, rollways or yards higher than the car bunks. This obviously, without uphill skidding, can only be the case when the trees grow at higher level than the railroad, and can be drawn to suitable bank beside it. These conditions unfortunately seldom occur or can only be secured by unduly lengthening the haul. Split chains, drums, block and tackle, derricks, spiked skids and similar mechanical devices in connection with man or animal power had therefore usually to be resorted to, and at best were slow and costly.

To Goodyear, of Pennsylvania, is owed the credit of producing the machine known as the Barnhart Loader, the first of its kind to quickly, cheaply and properly load logs.

There are now made and used a number of kinds of loaders; they may be considered in three groups according to their manner of locomotion.

(1) Those passing from car to car on the bunks or platforms as each succeeding car is loaded. Of this type are: The Barnhart and the Marion, the Rapid and many of the "home made" loaders.

(2) Those remaining stationary on ties or rails and allowing the empty cars to pass through or under them, among this class are: The Decker, the McGiffert and the Parker.

(3) Those self contained on their own cars and having no provision for the passage of empty cars. There are several types of the "American" built this way, and for divers reasons some of the lighter cranes are often used in this connection.

Before reviewing the major points of construction and operation of the various log loaders individually, a number of fundamentals besides the method of locomotion, should be recognized. They are of vital importance in considering the selection of a loader for work of a certain class or kind, and briefly and generally are:

(1) The length of the logs to be loaded. Seemingly a truism that long heavy logs will require a long boom to do proper loading, and obviously impossible to load eighty foot logs with a twenty-six foot boom. Swinging boom loaders with base control are not suitable for long heavy timber; the longer the boom is, the greater the strain with such control, and the limit of most machines is soon reached. On the other hand, a swinging boom with end guy control, the longer the boom the less the strain is in swinging, and the better the work achieved. For very long

logs therefore, as the seventy-foot spruce of Maine, or the eighty-foot of the longleaf pine belt, a suitable loader must have swinging boom with end guy control, or a stiff boom.

On the contrary, for short light logs the most rapid and efficient work is done with a quick swinging boom of the Barnhardt type.

(2) Is the loader to unload also? If this be the case, a swinging boom machine with base control is requisite; thus with the American or Barnhardt a skillful operator can place logs accurately thirty-five

tions should be avoided. Again, rough ground generally means an uneven, crooked track, and a stiff boom is again undesirable, as this irregularity is magnified in proportion to the length of the boom; the boom block and consequently the suspended load, will, instead of hanging over the car centre, be to one side or the other, making proper loading impossible.

(5) Slackpulling, that is returning the line and tongs to the ground, is an important point with loaders as well as with cableway skidders, and one on which rapid loading largely depends. The methods of ac-



Logging Incline Railway.

feet each side of the track and can unload roughly to dump or pond seventy-five feet on either side. As loader and unloader also, there is evidently change of base between operations, therefore the machine should be one that can be readily shifted to said bases of operation.

(3) The kind of cars to be loaded is of importance. If the cars are built for the operation in question, a loader which requires track on the car top can be provided for, but if public railroad stocks were used, this would be otherwise. Where long logs are cut, generally cars with long

complicating this are several, and are briefly treated under the individual machine descriptions.

(6) General utility purposes, that is building tracks or bridges, wrecking, short distance skidding, shovel work, etc., are all functions that loaders can perform with varying efficiency and are points to be considered in the equipment of an operation.

(7) Without going into detailed description, it is evident to any one experienced in the use of steam machinery that the greatest dif-



Barnhart (Marion) Loader.

ferences between trucks are used here, unless special provision were made an overpassage loader would be undesirable, if not useless.

(4) The nature of the ground is a strong factor determining the proper selection; thus on rough, rocky or swampy ground where logs are lying promiscuously along the right of way and can be dragged with difficulty, a stiff boom is a great drawback, and under such condi-

ference can occur in two machines designed for the same work and superficially the same. Logging machinery is generally subject to excessive strains and accidents; too much care cannot be taken in the selection of any such machinery; be it loader, skidder, or traction engine, log hauler or locomotive, from the point of view of efficiency in detail design.

(To Be Continued.)

The British Columbia Trade

Varying Conditions in British Columbia.

Vancouver, Oct. 8.—Lumber conditions in the interior of British Columbia are not particularly bright. There is not more than twenty-five per cent. of the mill capacity being taken advantage of, and the sales have not more than absorbed the cut this year. That is to say, there were on the first of the year 188,000,000 feet of lumber on hand, and there is still that number of feet on hand, so there is not much encouragement for the mills to keep running.

Forty-four million feet of logs were scaled in September. This is close to the record for the Coast territory, and, as a matter of fact, the actual collections for scaling beat the record by about \$200. This does not look like hard times. More than this, the logs are being purchased to be cut into lumber, and in spite of the large sale, active enquiries are being made for the better class of fir.

It is doubtful if the mills are justified in manufacturing lumber for sale at present prices. They are starting to fill up the yards in the Northwest with cheap lumber, and will likely find later on that, instead of selling lumber at a narrow margin of profit, if they had held the lumber for better prices they would have had a much fairer profit for their product. Fir logs are now being sold for from \$6 to \$7. They should be certainly purchased now and cut into lumber, but that lumber should be held for better prices.

Price List Suspended on Shingles.

The price list on British Columbia shingles has been suspended. This course was decided upon at a recent meeting of shingle men, which, it is said, was not altogether representative. It is possible an attempt will be made to get the shingle men together again, but this is not likely to happen for some time. As regards existing contracts, matters will have to be adjusted between the buyer and seller. It is said that the list was suspended owing to certain mills breaking their selling agreement. The result being that while some mills were doing a heavy business other mills were getting no orders at all.

Those who remained loyal to their promise to only sell shingles at \$2 base, which netted them only a fair profit, suffered long, until their patience was worn down by the surreptitious price-cutting of their business rivals. Shingles were not sold deliberately to the trade in the prairies by the mills under the list, but they were sold to brokers and a substantial cut made to the brokers to enable them to land the shingles in the yards of the buyers below the list. In this way shingles have been selling all the way from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a thousand. Prices will not drop as they have already been selling as nearly cost as can be figured.

One large shingle manufacturer in an interview put the present situation as follows: "There is now no obligation resting on the shingle manufacturers, as to allotment or selling price—every man for himself."

One schooner left last week lumber laden. Her sister ship, the William N. Smith, reached port this week from Port Townsend, and is loading lumber at Hastings Mill for Chili. She will carry 675,000 feet. Twelve sailing vessels, mostly British, are at Port Townsend waiting for charters, while at Eagle Harbour five American ships are waiting for charters.

Both lumber and shingle dealers complain that while a fair business is being done on the other side of the line, business on this side is very slow, and even if it were brisk there would not be enough cars to carry it. Thus the anticipated good times are not materializing so rapidly as was hoped, and it is doubtful whether they will do so until next spring. There is no cessation in the building operations of the city, the continued fine weather causing builders to hurry all work under contemplation. There is such a heavy demand for a good class of buildings, and there are so many unsightly shacks in the city, that the authorities have ordered a large number of them to be torn down.

Some years ago Theodore Ludgate, an American, secured a lease from the Canadian Government of Deadman's Island, a picturesque neck of land in Vancouver Harbour, almost joining Stanley Park. His intention was to erect a mill thereon. West end residents were up in arms at once, as it would spoil their view and depreciate their property values. They influenced the then provincial government and city council, and the case was taken to the courts, but in spite of all obstacles the Dominion Government sustained Ludgate in his lease. He now says he has been offered \$150,000 for the property for a mill site. The city say that if it is sold for mill purposes they will include it within the fire limits. Ludgate's reply is that before he closes an offer he will give the city a chance to buy at the same figures.

Harmsworths Buying Vancouver Timber Lands.

A Vancouver report says the demand for timber on Vancouver island is beginning to increase, a number of fair sized deals having been recently completed, not to mention a number of others which will, in all probability, be consummated during the next few days. Probably the largest of the recent transactions is the purchase of 35 sections of timber lands on Browning Creek, Winter Harbour, off Quatsino Sound. The price paid is understood to be \$45,000, which makes the timber a good buy, as a conservative cruise shows that the leases run a trifle better than 25,000 feet to the acre. This is not a pulp proposition, the timber running about 60 per cent. cedar, the balance being white fir, spruce and hemlock.

The deal was put through the office of Percy D. Hillis, and the purchaser is understood to be Harold Harmsworth, the brother of Lord Northcliffe, the famous newspaper proprietor, and the business manager for the Harmsworth brothers, of whom there are four. It is understood that options have been taken on 33 other sections, which will be bought if the cruiser's report is favourable. Mr. Harmsworth is buying for himself and not for the firm, and is believed to be making an investment for the benefit of his three sons. He intends to buy 150 sections altogether. Mr. Harmsworth will probably visit British Columbia next year. Apropos of this deal it may be recalled that the Harmsworths own 1,500,000 acres of pulp lands in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, chiefly in the former territory, and have spent some three millions in equipping their limits. They intend making their own paper, and if the International Paper Company, better known as the American Paper Trust, does not make suitable arrangements it is likely that they will invade the American market, as they have enough timber to do an immense business if they care to make the attempt.

Mr. Hillis has also sold six timber claims on Kennedy lake belonging to Mitchell & Martin, of Vancouver, to a banker at Marengo, Ill. These claims run between eighty and ninety per cent. cedar, the consideration being in the neighbourhood of \$12,000.

Still a third transaction which has recently passed through the office of P. D. Hillis is the sale of fourteen sections on Kennedy lake and Elk river belonging to Thos. Stockholm, of Vancouver, to Leigh S. J. Hunt, of New York, for \$25,000. These sections will run about fifty per cent. cedar, twenty-five per cent. fir and the balance hemlock and balsam. Mr. Hunt will be well known to the old timers, as he formerly was the most prominent operator in Seattle. He had large real estate holdings there, and also owned the Post-Intelligencer.

Edward Swift on a Visit to the Coast.

Mr. Edward Swift, vice-president of the Swift Packing Company, of Chicago, at the head of a party largely from the United States, reached Vancouver recently on a visit in connection with Mr. Swift's extensive interests in the Fraser river sawmill at New Westminster, and for the purpose of investigating various timber propositions. Mr. Swift's party included Mrs. Swift, Mr. A. D. McRae (Winnipeg), Mr. and Mrs. E. Tilden (Chicago), Mr. Peter Davidson, of Duluth, and Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Darling (Winnipeg). Mr. McRae is president and general manager of the Fraser river mills, Mr. Jansen and Col. Davidson being directors. Mr. Jansen is a millionaire. Mr. Davidson is the president of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company. Mr. Tilden is also a capitalist who rates his wealth in the millions. Mr. Darling is the townsite agent of the Canadian Northern Railway.

Mr. Swift has had an expert cruiser reporting on the limits in the interior and on Vancouver Island, as well as on the coast mainland, for almost a year. Mr. Swift's new sawmill at New Westminster is expected to be ready for operations about the end of October, and it is stated that it will then lead all other sawmills in production. The visitors also inspected a number of timber areas near Comox, which they contemplate purchasing. Mr. Jansen, in an interview, said:

"Prominent public men assure me that the next Congress will place foreign lumber and pulpwood on the free list. This is inevitable, as the Americans are looking to Canada for their timber, owing to the rapid depletion of the American timber reserves. A just appreciation of the conditions has resulted in the investment of millions of American capital in timber limits in British Columbia during the past two years. This movement will grow. The demand for lumber will soon improve. Although the American crop is small, the farmers are getting good prices. Conditions are also favorable in the Canadian prairie region. There a small population will have realized at least \$120,000,000 out of the crop. Figure out what this means."

"British Columbia timber is fast becoming a favorite investment for American capital," admitted Mr. Swift. "I shall probably also take a 'flier' if I can find anything that suits me. It does not require any

superior judgment to see that with the decrease in the forest areas throughout the world timber is bound to rise in price. Enormous areas in British Columbia have already been acquired by Americans. They know a good thing when they see it. The removal of the duty from foreign lumber entering the United States will largely stimulate the sawmill industry in Canada. This change is sure to be carried out in the near future. Then sawmillmen will no longer complain of being overstocked. I can see no reason why additional capital, aggregating millions, will not seek investment in British Columbia timber limits."

British Columbia Trade Notes.

A new edger has been purchased by Messrs. Cameron & Clarke, of Langley, B.C., being obtained from the Schaaque Machine Works, New Westminster.

The Langley Lumber Company, of Langley Prairie, B.C., have placed an order with the Schaaque Machine Works, of New Westminster, for the entire equipment and installation of a new 30,000 capacity circular sawmill, which they propose erecting at that place.

The Simonds Canada Saw Company have established a branch warehouse in Vancouver, at 98 Powell street, corner of Columbia street, where they will carry a full range of saws and planer knives. Mr. M. Moran, formerly with their Seattle office, will have charge of the new branch.

The city of New Westminster is rapidly becoming known as the industrial city. Another industry has sprung up within its limits, being the Walsh Sash and Door Company, the personnel of the company being W. E. Walsh senior, and W. E. Walsh junior. The new company have bought the old cannery at the west end of the city, on the Fraser river, and at the time of writing are busy converting the interior into a factory. They are installing all McGregor-Gourlay equipment, and when running in full swing will have a capacity of 150 doors per diem.

The Canadian Pipe Company, of Vancouver, are at work on an order from the Fraser River Lumber Company, Fraser Mills, B.C., for supplying about 22,000 feet of wire-wound, wood stave pipe, to be used for the installation of a fire protection system at Fraser Mills. The water is brought from Lake Como, the pipe being fourteen inches in diameter at the intake, reducing to six inches for distribution purposes. The water has a 250 foot head, giving a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. The company have several smaller orders for pipe to be shipped to interior points.

The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, of Port Moody, B.C., resumed cutting operations recently, after having been closed down all summer, and are now running at their full capacity, producing 150,000 feet per day. Amongst other orders on hand is an order for the entire stock of fir lumber, to be used by Messrs. John Gunn & Sons in the construction of a wood stave pipe line at Calgary. This pipe line is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, the pipe being 30 inches in diameter, and its purpose is to bring water from the Upper Elbow river into the Calgary water mains. The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company have ten million feet of lumber in stock in their yards at present, ready for immediate shipment, and are looking forward to a big demand from the prairies in the early spring.

A Nelson, B.C. despatch states that final arrangements have been made for the completion there of the new Porto Rico mill on the C.P.R. flats between the C.P.R. wharf and the launch club. This project was mooted last year, and a certain amount of work was done, but it rested there for the time being as several points in connection with the matter could not be successfully adjusted at the time. The undertaking has been under discussion during this summer, and now everything is in readiness to go ahead. It is proposed that the mill itself shall be built on piles and that it shall have a capacity of in the neighbourhood of 45,000 feet daily. That it has a good future before it is easily seen when it is stated that the limits possessed by the mill owners are conservatively estimated at 100,000,000 feet. These limits are situated up Six-Mile, Grey and La France creeks. Just at present there is nothing being done on the two latter, but on Six-Mile creek the owners have a camp established, and the logs will be brought down during the winter to the lake and floated into Nelson. This creek is now being fitted up for fluming purposes. The other timber limits will be held in reserve for the present, there being a quantity of timber up Six-Mile creek, which will keep the mill busy for some time to come.

The new mill will mean much to the city, inasmuch as about forty men will be employed at the mill in Nelson and about sixty more in the outside camps.

A new set of rules in connection with timber licenses on Dominion lands in British Columbia provides for the prevention of forest fires, and orders that all debris left in taking off timber be gathered together and burned, with a suitable fireguard. Every operator is also to have an efficient fireguard around his works, and there are other regulations which the lessee will be bound over to perform, in a sum determined upon by the Minister of the Interior.

Personal Paragraphs from the West.

Mr. C. S. Russell, of Dart & Russell, Portland, Ore., recently paid a short visit to Vancouver.

Mr. A. J. Burton, of the Burton Saw Works, Vancouver, made a trip about the first of September to New York and other Eastern cities, in connection with business for his firm. He expected to be gone a month.

T. Gwing, J. McDougall, M. B. Kelley and M. J. Gaynor, who inspected limits for F. G. Graham, of Seattle, have returned from the interior of Vancouver Island. Mr. Graham met them in Victoria to get their report.

Mr. G. F. Gibson, manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, reports business much better during the past fortnight than it has been all summer. The dealers are now more ready to listen when approached to purchase lumber, which is a good indication of the stocks in their yards, and the feeling of the trade at large. This company resumed operations in their shingle mill on September 21st, having taken a large order for shingles to be supplied immediately.

Peter Lund, of Breckenridge & Lund, with mills in the Crow's Nest Pass district, states that the chances for extensive logging operations this year are very slight, for the reason that the large operators in the interior are stocking in the neighborhood of 300,000,000 feet. He says this will easily supply the demands of the market for some months, owing to the present limited demand. The outlay entailed by his firm when active logging operations were started represented an expenditure of at least \$200,000. His company is now carrying 25,000,000 feet of lumber, representing in the neighborhood of \$400,000.

The Quatsino Pulp Company, of Vancouver, is reported to be completing a deal for the transfer of its interests at Quatsino, west coast of Vancouver Island, to the Algonquin Lumber & Power Company, of Toronto, Canada, the president of which, Charles Barclay, spent several weeks there in connection with the matter. The Quatsino Pulp Company is composed of Seattle people, James A. Moore being a principal shareholder, who secured a pulp concession in accordance with the enactment of the provincial government three years ago, by which companies were given liberal treatment if they intended to operate. Large timber areas on the west coast were acquired, and now these are about to be sold for \$150,000. It is stated that the purchasers will erect a pulp mill with an initial investment of \$200,000.

At a meeting of the directors of the Anacortes Lumber & Box Company, held on Sept. 24th, Mr. R. L. Craig was elected treasurer, in place of Mr. Frank Donnelly, resigned, and Mr. G. F. Stevenson, of Anacortes, was elected assistant secretary-treasurer. This corporation is wholly controlled by the Fraser River Lumber Company, of Fraser Mills, B.C., the personnel of the officials being the same for both companies, as follows: Mr. A. D. McRae, president; Peter Jansen, vice-president; R. H. Brown, secretary; and R. L. Craig, treasurer. Mr. Brown was to have resigned the secretaryship and remove to Portland, in connection with the Swift Company, but this arrangement has been cancelled, and Mr. Brown will remain secretary of both companies. He will go to San Francisco as their representative there.

W. H. White, of Boyne City, Mich., recently visited the immense holdings on Vancouver Island acquired by a syndicate of Michigan and Chicago lumbermen. Mr. White says that this syndicate has already secured options on over 3,000,000,000 feet of yellow fir, spruce, cedar and hemlock lumber on Vancouver Island and that it is hoped that additional options for about 2,000,000 feet additional can be secured within the next few months. A company, to be known as the White Bros. Lumber Company, has been organized to operate these timber lands, and a large mill probably will be erected in the near future, although definite plans have not yet been completed. The officers of the new company are: W. H. White, president; James A. White, vice-president; Thomas White, treasurer, and W. L. Martin, secretary. W. O. King, the Chicago lumberman, is the chairman of the board of directors of the new company.

Mountain and Coast Millmen Disagree.

A meeting of the lumbermen from the mountain districts of British Columbia and of those from the coast has been held in Vancouver, at which the mountain representatives requested the coast interests to join them in increasing the price of lumber. They claimed that at the present time the mountain mills could only sell at a loss. They also asked the coast lumbermen to join them in a request to the local government to continue to allow the export of logs to the United States after November 1st. The representatives of the coast mills took a firm stand, and refused to agree to either request. The mountain lumbermen declare that unless their proposals are carried one, ninety per cent. of their mills will have to stop cutting as a consequence of the low price and of the heavy stock on hand.

The export of logs to the United States was to have stopped on September 1st, and the date was extended by the Government until November 1st, so as to avoid causing loss to a number of operators who had spent money in getting logs out of the woods and would be unable to deliver them before that date. The Government, however, has given sixty days' extension, until November 1st, and the mountain men are seeking to have the date extended still further.

A delegation of members of the B. C. Timber & Forestry Chamber of Commerce, combined with a number of mountain mill men, is reported to have had an interview with members of the provincial government on October 6th.

The object of the conference was to obtain the pledge of the government to grant special privileges, hence the combination of the B. C. Chamber of Commerce and the mountain millmen. The coast millmen, it is said, were asked to co-operate in asking the provincial government to pledge itself, but the coast men claim that too many privileges are asked, and refused to assist. Furthermore, they have asserted that if their opinion on the matter is asked by the government, their reply will not be favourable to the petitioners.

The legislation asked comprises eight clauses, the first two clauses being: "That the present yearly license be made renewable until the timber held thereunder is logged off"; and "that the present annual rental shall not exceed, during the whole term of the license, \$140 west of the Cascades, and \$115 east of the Cascades."

The two clauses against which the coast men take strenuous objection are as follows:

"That in the case of default of payment of a license fee on the due date not less than twelve months be allowed to renew the license; that a notice of sixty days be given before the license is cancelled; that interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum be charged on overdue accounts; and that this provision be made retroactive in the case of all lapses occurring since the passing of the order-in-council reserving vacant lands."

"That inasmuch as there is a constant uncertainty amongst operators as to the amount of the royalty to be paid in future for timber, and because of the fact that there is already a difference in royalty paid on different holdings, we believe it to be in the interest of the government to fix said royalty at fifty cents per thousand during a term of years, and that the said royalty should at no time exceed the amount in force on timber held under lease."

W. C. J. Hall, superintendent of the forest protective service at Quebec, in a recent interview said: "I am glad to say the crown lands have not suffered from the recent forest fires that have been so general in the southern part of the province, and am sorry to say that the sufferers, mostly farmers and settlers, have nobody to blame but themselves. That the crown timber lands were well guarded is evident enough when one sees that they were barely attacked by the fires this season. Our system of forest rangers, who are paid by limit holders, seems very effective, but it has been decided to add a new feature to the system of forest protection in the establishment of lookouts on the summits of the highest mountains."

The purchasing agent of the Isthmian Canal Commission is again in the market for a large order of lumber, among the items being 278,800 feet of bridge material, longleaf yellow pine or Douglas fir; in addition to this will be required 451,975 feet same material, in the rough; of extra merchantable grade for side boards, 250,000 feet of white oak in the rough, to be second grade plain sawn; 800 untreated piles, bids to be either, on Norway, tamarac, southern longleaf yellow pine, Douglas fir or cypress, and, to complete the list, 134 creosoted piles. Bids for all the above will be received and opened October 22nd.

The match industry in Japan appears to have suffered most of all from the depression of trade with China consequent upon the decline of silver and the monetary stringency, and the industry is now reduced to a most trying and critical situation. Many factories have stopped, and the Kobe and Osaka manufacturers have proposed to suspend work altogether.

Personal and Trade Brevities.

W. A. Kappler, of Cleveland, Ohio, with D. Myers and J. Bleoffinberry, of Cleveland, and C. T. Dahlin, of Elgin, Ill., are making a trip through the Canadian west.

Daniel Wells, of the White Pine Lumber Company, Blind River, Ont., called on Cleveland, Ohio, dealers last week. He said that the white pine trade is in fair condition and that prices are firm.

Manager M. E. Price, of the Bathurst Lumber Company, is resuming his position on the premises on the Bay of Chaleurs, New Brunswick, relieving C. M. Carrier, of the company, who has been there a long time.

Graves, Bigwood & Company are among those that are pleased to see the last of the smoke on the lakes, for their lumber tow got into trouble on account of it more than once. They now report that all the fires on the timber tracts are out and logging is going on moderately, there not being need of a large cut this year.

Mr. V. V. Stevens, of the Carter, Stevens Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, returned this week from a business trip to the Old Country. He stated that there were faint signs of an improvement in prices, which, however, must be slow, owing to the large stock of all hardwoods on the market, due to the excessive consignments from the United States last winter. There is more call for dimension stocks, but in many cases the specifications are very difficult to fill.

The "Canada Lumberman" was recently favoured with a call from Mr. A. C. Dutton, managing director of John Fenderson & Company, Inc., Sayabec, P.Q.; Louison Lumber Company, Limited, Jacquet river, N.B., and the Scott Lumber Company, Limited, Fredericton, N.B. Mr. Dutton reports that conditions in the lumber trade are steadily improving and that the demand for some lines is now normal. He believes that prices of lumber products have reached rock bottom, and that the tendency is towards higher prices. He anticipates a material advance in the price of shingles and lath by next spring.

Mr. Campbell, of Messrs Campbell & Carman, Traders' Bank building, Toronto, recently returned from an interesting visit to Carlsbad, Austria. Included in Mr. Campbell's itinerary were Glasgow, the Trossachs, Edinburgh, York, London, Paris, Cologne and Dresden. Mr. Campbell remained at Carlsbad for a month, and returned via Frankfurt, down the Rhine. When interviewed by a "Canada Lumberman" representative, he showed that he had derived much benefit from his European trip. Mr. Campbell was wise enough to forget the cares of business while on his holiday, and was consequently reticent upon the condition of foreign trade, but he formed "impressions" upon one subject of interest to the lumbering industry, viz., the reforestation methods pursued on the Continent, from which he thinks Canada might learn a valuable lesson. In Europe all land, not otherwise utilized, is used for the growth of timber. As the trees are cut down others are planted. There is no waste. Even the branches and twigs are chopped up and sold for firewood. "In some parts," stated Mr. Campbell, "the growth of timber is so thick that the day is as black as night." Mr. Campbell commended this system as being unselfish and patriotic in the highest degree, for these people plant, not for themselves, but for posterity.

An auction sale will be held on Thursday, October 15th, at 10 a.m. at the depot of W. B. Bartram Company, Limited, of Nominigüe, Que., which is in liquidation. The properties for sale include three lots of land, of eleven acres, thirty-five acres, and ninety-two acres, total one hundred and thirty-eight acres, on the first range of the township of Montigny, county of Ottawa, together with a sawmill on the property, all machinery belonging to the company contained in the mill, company's equipment of horses, harnesses, wagons, logging sleighs, chains, stoves, blankets, dishes, shanty plant, scales, blacksmithing outfit, office furniture, etc., and the right to cut all timber on 535 acres of land in the county of Hastings. Terms are to be cash, and an inventory can be seen and particulars obtained at the office of P. C. Shannon, 15 Sovereign Bank building, Montreal, or at the office of Mr. Roch Jette, at Nominigüe.

In Aroostook county, on St. John waters, it is expected that this year's cut will be fully as large as last year's. One of the largest operations in Aroostook will be that of Stetson, Cutler & Co., of St. John, N.B., who, it is reported, will get 10,000,000 feet.

Canadian exports of forest products for July, 1908, amounted in value to \$4,841,209, against \$5,896,013 for July, 1907. The total for twelve months ending with July, 1908, was \$42,810,151, against \$45,232,964 for 1907, and \$38,655,169 for 1906.

Market Correspondence

Box Lumber too Plentiful at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Oct. 10. The quantity of box lumber accumulating in Ottawa and vicinity is one of the most striking results of the general trade depression. The dullness in manufacturing reduces the demand for boxes, and consequently neither box boards nor the rough sorts of pine, which in other years were bought in large quantities by mills for manufacture into box material, are in demand. As in most other lines of lumber the large manufacturers still quote high prices, but while they ask \$20 for box boards, a large quantity has been sold at \$18, and sometimes as low as \$16. The stock is heavy in the Ottawa valley and the bulk of it is held at \$20, the sales at \$16 to \$18 being chiefly small lots in weak hands. If it were not for the dull market in spruce much of the pine which ordinarily would go into the production of box boards might find its way to the building contractors, but in the present state of the market no relief is in sight.

Several of the lumbermen report an unusual frequency of enquiries for white pine dressings, strips and shorts. These seem to indicate an improvement in the trade at no distant date. It is notable that despite the apparent stagnation in the lumber industry the manufacturers are holding prices firm, and when efforts are made to get reduced rates for orders they do not succeed. There is a large quantity of lath in nearly all the yards, but shingles are not quite so plentiful. Prices for the latter are firmer. The trade in basswood and birch is exceedingly quiet and the outlook is that manufacturers will curtail the winter's cut, as is being done in the case of pine.

An observation of shipping conditions shows that the demand for lumber in Great Britain is not improved. The barges are still given some work to do in transferring lumber to the United States market. The chief commodity going out at present is the lumber taken from the mill logs. For this stuff an improvement is noticed in the last fortnight.

Many of the Ottawa valley lumber towns, especially Pembroke, are seriously affected by the strike of the cotton workers of England. The strike ties up the cotton mills and the class of pine lumber known as "squares" or "rollers" used in the process of manufacturing cotton is no longer needed. All this lumber was supplied from Ontonagon, and many firms with offices in Ottawa are injured by the labour trouble. They are advised that the trouble, which is really a case of the masters deciding to lock out the men, will be a long and bitter struggle. Nobody can estimate what will be the loss to Lancashire, the home of the dispute. The operatives' union all around has somewhere between four and five millions of dollars in the strike fund. A large cotton manufacturer stated ten days ago that he was confident employees would have to surrender, as the masters had superfluous stocks. He believed the strike would last at least a month. Lumbermen in this part are hopeful that he may be wrong, although he is prominent in the trade and has large experience.

McLaughlin Bros., of Arnprior, closed their mill the last day of September, being about six weeks earlier than usual, owing to low water. The situation became so bad that logs brought into the mills to be sawn are smeared with mud, and could be handled only with difficulty. All the other mills in the Ottawa district, except where water power is deficient, are running at full capacity. They are producing almost as much as they were at this time last year, with the result that stocks are accumulating rapidly.

The hiring of shanty men has been stimulated slightly through forest fires. D. A. Martin, employment agent, Ottawa, has many orders from lumber firms for extra men to cut down timber which was touched by fire. By chopping down these trees now they escape the attack of worms which in a year might render them valueless. There is still plenty of labour, and wages range between \$16 and \$26 per month.

The low water in the Ottawa river is preying heavily on the manufacture of pulp and paper, the lumbermen being less dependent on water power, and also caring less whether they carry on operations. The E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, although it has thousands of dollars' worth of pulp wood in the river, cannot get enough delivered to supply one mill. Even if the wood did come, there would be no power to grind. Other manufacturers supply the company with enough pulp to keep the paper factory going. The total rainfall in September was only an inch, measured at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, as compared with three and one-third inches for the same month last year. The Ottawa river is only five feet deep at the foot of the Rideau locks, where it measured nearly thirty feet during the high water spell. Nothing but heavy rain can relieve the present distress as far as the drive is concerned. The new dam being built at the Chaudiere promises to ameliorate the power conditions this autumn, as it is hoped a temporary dam can be constructed in connection with the work done on the permanent structure. On the south side of the river the coffer dam has been com-

pleted and the falls have been unwatered enough to put in eighteen or twenty piers. There are five bulkhead piers in place on the north side. When twenty piers are in place it is believed that a temporary wooden dam can be put in that would hold the water for the winter months.

St. John Shingle Strike Ended.

St. John, N.B., October, 8.—The feature of the fortnight has been the end of the strike among the local shingle workers. While the resumption of work has not been general, as yet, it is regarded as certain that the men will all be back at work early next week. The outcome is a victory for the manufacturers; the men will go back at the reduced rate of wages offered by the employers in the spring, namely \$2.00 per day to the sawyers and \$1.70 per day to the bunchers. The strike has lasted for six months, and the only shingles produced at any of the local mills during that time have been the few hundreds of thousands sawn during the past week. Several of the union men have already gone back, and a number of others have signified their willingness to go back at the reduced rate.

As the wharves have been entirely clear of shingles of all grades for several months past, it will be mid-November before the first schooner cargo will be ready for shipment. It is doubtful if there will be any exported, as it is quite probable that such quantities as are manufactured during the balance of the season will be held until early next spring. The tendency of the cedar shingle trade seems to be toward firmer prices; at least this is the indication as far as the impressions of local dealers and manufacturers are concerned. The opinion is expressed that this line is apt to be firmer yet, as the goods are not at all plentiful. An enquirer for shingles for delivery in November would be asked \$3.35 to \$3.85 per thousand for "Extras" and \$2.85 to \$2.65 for "Clears," f.o.b. schooner, St. John.

These prices would apply to the dutiable article. The indications are that the offering of non-dutiable shingles will be very light this fall. The strike will have a decided and far-reaching effect upon the woods cut of cedar logs. Much of the raw material which should have been cut this season is stored at the different booms and, while it was not as large at the beginning as usual, it will last well into the summer of 1909.

The market in New Brunswick spruce deals for export to Great Britain has not developed any remarkable features during the past month.

Local transactions are marked by few if any concessions in the way of price. While sellers are manifesting but little eagerness to grab at offers that would have been readily accepted earlier in the year, there is apparently no anxiety on the part of buyers. Advance sales have been much lighter all through the season than has been the case for many years; a very natural condition considering the prices which have prevailed, and it is very probable that the business of the next few months will be chiefly of the hand-to-mouth variety. This circumstance is a true indication of the return of confidence on the part of dealers and manufacturers.

It is generally conceded that, with the return of more prosperous times the English deal trade will be one of the first lines to show signs of awakening. That this awakening will materialize very shortly is the general impression on both sides of the Atlantic.

Owing to the shortness of the sawing season at most of the important local plants, stocks of "English" deals are not nearly so heavy as some reports would indicate. The facts of the case are that the curtailment in manufacture has been quite as prominent a feature as the lightness of sales and shipments. The result is that the local wharves are piled up but little more than is usually the case at this time of year. The quantity of English deals unsold at this port would not exceed eleven millions of superficial feet and would probably total to no more than ten millions.

While a general price would be hard to name, it is safe to say that an enquirer would be quoted from \$12.50 to \$12.75 per thousand superficial feet in a specification containing say 35 per cent. sevens and eights, 50 per cent. nines, and 15 per cent. elevens and wides, f.o.b. steamer St. John.

Mr. Thos. Frood, writing to "The Canada Lumberman" from Little Current, refers to the necessity for taking more active measures for the prevention of forest fires. In his letter Mr. Frood says that the prevention of forest fires is impossible except by having judicious foresters consume the waste material left after lumbering, so as to prevent it from accumulating. Mr. Frood believes that if we are to preserve enough timber for future use the whole community will have to act in unison and promptly. He himself is a strong advocate of public ownership in an even wider sense than the largely accepted one. Referring to other topics, Mr. Frood says that the "log rules" at present in force should be revised so as to make them more in harmony with the mill cut of the present machinery. Until "one thousand" in logs represents more nearly than it now does, ten hundred feet in lumber, jobbers, farmers selling logs, and the country at large, will suffer and consequently be dissatisfied.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED HEMLOCK LUMBER, PINE culls, lath, pine and spruce flooring, for cash. CHELEW LUMBER CO., 74 VanHorne St., Toronto. 23

WANTED 150' M. FEET 4'4" GOOD MILL Run Basswood. Box 650 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

WANTED 2 TO 500,000 FEET HEMLOCK, fall, winter shipment. Quote with stock list. Box 647 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 11

Wanted

150,000 FT. 4'4" DRY, HARD MAPLE. Box 641 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

Wanted

SEVERAL CARS DRY HARD MAPLE DIMENSION stock. Write for sizes and prices to ROBERT BURY & CO., Lock Box 408, Teeswater, Ontario. 11

Soft Elm Wanted

WE REQUIRE 500,000 FEET OF LOG Run Soft Elm cut to order for next Spring and Summer delivery. This stock can be taken out this coming Fall and Winter. Box No. 648 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

GOOD FRESH TELEPHONE POLES. P. O. Box 213, Almonte, Ont. 21

For Sale

HEADING IN THE SQUARE. ANY SIZE cut to order. Address Box 634 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 20

For Sale

SPRUCE, 6" x 4" AND UP, 8 TO 18 FT. LONG. Merchantable. Shingles, all qualities of 16" N.B. Cedar Shingles. AUGER & SON, Quebec, P.Q. 20

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. 11

FOR SALE.

CURRENT SEASON'S CUT, CONSISTING of 2 to 3 million feet. Will saw to your order. Write us. PINE LUMBER CO. Pine, Ont., (Near Cartier.) 11

For Sale

100 M 2" Log run, Cedar.
20 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.
All 1907 Cut H. BOURGOUIN, Montreal. 11

For Sale

FROM \$1500. TO \$2000. WORTH OF CARPENTERS' supplies including Mouldings, Casings, Doors, Sash, Spindles, &c.; also about half a car of 2 inch Maple Lumber, common and better. All thoroughly dry. Part of an estate; must be sold at once. Correspond with MISS D. STEVEN, Chesley, Ontario.

FOR SALE

10 cars 3/4 B. Ash C. & B.
2 cars 8/4 " " "
2 cars 12/4 " " "
4 cars 2" Elm, mill run.
30 cars 1 1/2 x 4' Spruce Lath.
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

STEAM CIRCULAR SAWMILL, CAPACITY 40M. ft. per day. Splendid location on G. T. Railway. Apply the SNIDER LUMBER CO., Gravenhurst. 24

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler
One 5 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 7 single acting plunger pump
Several first class second hand heaters
One 16 x 20 right hand slide valve engine
One 14 x 18 R. H. Watrous straight line saw mill engine
One 14 x 20 R. H. engine
One 11 x 10 centre crank Watrous engine
Several fly wheel pulleys in stock
One Watrous L. H. Reliance carriage 40" opening
One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 46" opening
One No. 3. friction nigger
One Corey and Baker steam setter
Two No. 1 Watrous double acting set works
One 8 x 12 Cunningham steam feed
One 10 x 16 Cunningham steam feed

The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition.

Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Watrous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BANTFORD, CANADA

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WOODWORKING MACHINERY

1 30" revolving bed, double surface planer complete
1 27" Cowan, revolving bed, double surface planer
1 25" Cowan, revolving bed, double surface planer
2 refitted 24" double surface planers
2 new 24" planers and matchers
1 refitted 24" planer and matcher complete
1 refitted 24" revolving bed surface planer
3 refitted 24" surface planers complete
1 refitted 24" pony planer in good order
1 rebuilt 20" Cowan planer and matcher
1 new 18" Little Giant planer and 1 matcher
1 refitted 16" pony planer
1 nearly new 13" lightning flooring planer
1 refitted 12" pony planer
1 nearly new 24" buzz planer with countershaft
4 new 16" buzz planers with countershafts
8 new 12" buzz planers with countershafts
2 new No. 3 Fox foot power mitre machines
1 new Cowan hand mitre machine
1 nearly new improved power mortiser
1 new No. 1 MacGregor, Gourlay foot power mortiser
1 refitted 8" 3 side Cowan moulder
1 new 6", 3 side MacGregor, Gourlay moulder
3 refitted sash stickers complete
1 new 44" Ober handle and spoke lathe
1 refitted 27" wood turning lathe complete
1 refitted 18" wood turning lathe complete
2 new 16" wood turning lathes
3 refitted rod and dowell machines with cutters
3 new post boring machines
1 refitted horizontal boring machine
2 new iron top two spindle wood shapers
2 new wood top two spindle wood shapers
1 refitted single spindle wood shapers
1 refitted 32" Crescent bandsawing machine
2 new 20" Crescent bandsawing machines
1 new 10" Crescent panel bandsawing machine
1 new No. 6 self feed rip saw table
1 new dimension saw table with tilting attachment
1 refitted MacGregor, Gourlay improved rip saw table
2 new No. 1 Crescent saw tables
4 nearly new variety saw tables complete
1 Cowan combined saw table and dado machine
1 new wood frame swing cut off saw with table
3 new iron frame swing cut off saws
1 new MacGregor, Gourlay gravity cut off saw
2 refitted 54" band resawing machines
1 refitted 48" band resawing machine
1 refitted 40" circular resawing machine
1 new No. 2 tenon machine, double copes
2 new No. 6E Fox wood trimmers
2 new No. 6A Fox wood trimmers
1 new No. 5A Fox wood trimmer
3 new No. 4A Fox wood trimmers

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MERSHON BAND VERTICLE RESAW 5 ft. 6 in. wheels, taking an 8 in. saw. Practically new and guaranteed in first class condition. Apply WHITE PINE LUMBER CO., Blind River, Ont.

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B. 11

For Sale at a Bargain

A THOMPSON HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO. 300 light Generator; 110 volt direct current. In good working order for sale cheap. Reason for selling, we required more light. For particulars write to MOULTHROP LUMBER CO., John Island, Ontario. 23

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Wanted

GOOD PORTABLE SAW MILL, BOILER and engine not less than 35 H.P. Must be in good condition. M. B. ZIMMERMAN, Smithville, Ontario. 23

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Wanted

POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER BY CAPABLE young man with three years' experience in lumber business. Best of references. Prefer to go West. Address Box No. 645, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

POSITION WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

WANTED—POSITION WITH A LARGE concern who can afford to pay for executive ability. Have had two years' experience with steam log haulers on eight to fifteen mile haul and can take full charge of business or of any department. First class salary wanted and first class reference and service given. JOHN R. STEWART, Blackduck, Minn. 20

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

A TRUTHFUL AND ENERGETIC person thoroughly acquainted with lumbering and saw mill management. Experience in manufacturing box shooks, an advantage. Apply by letter, stating experience and wages wanted, to Box 649, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. OFFICE MAN, with lumber experience, for company owning one hundred million feet, close to railway in B. C. Mills just completed. Must invest one thousand dollars. Address TRAIL LUMBER CO., Ltd., Paulson, B. C. 21

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ONE SAW MILL, SHINGLE MILL AND Stave mill combined 40 horse engine and 80 horse boiler, double edger and trimmers, 12 acres of ground and 5 mill houses, 500 acres of timbered land, 200 acres within two miles of the mill and 300 between four and five miles from mill. Mill, all in good running order. And more timber could be purchased reasonably. Situated on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Mill close to station at Uthoff. Apply G. H. SMITH, Uthoff. 20

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale

BALED HAY IN ANY QUANTITY. prompt shipments, No. 1 quality, give us a trial order. C. ANDERSON & Co., Forest, Ont.

For Sale

GOOD PINE TIMBER FOR SALE. 36 square miles, Berth 119 on west branch Spanish river, 30 miles from Webbwood. Easy terms if desired. A. TAIT, Orillia. 20

For Sale

FIFTY-THREE MILES TIMBER LIMITS with rotary lath and shingle mills and all scows, booms and rigging required to carry on a lumbering business. Farm in connection. Will sell together or separately. For further information apply to J. D. SOMERBY, Oak Bay Mills, P. Q.

British Columbia Timber For Sale

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBERS, Limited, are offering some very desirable timber limits for sale in British Columbia in blocks of various sizes.

All their timber was carefully selected by expert cruisers and the reports can be relied on.

This is an opportunity for obtaining some choice timber property at very low figures and on favorable terms of payment.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to

E. STEWART,
General Manager,
Formerly Dominion Sup. of Forestry,
509 Coristine Building,
Montreal. 11

Some Old Canadian History.

Some years ago there was delivered, before the Natural History Society, at Montreal, Canada, an address by the Honourable J. H. Ward, from which the following interesting history is reproduced: It is surprising to note that the first timber shipped to Europe went from Quebec in 1667. In 1823 Quebec shipped three hundred cargoes. One of the first lumbermen on the Ottawa River came from the United States in 1796. On the 7th of March, 1800, he went to Canada, accompanied by five families, and had fourteen horses, eight oxen and seven sleighs. He took the first square timber from Quebec to Ottawa in 1807. The first sawmill was built in 1808. About 1709 a sawmill was built on the Ottawa. It had one upright saw and it was said that when the saw giggered back the man on the carriage would sit down on it to eat his luncheon and would be able to finish it in time to set his saw for the next cut.

One of the early shipments made from Eastern Canada was a cargo of lumber which had been piled up for some time. It was taken to England and much of it was used in building tenement houses. The lumber was so infested with bedbugs that it gave American lumber a bad name, and it was a long time before the opposition to it could be overcome.

Logging in Columbia.

United States Consul Isaac A. Manning writes from Cartagena that a number of Americans and others have recently been examining the forests on the banks of the Magdalena River in Colombia with a view to their exploitation for export. Concerning the timber and the availability of the Cartagena canal for its transport, the consul says:

I am informed that large bodies of most excellent timber, carrying, in addition to Spanish cedar and mahogany of the finest quality, many other valuable trees of beautiful grain, have been discovered, and a great deal of the timber is of easy access to the Magdalena River. One of the main questions is the possible delivery of this timber at the seashore, as the delta proper of the Magdalena offers no facility therefor. Examination has recently been made of the "dique" by an English gentleman who has several options on a large tract of this timber, and he declares that it is possible to float or raft logs through it for at least eight months of the year.

This dique, which draws its main water supply from the Magdalena River at Calamar, is almost a hundred miles long and quite tortuous for part of its distance, and is very much overgrown with wild hyacinth; but recently the Condor, a screw steamer, forced its way the full length of the dique, and demonstrated that the waterway is open. The English gentleman referred to recently came through the dique and informs me that in his opinion logs can be easily handled therein for at least half the year, and usually eight months.

At periods when the dique might be closed to navigation, logs could be loaded on the cars at Calamar or at Barranquilla, and thus taken alongside ship without delay.

To make navigation of the dique feasible for steamers the entire year would without doubt be an expensive proposition, according to an American engineer who recently examined it with that end in view, but it would seem that to float logs through would not be difficult. If proved feasible, it will open up great bodies of valuable

timber in the interior valleys of Colombia. There is said to be a fair current through the dique during the six or eight months of high water when logs would float without attention. At the other seasons, i.e., of low water, it is believed that they could be towed through.

The dique empties into a deep gulf opening into the sea about 7 miles south of Cartagena Bay. This gulf is protected and at almost any season ships could lie near the mouth of the canal or dique to load logs.

Match Making in China.

The U. S. Consular and Trade Reports contain the following: In stating that the Hsieh Chang match factory is owned and managed exclusively by Chinese, and only hand labor in the manufacture of matches is employed, Vice-Consul-General Albert W. Pontius, of Hankow, describes its operations as follows: All of the material used with the exception of phosphorus is purchased in Japan. The phosphorus is imported from England and France. Of the 600 workers 400 are women. The match sticks of double length are imported from Japan, and the men are employed in drying and dipping these sticks into the sulphur fluid and composition. The sticks are then cut in two to their regular length. Two styles of matches are turned out, the ordinary sulphur and the red composition match.

The women insert the dry sticks in the meshes of a sieve, improvised for the purpose, ready for the men to dip in the sulphur or red composition. They are also employed in filling the match boxes, wrapping these boxes into 5-gross packages, and then packing these in 50-gross boxes. The match boxes are made by women at their homes, who are paid by piecework. The women engaged in such work number about 500.

The present daily output amounts to 130 boxes of 5 gross each of the ordinary sulphur match and 20 boxes of 5 gross each of the red composition match. The factory also sells the ordinary safety match, but these, although bearing

the stamp of the factory, are manufactured in Japan. I am informed that the demand for the ordinary sulphur match is rapidly decreasing and that the factory has now on hand more than 6,000 boxes of the 5-gross size. The red composition match has been gaining favor rapidly and the output will shortly be largely increased. The company owning the factory was capitalized at \$40,000, with shares at \$80 each. During the 14 years of operation the shares have increased in value and are now worth \$640 each.

B. C. Statistics.

Statements about British Columbia are quite numerous, says a United States exchange. They have not yet reached the statistical period. There is a regular evolution on standing timber statistics. First comes the wise man from the East; he sees a big tree and is told it contains so many thousand feet of lumber. In short order he is prepared to make an estimate of the amount of standing timber in that country. Then comes the secretary of some publisher, last of all comes the government official, by whom, with much red tape, many unstamped statistical enquiries, much expediting and summarizing, the official figures are prepared. Last of all, the sawmill man goes at work and after all has been cut—according to statistics—there is much left. For a number of years statements of a wildcatter from the East were accepted as to the amount of standing timber in the State of Washington. His guess was 650,000,000,000 feet, which went unchallenged for some time. Later, the government started in and cut the guess down to about twenty per cent. Later it was raised to the generally accepted statement of 200,000,000,000 feet. No one who is conversant with timber conditions believes, how-

ever, that this is anywhere near the correct amount. British Columbia is now in the guessing age and approaching the statistical one. Its timber area is put down at about 182,000,000 acres. The statement is made that in the western part the stand per acre is about 45,000, in the interior 20,000 feet. Taking an average of 30,000 feet to the acre would amount to 5,460,000,000,000 feet, an amount which would make any one laugh. The estimate of the timber in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana is less than one trillion feet. The statistician will come along some day and cut these British Columbia figures down to a level where the ordinary human intellect can comprehend them.

Figures made public by the United States Forest Service show that the new law requiring twenty-five per cent. of the gross proceeds of the national forest business to be paid to the States in which the reserves are located will yield \$447,063 to these States. National forest business is chiefly of three kinds: Timber sales, grazing and special uses. Montana, Colorado and California lead in timber sales, while Idaho, Utah and Oregon lead in grazing business. The revenue varies from \$313 for Arkansas to over \$75,000 for Montana.

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Cedar Poles and Posts
Cedar Ties and Squares

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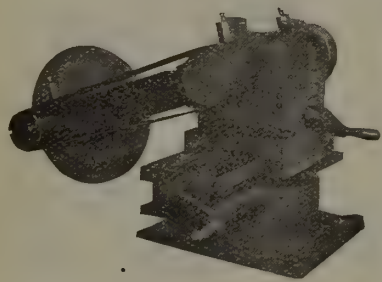
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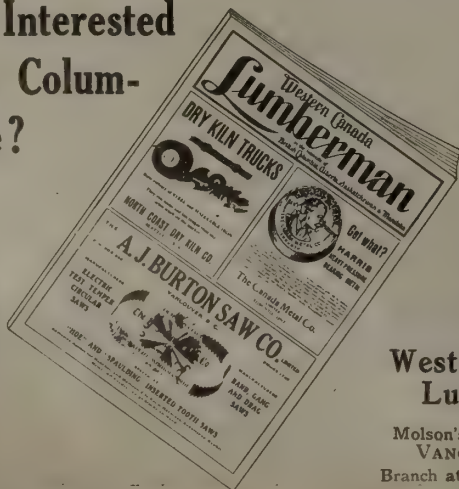
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Western Canada Lumberman

Molson's Bank Chambers,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope, and stating number of enquiry:

1356. Woodpulp.—A pulp dealer in Antwerp, Belgium, can place of maple flooring, desires to hear from Canadian exporters.

1358. Wooden handles, etc.—A well known importer of wooden handles, turned goods, hardware, etc., in Liverpool, will be in Canada shortly to interview houses with whom he might do business. Will be pleased to call on any firm interested.

1473. Lumber, machinery, etc.—A wholesale timber merchant in Madras, India, desires quotations on pine and other lumber, sawmill machinery, saws, etc., for sale in India. Will purchase or sell on commission.

1475. Rims and bows, hubs and carriage supplies.—A St. Kitts dealer in carriage supplies desires to find manufacturers of these articles in Canada.

1488. Oak spokes, etc.—A north of England firm will consider prices for shipments of dressed oak spokes, warner hubs, bent hickory rims and similar woodenware.

1499. Maple flooring.—A London firm, open to buy large quantities orders for Canadian pulp, and desires prices, c.i.f. Antwerp, from exporters in this country.

1521. Woodenware.—An old-established firm of general importers, well represented by a staff of travellers, wish to secure the agency for a Canadian firm manufacturing all kinds of wooden goods, such as domestic material, broom handles, tool shafts, etc., and ask for detailed lists, together with lowest prices for shipments into Liverpool or Manchester.

1528. Pine laths.—Inquiry is made by a Tyneside firm for the names of Canadian manufacturers of planed pine venetian blind laths $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

1526. Turned woods, mouldings, etc.—A Northumberland firm asks for detailed price lists from Canadian manufacturers of turned woods and machine-carved and plain mouldings of all descriptions.

The following was among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., during the week ending Sept. 11th, 1908:

A London firm, open to buy large quantities of maple flooring, desires to hear from Canadian exporters.

The Classification of Poles.

On October 1st the Railway Commission discussed the question as to why telegraph, telephone and trolley poles should not be classified by the railway companies as lumber, instead of being charged higher rates.

The matter arose on the application of the Rideau Lumber Company, J. A. Scobell and John McKenzie, Ormsby, the main contention being that, in consequence of the high rates charged for conveying the poles, they were unable to compete with other firms.

The argument adduced by the railway companies was, in effect, that there was considerable risk and danger in carrying the poles, which had to be loaded on two trucks, and consequently the increased charge over ordinary lumber was justified.

Mr. W. Greene appeared for the Rideau Lumber Company, Mr. M. K. Cowan, K.C., represented the G.T.R., and Mr. E. W. Beatty the C.P.R., Mr. McKenzie appearing in person.

Mr. Greene said the point of the case was that the railway companies were required to show cause why telegraph, telephone and trolley poles should not be classified as ordinary lumber.

J. B. Farrow, examined by Mr. Greene, said he dealt in telegraph, telephone and trolley poles to a considerable extent and had done so for twenty-one years. He complained that in consequence of the excessive freight charges he was now unable to ship to certain points, including western Ontario, and could not compete with other firms better situated.

Mr. McKenzie gave instances of what he claimed were excessive rates on poles, one being from Coe Hill to Toronto. There was no reason why they should not be classified as lumber.

Mr. Beatty pointed to the great risk incurred in carrying the poles, Mr. Cowan following with a similar argument.

Judge Mabee asked if there was any evidence as to damage that had been done, or traffic interfered with, arising out of the conveyance of the poles.

Mr. Cowan and Mr. Beatty said such evidence could be produced, and the case was adjourned until the November sitting of the board.

A paper, entitled "Notes Upon Canadian Forestry," will be read by Mr. Stanislas Gagne, A.M., Can. Soc. C.E., before the general section of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, on Thursday, Oct. 29. The paper will be illustrated with lantern slides and will, no doubt, prove extremely interesting.

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GUMMING
WHEELS**

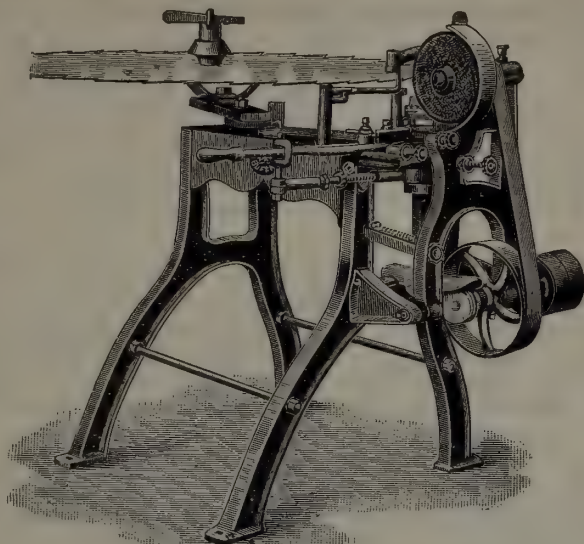
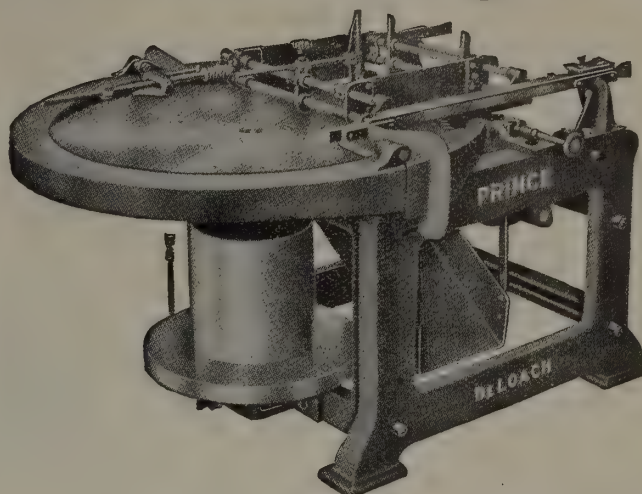
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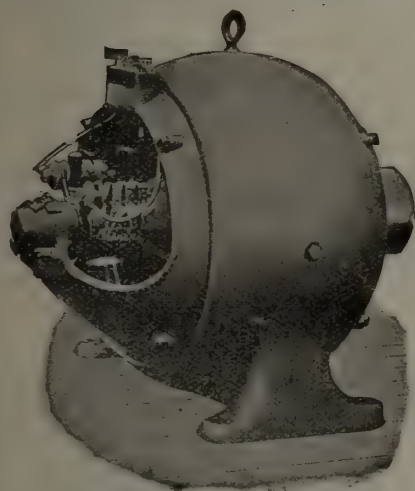
GENTLEMEN,—I purchased from you in 1905 a "Prince" hand feed shingle machine. I have operated it and find it all you claim for it. We cut at the rate of 30,000 shingles in 10 hours and made first class shingles. I consider your machine a very light running machine. If I wanted another hand machine I would certainly buy a DeLoach Prince.

With best wishes for your success, I am

Yours very truly,
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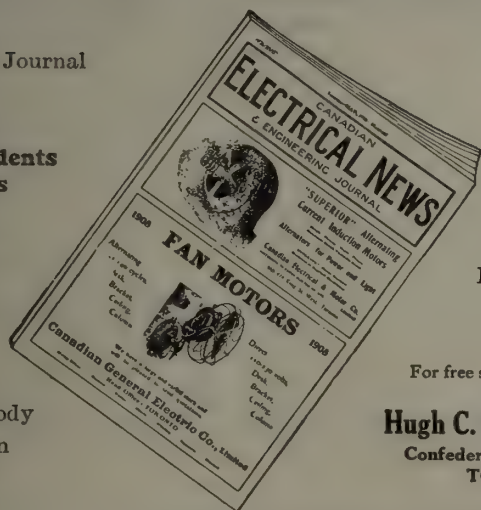
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Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Ottawa lumbermen report an exceptionally large enquiry for white pine dressings, strips and shorts, which is taken to indicate that there will be an improvement in the trade in the near future. In the face of the long period of depression in the lumber industry manufacturers are still maintaining prices, with the result that efforts to obtain reduced rates do not succeed. Box lumber in the Ottawa district is accumulating rapidly, although the demand for boxes is very low. High prices are still asked, but a great quantity of box boards has been sold for \$18, and even \$16. These, however, were small lots in weak hands, the majority of the stock being held for \$20. The supply of lath in the Ottawa district is large, but shingles are not quite so numerous. Shingle prices are firmer. Basswood and birch are very quiet, and there is a probability that the cut during the coming winter will be curtailed, as in the case of pine. The demand from Great Britain has not improved. Georgian Bay manufacturers report stationary prices, which are well maintained. The American trade is brisk in white pine, and a large number of enquiries are being received for spruce and lath, which indicates a probable scarcity. The enquiries come from all parts, but especially from the Eastern States and New York, where, according to what can be gathered, spruce is just about exhausted. It is now stated that the log output on the north shore this year will be curtailed by two-thirds as compared with last year. The shingle market is in a bad condition on account of the disorganization of the trade in the West.

Eastern Canada.

The situation has commenced to look much more clear than it has for many months past. The end of the strike of the shingle workers at St. John has at last come, and it is expected that this will have a most beneficial effect upon the market in general. Shingle prices are already tending towards firmness, a condition which is materially assisted by the scarcity of the manufactured article. Probably no extensive shipments will occur until November, if even then. The price for November shipments would be in the neighborhood of \$3.35 to \$3.85 per thousand for "extras," and \$2.65 to \$2.85 for "clears," f.o.b. steamer, St. John. The market for spruce deals for export to Great Britain is still quiet, no changes having developed in the last month. In general it may be said that manufacturers are holding firm to prices, although there is apparently no anxiety on the part of buyers. The most important factor at present is the English deal trade, and until it shows signs of awakening, other lines are not expected to exhibit much activity. It is expected, however, that this awakening will come shortly, and it will find the stocks of English deals much less extensive than some of the reports would indicate.

Western Canada.

The disorganization of the shingle market has reached a crisis in British Columbia. Both lumber and shingle dealers are complaining of dull business conditions. This is an unfortunate condition of affairs, because the large amount of building in progress might cause a good market for lumber at satisfactory prices, if it were properly handled. Shingles have fallen from \$2 base to \$1.75 and \$1.80, and as one manufacturer says, the conditions are best reflected by a statement that "every man is for himself," at whatever he can get. The chances for extensive logging operations this year are reported as very slight, as the large operators of the interior are stocking in the neighbourhood of

300,000,000 feet. In view of the present light demand, this is expected to supply the market for several months. In the face of local troubles and small demand a notable fact is that United States operators are continually buying valuable limits in British Columbia. They are shrewd enough to foresee and take advantage of the strategic position British Columbia will soon hold as one of the few places of the continent with an extensive supply of timber.

United States.

Reports from various parts of the United States show that the volume of business in all classes of lumber is fully up to expectations. Prices have not weakened, and are even firmer than the immediate demand would warrant, which indicates a general belief that business will be dull until after the elections, and that it will then pick up considerably. In New York business is rather disappointing, having a tendency to dulness. Many yards are now less busy than they were in the middle of the summer. In spite of this, however, a healthy tone prevails throughout the market. In the Tonawandas the lumber receipts by vessel for September amounted to nearly forty million feet, which is only six million less than that of September, 1907. Chicago reports a steady demand for the better grades of white pine, while for long and short white cedar poles the demand is inactive. In hardwoods, Chicago reports that red, white, plain and quarter-cut oak has been very active. Hemlock in Chicago has had a quiet fortnight. In Buffalo the demand for white pine is still very one-sided, the call being for the high grades, which are scarce. It is no longer an easy matter to obtain high grade white pine by rail from Canada, as so many Canadian mills are stocked up with rather low grade. Fir prices have stiffened during the past week at Chicago, especially for shop lumber and car material. Shingles at Chicago continue to fluctuate. White cedars range from \$3.10 to \$3.25, and standards from \$2.90 to \$3.10. Red cedar clears are quoted at Chicago from \$3.15 to \$3.28, and stars at \$2.80. Laths are quiet with no changes, red being from \$4 to \$4.25, and hemlock from \$2.80 to \$2.95. Chicago packing houses have been buying rather cautiously recently, and prices on all kinds of pork and lard barrels are unchanged.

Great Britain.

Arrivals from British North America at Liverpool during September amounted to 25,215 tons register, against 20,436 tons register during the corresponding month last year. The aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during 1906, 1907 and 1908 has been 423,596, 379,736, and 372,565 tons respectively. There is little improvement reported in the demand during the past month, and a restrained import is desirable still, as consumption has been disappointing and stocks are ample. Spruce deals and pitch pine have been in better request and values are firmer, but freights have advanced. First quality Canadian pine timber has arrived more freely, but values are firm. There has been a trifle more inquiry for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals, and trade has been satisfactory. If the cotton strike continues it is feared that it will reduce consumption. Pine deals are in fair request, but are arriving more freely. Pitch pine arrivals during September were only 84,000 cubic feet, against 377,000 cubic feet during September, 1907. Stocks are now small and shippers are asking fair prices. Arrivals of British Columbia and Oregon pine have only been moderate, but the demand is quiet. A general survey of the market indicates that there has been an upward movement in prices owing to the firmness of shippers and the limited supply, but the demand has shown no expansion and business shows no sign of revival.

The North Vancouver Lumber Company have purchased a new edger. This was supplied and installed by the Schaafe Machine Works, of New Westminster, B.C.

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring

N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

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Cleveland - Sarnia Saw Mills Co. Limited

We have the following Dry Stock in White Pine we are desirous of moving:

200,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Cuts and better
300,000 ft. 1x4 Log Run
50,000 ft. 1x5 " "
100,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Cuts
100,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 "
50,000 ft. 8/4 No. 3 "
500,000 ft. 1x8 " "
300,000 ft. 1x10 " "
100,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Barn
300,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 "
300,000 ft. 1x6 No. 3 "
300,000 ft. 1x8 No. 3 "
100,000 ft. 1x10 " "
100,000 ft. 1x12 " "
500,000 ft. 1x6 and wider No. 1 Box

1,000,000 ft. 1x4 and wider No. 2 Box
1,000,000 ft. 1x4 and wider No. 2 Mill Culls
1,000,000 ft. 1x4 and wider Farmers' Delight
100,000 ft. 2x4 Piece Stuff 10 ft. to 16 ft.
300,000 ft. 2x6 " "
300,000 ft. 2x8 " "
400,000 ft. 2x10 " "
300,000 ft. 2x12 " "

Also the following Red Pine

800,000 ft. 2x6 10 ft. to 16 ft.
700,000 ft. 2x8 " "
500,000 ft. 2x10 " "
300,000 ft. 2x12 " "

Red Pine Piece Stuff

5,000 Pieces 2x6—18
5,000 " 2x8—18
7,000 " 2x10—18
4,000 " 2x12—18
3,000 " 2x6—20
5,000 " 2x8—20
5,000 " 2x10—20
3,000 " 2x12—20

White Pine Piece Stuff

2,000 Pieces 2x6—18
2,500 " 2x10—18
1,500 " 2x12—18
600 " 2x6—20
1,000 " 2x8—20
1,500 " 2x10—20
1,500 " 2x12—20

White Pine Bill

100 Pieces 12x12—12
100 " " —14
150 " " —16
60 " " —18
100 " " —20
40 " " —22
40 " " —24

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Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.

Sarnia - - - Ontario

Limited

Special Bills cut to order on short notice

Everything in White Pine and Norway

Prevention of Forest Fires in India.

A writer in the Spectator, of London, England, thus describes the measures adopted in India to prevent forest fires:

Early in the season, before the prairie grass has reached an inflammable condition, a pair of parallel paths some five or six feet wide, and at a suitable distance apart, are cut along the margin of the forest. These are jointed at intervals for cross-paths, which divide the intervening strip of ground into sections, the whole forming a ladder-shaped system of paths upon the future fire-line. The grass cut from the paths is thrown inwards, on the sections between the rungs of the ladder. As soon as the grass growing on the fire-line is dry enough to burn, even partially on dangerous ground, it is burnt off by successive sections. The burning is a somewhat delicate operation, requiring skill and experience; but hundreds, indeed thousands of miles of fire-lines are thus successfully burnt annually.

The burning operation is performed at evening, when the dews will act as assistants in preventing the spread of fire, and it is watched by men armed with branches of trees to beat out incipient fires which may catch from sparks carried outside the area to be burned. Blades and seed-stems of grass dry from the top downwards, and if a first burning be carried out when the herbage is half dry, the fire is, of course, much less fierce, and is more easily controlled than if the entire crop down to the roots had been dry enough to burn.

In the former case, a second burning becomes necessary when the unconsumed remnant has become dry; and then, again, the strength of the fire is very much less than it would have been had the first burning not been effected. It is true that a double burning increases the cost; but it reduces the risk, and there are circumstances under which it is to be recommended.

The width of the burnt line will depend on the height and density of the grass through which it runs, and on the strength and direction of the wind usually prevailing during the dangerous season.

As regards trees growing on the fire-line, the practice differs; but in all cases resinous trees should be removed.

From the beginning of the dangerous season, watchers are employed to patrol the fire-lines, and extinguish any incipient fire that may occur, or to give alarm should they be unable to do so.

M. T. Raymond, of the Spanish River Mills Company, called on some of the Cleveland, Ohio, dealers last week.

Sawdust Has Many Possible Uses.

Manufacturers of explosives, wood pulp and similar products have been asked by the National Conservation Commission of the United States for information as to some possible uses of sawdust. This would indicate that the commission understands that sawdust is one of the waste products of the sawmill.

Many people not familiar with the lumber business have had this same idea and have been figuring on utilizing the sawdust produced by the big mills of the country. They were somewhat surprised to find upon investigation that in most cases sawdust is not a waste material. In the cities it is baled and sold at a profitable price for a multitude of purposes, from carpeting a beer saloon floor to packing refrigerators. In the country, at the saw mills, it is in modern plants the favourite form into which wood can be put for fuel. The waste at the sawmill is in the shape of slabs, edging and trimmings, and not sawdust.

One person who was seeking a large and regular supply of sawdust for chemical treatment found that in order to secure this material from the big mills with which he wished to deal he would have to replace the sawdust by some other kind of fuel; and so he began figuring on the cost of installing and operating "hogs" to reduce to smaller form the refuse which was going into the burners.

There are some woods which do not produce sawdust that burns readily, but most of the big pine and fir mills of the country have no sawdust to spare, many of them reinforcing their supply by the product of the "hog." There is plenty of refuse material through the sawmills of the country, but it does not ordinarily take the form of sawdust.

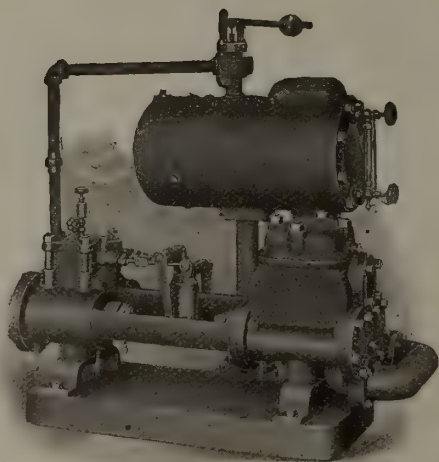
A Timber Test.

The soundness of lumber may be ascertained by placing the ear close to one end of the log while another person delivers a succession of smart blows with a hammer or mallet upon the opposite end, when a continuance of the vibration will indicate to an experienced ear even the degree of soundness. If only a dull thud meets the ear, the listener may be certain that unsoundness exists.

Even a good man will have a breakdown on his machines now and then, but the man who will persistently have trouble of this kind generally is not a good man and needs to be changed over to some other machine, or else put in the lumber yard.

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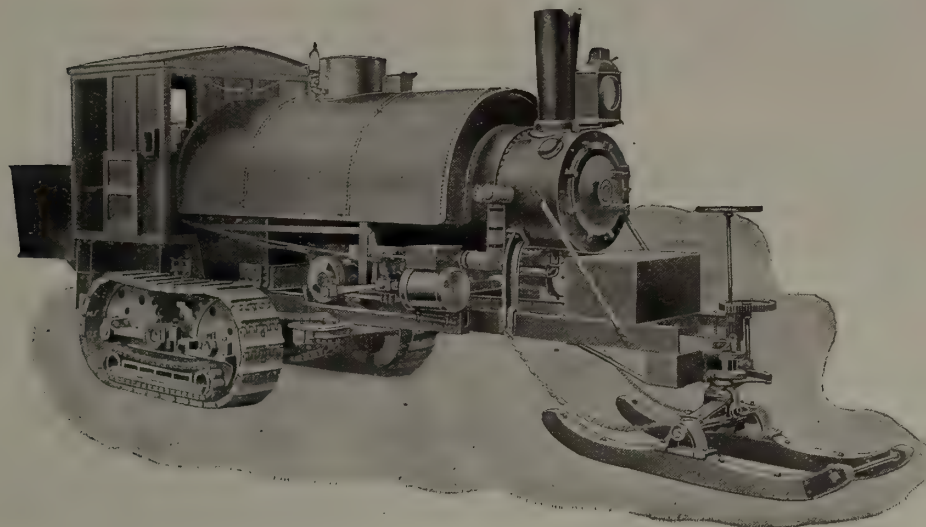
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The Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Dominion of Canada Patent No. 108676



The cut shown above will give a very good idea of the Lombard Steam Log Hauler. This engine is radically different from the style of traction engine ordinarily used, and is especially designed for Log Hauling purposes.

There are already a large number of these engines in use in the United States and Canada, and the results obtained are highly satisfactory.

The ideal condition for a Log Hauler is a long nearly level iced road 9 miles or more in length, but the machine gives good results on all roads over say 4 miles in length, provided they are not actually mountainous.

In every case there is a large saving over the use of horses, and in some cases this is exceptionally large.

One operator in the Western States actually hauled a load of 25 logging sleds containing 180,000 feet of lumber which required two trains on a logging railroad for transportation to the main line.

This is, of course, an exceptional case, as the conditions were very favorable but it gives an idea of the possibilities of the Lombard Steam Log Hauler.

Our Bulletin No. 950 describes the machine more fully and will be sent on request.



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We are in a position to get out timbers up to 36 ft. in length and to surface sizes up to 6 x 12. All timbers larger than 6 x 12 we can arrange to have dressed in transit.

Big Sandy Lumber Company

HULL, ALABAMA, U.S.A.

EDGINGS

Miller's sawmill at Pokiok, N.B., has resumed operations.

Plouffe, Felix & Son., lumber dealers, Cartierville, Que., have registered. The Beaurivage Lumber Company, St. Agapit, Que., have obtained a charter.

The Shawinigan Lumber Company, St. Boniface de Shawinigan, Que., have dissolved.

Brayden & Johnston will erect a sawmill at Canoe Creek Siding on Salmon Arm, B.C.

A. Mercure's lumber mill at St. Cyrille de Wendover, Que., has been destroyed by fire.

The Nipissing, Ont., planing mills have changed hands and will resume operations shortly.

An American syndicate have bought a 10,000-acre tract of timber land at Bella Coola, B.C.

Serious damage was sustained by fire recently at Thos. Darling & Sons' sawmill at Callendar, Ont.

The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company's large sawmill at Port Moody, B.C., is now in full force.

The Sackville Woodworker Company, Sackville, N.B., have started construction on their new factory.

McWhinney's shingle mill at Eburne, B.C., has resumed operations, turning about 50,000 shingles per day.

The John Murray Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., have been incorporated to operate sawmills, etc.

R. B. Bissett's sash and door factory at Strathcona, Alta., was burned down last month at a loss of \$25,000.

The Canada Furniture Company's factory at Woodstock, Ont., has started operations again with a full force of hands.

A site has been purchased along the river front, between Aylmer and Hull, on which a large sawmill will be erected.

The Crystal Beach Company, Limited, have been incorporated to operate a saw and planing mill, and sash and door factory.

J. A. Gregory, Lepreaux Mills, St. John, N.B., suffered a loss of \$20,000 on his sawmill and lumber through fire last month.

W. J. Raney, of Nez Perce, Ida, has disposed of his saw milling business in that town and is in Prince Rupert looking for a location.

E. B. Dennison and Geo. Mayer, Chicago, will erect a sawmill of 100,000 feet capacity on Smelter Lake, north of Grand Forks, B.C.

The J. E. Murphy Lumber Company, who own sawmills and timber limits on St. Joseph Island, have been granted a winding-up order.

The Bristol, N.B., planing mill has resumed operations after a close-down of some weeks for repairs and the installation of a new engine.

M. J. Scanlon, of Minneapolis, is completing arrangements for the erection of two large sawmills in British Columbia at a cost of \$750,000.

J. Guthrie, of the F. H. Rice Lumber Company, Victoria, B.C., will build a large sash and door factory with a capacity of 2,000 doors per day.

Clifford Murchie, an employee of the Fort Frances Lumber Company's sawmill at Fort Frances, Ont., fell on to a saw recently and severed his arm.

The Mundy Lumber Company, of Revelstoke, B.C., have shut down their mill at Three Valley as they have large stocks on hand to meet the fall trade.

The Malcolm Lumber Company have taken over the business of the Telford Lumber Company at Fairview, B.C., and are putting up a 50,000-feet sawmill.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company's mill at Kenora, Ont., recently caught fire in the filling-room, but fortunately was extinguished before much damage was done.

The Herron Lumber Company, of Vancouver, B.C., have bought 6,000 acres of limits on Bute inlet from Joseph Martin, K.C., and Fred Dresser, of Vancouver, for \$27,000.

Negotiations are pending for the purchase of ten acres of land near Liverpool, B.C., by Chicago capitalists, their intention being to erect a large sawmill, similar to the one at Hillside.

The Fraser River Lumber Company, Limited, of Millside, B.C., are making good progress with the rebuilding of their mills on the Fraser river. The daily capacity will be 350,000 feet per hour.

The Capilano Timber Company, Limited, Vancouver, capital \$300,000, have been formed to take over timber lands from A. B., S. M. and W. E. Nickey, and to manufacture and deal in lumber.

The Adams River Lumber Company, who are building a sawmill at Shuswap, B.C., will shortly begin work on another mill at Nelson. J. P. McGoldrick, of Spokane, Wash., is interested.

The Ellis furniture factory at Ingersoll, Ont., has been burned down. In the same fire a large quantity of maple and pine lumber, owned by Sumner & Brebner, piano manufacturers, was destroyed.

The P. Vincent Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., have been incorporated with a capital of \$99,000. The incorporators are: J. P. Vincent, H. Mathieu, E. M. and F. Tremblay, and others, all of Montreal.

The Lake Superior Corporation's sawmill and veneer mill at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., were the scene of a serious fire on the 27th ultimo, and much valuable lumber was burned, but the buildings fortunately escaped serious injury.

W. H. Cook, president of the Duluth, Virginia & Rainy Lake Railway, proposes to establish a large sawmill and planing and box factory at Fort Frances, Ont. He is negotiating with the Ontario Government with reference to a lumber tract.

The Canadian Pipe Company, Vancouver, have obtained an order from the Fraser River Lumber Company for the supply of about 22,000 feet of

wire-wound wood pipe to be used for the installation of a fire protective system at Fraser Mills.

Morlock & Cline, Limited, Guelph, have been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000 to manufacture and deal in furniture, interior fittings, upholsterings, lumber and veneers. They will acquire the business and property of Jas. A. Cline, Limited, and Morlock Bros., Guelph.

A Vancouver despatch states that the White Brothers Lumber Company, incorporated with a capital of \$2,000,000, under the laws of the State of Michigan, to do business in British Columbia, will likely erect a sawmill at Alert Bay, to have a capacity of 1,000,000 feet per day.

Bush fires were very bad last month in the vicinity of North Bay. At Calender the sawmills of J. B. Smith & Company, Darling & Sons, and the Temagami Lumber Company were forced to shut down in order that the workmen might fight the fires threatening the town and the mills.

An important timber deal was recently completed when 51 limits, situated twelve miles from Copper City, at the junction of the Kitimaat branch of the G. T. P. and the main line of the railway, were purchased by Mr. J. D. McArthur, the railway contractor of Winnipeg, and Mr. J. A. Dewar.

The White Bros. Lumber Company, a Michigan corporation capitalized at \$2,000,000, has acquired timber limits on Kallanch River, Vancouver Island, to the value of \$2,000,000, and will, if the United States Government places lumber on the free list, erect a sawmill near Alert Bay with a capacity of 1,000,000 feet per day.

The fires in the Lake Megantic district were particularly disastrous to the lumbermen. The forest fires ran largely through a section of country that had never been cut over, the lumber on which was very valuable. The loss to one Sherbrooke lumberman was upwards of \$60,000, of which \$30,000 was cut and peeled pulpwood.

Morissette & Levesque, lumber dealers, Sherbrooke, Que., have registered. Extensive surveys have been made during the past summer in the northern section of Cape Breton, and following upon the favourable report of the engineers, there is almost certain to come the erection of a large pulp mill. F. J. D. Barnjum, of the North River Lumber Company, states that plans for a modern mill are now in preparation.

In the suit of Thomas Bick, of Wilberforce, township of Monmouth, Hali-burton district, against the Wilberforce Lumber Company, judgment was given by Mr. Justice Anglin in favour of the defendants. The injunction is dissolved and the defendants given possession of the mill, limits, camps, lumber, shingles, ties, posts, laths, logs, etc., used in connection with it, on David Jamison and A. S. Hunter giving bond for \$7,000.

There was recently presented to the Civic Water Committee at Vancouver an account for \$701.50, being the royalty on 1,403,000 feet of timber on the city's property on Seymour creek. The city authorities were under the impression that in securing Crown grant to the property the timber was the city's, to do with as it wished, but it appears that on all Crown grants issued since 1888 a timber reserve has been placed. It was decided to see if a rebate could not be secured.

A New Brunswick advice informs us that the most destructive fire in York county in many years broke out in Elwood Burr's steam sawmill at Cardigan station, on the Gibson branch of the C.P.R., on October 3rd. It entirely consumed the mill with all its machinery, which six years ago cost \$14,000, and a large quantity of sawed lumber, including 30,000 feet of deals, 75,000 shingles and 60,000 feet of spruce boards. The mill is said to have been insured for \$7,000. It employed sixty men and would have run to the end of October to finish up the season's cut.

The Harmsworths, of London, the well known publishers, are buying 150 sections of timber limits on Vancouver Island, 35 sections having already been bought in Quatsino district, and options on 33 more are being cruised, which will be bought if satisfactory. This is their first investment in British Columbia, though they have large holdings of pulpwood limits in Newfoundland and New Brunswick, and contemplate entering into active competition with the paper trust. Leigh Hunt, former financier of Seattle, is also acquiring 14 sections of timber on Vancouver Island.

The following concerns have been incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia: Port Neville Timber Company, Limited, capital \$150,000; Cariboo Timber Company, Limited, capital \$300,000; B. C. Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$1,000,000; McFadon Logging Company, Limited, capital \$50,000; Duncans Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$25,000; Vancouver Fibre Company, Limited, capital \$600,000; Star Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$75,000; Central Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$150,000; A. T. Kelliher Lumber Company, Limited, capital \$100,000.

According to a Vancouver report, an apparent defect in the Bush Fires Act was recently revealed when L. Richmond, of South Vancouver, escaped a fine of \$50 and costs on a charge under the act, of setting a fire and failing to watch it. A contract which Mr. Richmond had made with a number of Hindus to clear the lot, was Mr. Richmond's safe avenue of escape, Magistrate Alexander holding that the act was not, under the circumstances, operative against Mr. Richmond, the Hindus having started the fire. The case was dismissed. J. A. Stone, of Bowen Island, was fined \$50 and costs for a violation of the act.

One of the finest sawmills in British Columbia is stated to be that now in course of erection by the Adams River Lumber Company at Shuswap. During the past few months the company have expended no less a sum than \$108,000, and when the machinery, which has been ordered, amounting to over \$91,000, arrives, the company will be able to boast of one of the most up-to-date, well equipped mills in the province. They have already built seven miles of road to connect Adams Lake with the Shuswap Lake, and have at the present time seventy men employed. A gang of men are also at work building a road from the north end of Adams Lake up the Tum Tum River, twenty miles.

A despatch from Borden, Sask., states that John Carloff and Dametri Bagow were recently brought before Justices Tollis and Bernard and charged with having illegal possession of logs, the property of the D. A. Fraser Company, of Prince Albert, and the Edmonton Lumber Company, of Edmonton. These logs had been taken from the banks of the Saskatchewan river without the permission of the owners. The defendants were ordered to pay the price of the logs at the rate of 40 cents each and the expense of prosecution, or go to jail for three months. These are the first cases to be tried in the matter of taking the logs from the river, and it is understood that there are upwards of one hundred cases between Denholm, Sask., and Borden which have been looked up for the purpose of settlement. One or two cases are cited where the guilty parties have sold some of these logs to others after having secured them from the river.

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Good Openings in Japan.

The Canadian Trade and Commerce reports in a recent issue contained an exhaustive article upon the lumber trade in Japan, China and Korea, by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Canadian trade commissioner at Yokohama. Mr. Preston pointed out first of all that Japan exports certain classes of domestic lumber. To Great Britain in 1907 she exported lumber to the value of \$100,000, against \$15,000 in the previous year, and only \$60 in 1905. To the United States the corresponding figures were \$47,000 in 1907, \$43,000 in 1906, and \$4,600 in 1905. Of railway sleepers, the exports to Great Britain amounted in 1907 to \$60,000, and in 1906 to \$21,000, against nil in 1905. To the United States the corresponding figures were \$105,000 in 1907, against nil in 1906, and to Canada the figures were \$9,700 in 1907, against nil in previous years.

Continuing, Mr. Preston said:—

"Japanese lumber has been unable to supply the current demand. The home product is naturally small and short, compared with foreign lumber, and more especially the lumber that is manufactured on the North American coast. The western lumber is long, and with its straight grain and light weight, in contrast to the short, though heavy weighted timber in Japan, is favoured by the Japanese for the many special purposes for which it is needed. The demand for large lumber, which only commenced a few years ago, was met by the enterprise of the Oregon lumber merchants, and extensive and increasing importations have since been made to Japan.

"In regard to the importation of foreign lumber, it is hardly necessary to state that the United States has been the main source of supply, a fact amply demonstrated by the foregoing figures. Last year that country secured nearly 90 per cent. of this trade, amounting to Yen 948,000 (\$474,000), while Canada's share was only 9 per cent., amounting to Yen 109,000 (\$54,000).

"The marketable sizes of pine or fir are as follows: For decking, 5 inches to 6 inches thick, 24 feet to 40 feet long. For flooring, 1 inch to 6 inches thick, 12 to 24 feet long. For tongue and groove, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch to 6 inches thick, 12 feet to 24 feet long. The dimensions of the lumber required vary, but the following schedule gives the general standards that find the greatest favour among buyers:—12 inches by 12 inches, 14 inches by 14 inches, 16 inches by 16 inches, 18 inches by 18 inches, 20 inches by 20 inches, 22 inches by 22 inches, 24 inches by 24 inches squares, and running from 25 feet to 60 feet in length. The demand

for lumber in these dimensions is large, and is certain to increase to an enormous extent. Canadian timber has an excellent reputation among dealers—it is believed to be better than that which is produced in any other part of the world.

"The Imperial Government through its public works, railways and naval yards, requires a very large quantity of the best qualities of pine and fir. The demand from this source is also likely to be very considerably increased from year to year. The Douglas fir from British Columbia will, beyond question, secure a market if proper facilities are available for placing the Canadian product in the East.

"The importation of lumber into Asia exceeds 120,000,000 feet annually. This totals at a rough valuation, c.i.f., about \$3,500,000. More than 90 per cent. of this lumber comes to the East through foreign commission firms, every one of which adds to the f.o.b. price on the Pacific coast a much larger profit than the lumber manufacturers themselves are enabled to make. This situation is another illustration of the absolute necessity of the Canadian dealers getting into direct touch with the consumers on this side of the Pacific ocean.

"I believe I am quite within the mark, when I state, that during the next twelve months, China will require 125,000,000 feet of fir or pine. The railway will absorb about 35,000,000 feet, the house and general contractors will handle about 80,000,000 feet, and the dockyards and other special purposes will need about 10,000,000 feet."

A Large Sale in Newfoundland.

B. C. Crittisinger and G. W. Knox, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., have just closed a large sale of timber lands in Newfoundland. The sale includes all the holdings of the Humber River Pulp & Lumber Co., Limited, and consists of 415 square miles of pine, spruce and fir timber lands, the company's mills, boats and other operating equipment. The tract contains upwards of 3,000,000,000 feet of available timber and is located around Deer Lake and in the Humber Valley, Newfoundland and is adjacent to tidewater.

The idea of the modern kitchen cabinet is a good one, but the way the making of some of them is carried out is a disgrace to the modern machine woodworking trade and a waste of good lumber; for of all the poorly-made and badly-put-together jobs of furniture work, the cheap kitchen cabinet takes the cake.

Lumber Insurance Company of New York

DIRECTORS:

B. W. Arnold, Albany, N. Y.
Of Arnold & Company, Albany, N. Y.
Alger, Smith & Company, Duluth, Minn.
Spanish River Lumber Co., Spanish River, Ontario
R. K. Albright, Buffalo, N. Y.
Vice-President Buffalo Bolt Company
S. M. Clement, Buffalo, N. Y.
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President Split Rock Lumber Company, Duluth, Minn.
President Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.
William Hamlin, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capitalist.
Elias M. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
President Isaac G. Johnson & Company
John D. Larkin, Buffalo, N. Y.
President The Larkin Company
Ogden P. Letchworth, Buffalo, N. Y.
President Pratt & Letchworth Company

Only Lumber Specializing Company regularly
Licensed by the Dominion Government

Deposit at Ottawa \$100,000.00 in Ontario Government Bonds
Capital and Surplus Paid in \$300,000

General Agent for the Dominion:
E. D. HARDY, 42 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:
J. A. Christie & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Agent for Maritime Provinces:
J. G. Rainnie, Halifax, N. S.

DIRECTORS:

F. W. Mattocks, New York, N. Y.
Attorney
J. J. McKelvey, New York, N. Y.
Attorney
R. H. McKelvey, New York, N. Y.
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G. A. Mitchell, Buffalo, N. Y.
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N. Y.
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John Mitchell, Cleveland, Ohio.
Of The Cleveland Steamship Company.
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President Moulthrop Lumber Company, John Island and
Little Current, Ontario
Clark L. Ring, Saginaw, Mich.
Of Merrill & Ring, Duluth, Minn., and Seattle, Wash.
Dwight J. Turner, Toronto, Ontario
President Turner Lumber Company, Toronto, Midland
and South River, Ontario
Guy White, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Of White, Frost & White

THE E. R. BURNS FACTORY AND WORKS

MANUFACTURERS
INSERTED TOOTH }
SOLID TOOTH } CIRCULAR
CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
AND OTHER SAWS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
IT PAYS US TO SUPPLY IT

FULLY GUARANTEED

WE HAVE NOW READY
For Prompt Shipment

The E. R. Burns No. 999 Cross - Cut Saw Handle

Positively the strongest and most satisfactory Handle made. Practically unbreakable. Cannot loosen. Has no thread to wear at point of greatest strain.

It will pay you to test them.

Samples and prices on application

SAW CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

REPAIRS

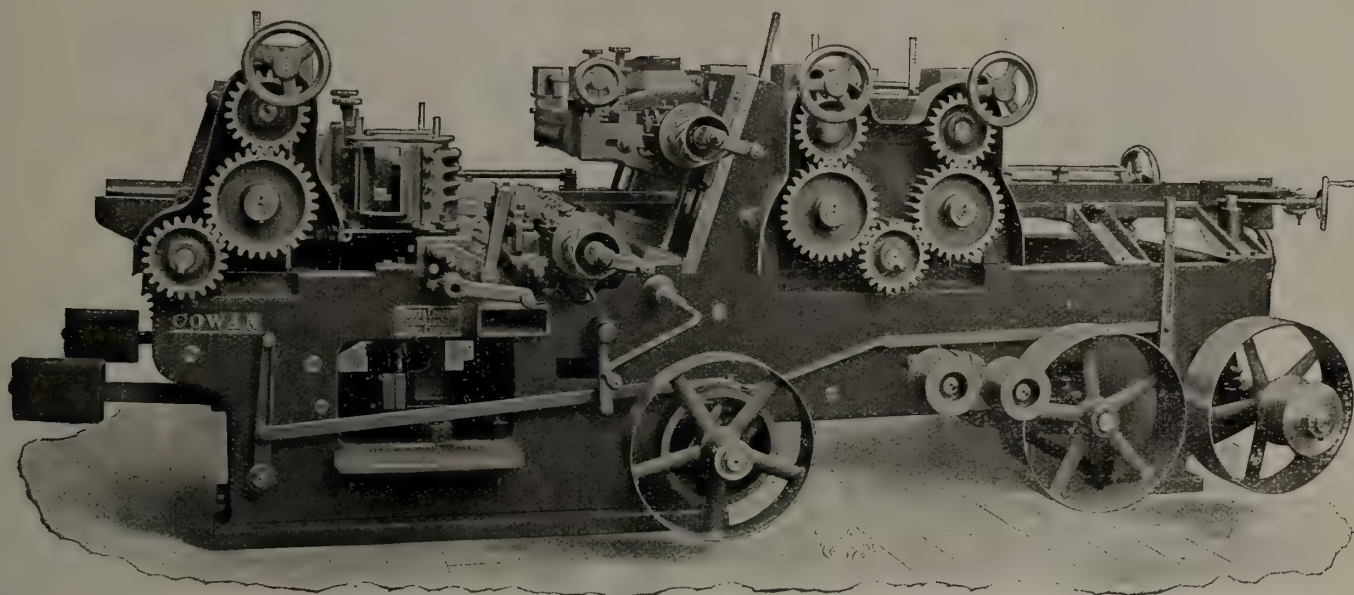
OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

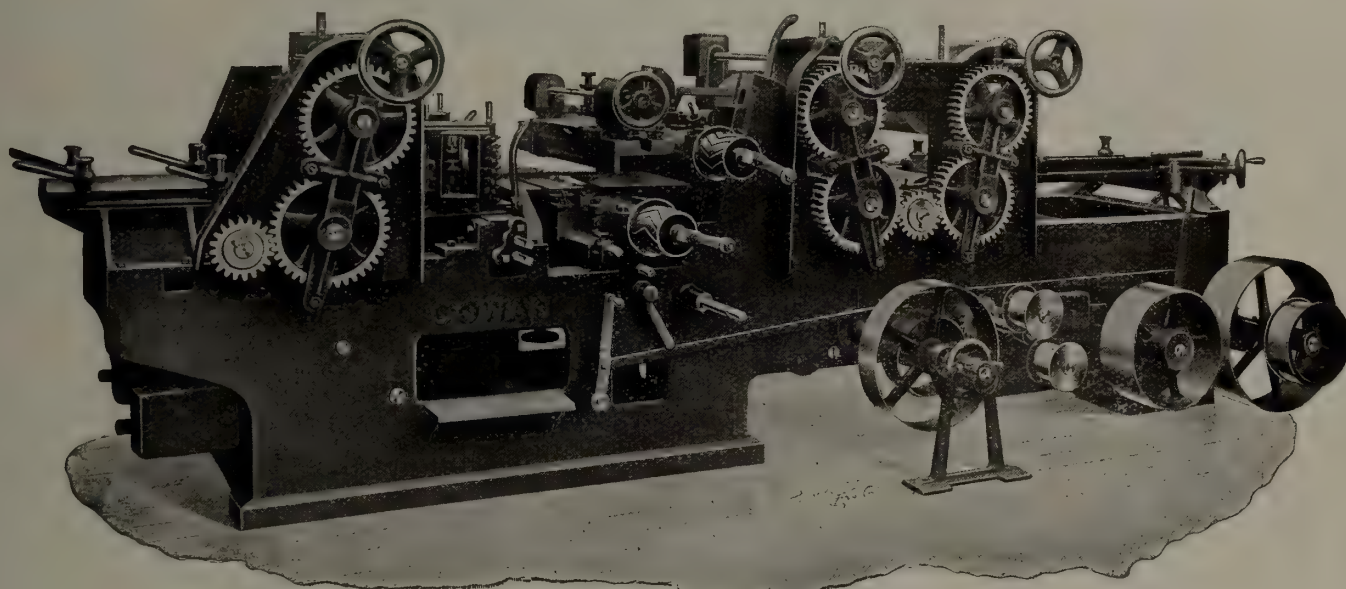
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Wood Working Machinery

For Every Requirement



Fast Feed Planer and Matcher M. 204



Fast Feed Planer and Matcher M. 227

Cowan's Fast Feed Planers and Matchers

are built for the manufacture of flooring and for general mill requirements.

These machines are adapted for working hard or soft wood and contain many new features of special advantage in modern mill practice.

THE WEDGE PLATEN provides for distributing the cut between the top and bottom heads as desired.

THE CUTTER HEAD ADJUSTMENTS compensate for wear of knives and insure better work.

THE GENERAL ACCESSIBILITY permits all adjustments to be made without loss of time or energy.

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd.

Montreal

St. John, N.B.

Toronto

Winnipeg

Calgary

Vancouver

SALES AGENTS

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

CAR OR CARGO LOTS

1 inch No. 1 Pine cuts & better.....	\$40 00	44 00
1 1/2 inch No. 1 cuts and better.....	50 00	52 00
2 inch No. 1 Cuts and better.....	52 00	54 00
1 1/2 in. No. 2 Pine cuts and better.....	38 00	45 00
2 inch No. 2 Pine Cuts and better.....	40 00	47 00
1 1/2 inch No. 3 Cuts and better.....	32 00	36 00
2 inch No. 3 Cuts and better.....	38 00	42 00
1 in. Pine Dressing and better shorts.....	24 00	27 00
1 1/2 in. 6 and 8 common.....	27 00	28 00
1 x 10 common.....	28 00	30 00
1 x 12 common.....	25 00	27 00
2 and 3 x 12 common.....	29 00	31 00
1 x 10 inch box and common.....	24 00	26 00
mill run sidings.....	23 00	25 00
1 x 10 and 12 mill culls.....	20 00	21 00
1 in. mill cull sidings.....	17 00	19 00
1 dead cull sidings.....	13 50	14 00
1 1/2 inch flooring.....	28 00	30 00
Spruce mill run.....	17 50	19 00

HARDWOODS—PER M. FEET, CAR LOTS.

Ash White 1sts and 2nds, 1 to 2".....	\$50 00	60 00
Ash, black, 1sts and 2nds 1 to 2".....	34 00	38 00
Ash, black common and better.....	23 00	25 00
Birch, common and better 1".....	24 00	25 00
Birch, common and better, 1 1/2 to 2".....	25 00	27 00
Birch, 3 to 4".....	28 00	32 00
Basswood, common and better, 1".....	23 00	25 00
Basswood, common and better 1 1/2 to 2".....	28 00	30 00
Basswood mill run Soft Elm, common, and better 1 1/2 to 2".....	25 00	27 00
Soft Elm, common and better 1".....	21 00	23 00
Soft Elm, mill run	20 00	22 00

Rock Elm, common and better 1".....	28 00	30 00
Soft maple, com- mon and better 1".....	21 00	22 00
Soft maple common & better 1 1/2 to 2".....	25 00	30 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds 1".....	48 00	50 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 2".....	50 00	52 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 3".....	54 00	56 00
Oak, red, plain, 1sts and 2nds, 4".....	56 00	60 00
Oak, white, plain, 1st and 2nds.....	48 00	50 00
Oak, quartered, 1st and 2nds 1".....	78 00	79 00
Oak, quartered, 1sts and 2nds, 1 1/2 to 2".....	80 00	
Hickory 1sts and 2nds h'vy 1 1/2 to 3".....	62 00	72 00

OTTAWA, ONT.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

Pine good sidings: 1 in. 7 in and up.....	40 00	44 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 1/2 x 8" and up.....	50 00	55 00
2" x 7" and up.....	52 00	56 00
No. 2 cuts 2x8" and up.....	34 00	36 00
Pine good strips: 1".....	32 00	36 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"	36 00	40 00
2".....	40 00	45 00
Pine good shorts: 1" x 7" and up.....	35 00	37 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"	28 00	30 00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"	40 00	43 00
2" to 9" A Sidings.....	25 00	27 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings.....	32 00	36 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips.....	26 00	31 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts.....	22 00	26 00
Pine, 10 s. c. and better 12 to 16".....	26 00	30 00
Pine, 8 s. c. and bet- ter 12 to 16".....	25 00	27 00
Pine, 7 up s. c. sid- ings.....	25 00	28 00
Pine, s. c. strips.....	20 00	24 00
Pine, s. c. shorts.....	18 00	20 00
Pine, box boards.....	19 00	21 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn.....	20 00	32 00
1 x 10 No. 2.....	23 00	25 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 1 barn.....	23 00	26 00
1 x 8 & 9 No. 2.....	20 00	22 00
Pine Shorts 6' to 11' x 10".....	22 00	23 00
Pine mill culls.....	18 00	20 00
Pine O. culls.....	12 00	14 00

Red Pine log run, mill culls out.....	17 00	19 00
Spruce, 1" x 4" & up 17 00	17 00	17 00
Spruce, 1" stocks, 7, 8, 9 and 10".....	17 00	21 00
Spruce 1" clear (fin. dressing and B).....	24 00	26 00
Hemlock 1".....	13 00	15 00
Basswood log run, dead culls out.....	18 00	22 00
Basswood log run mill culls out.....	20 00	24 00
Birch.....	18 00	20 00
Soft Elm, common, and better 1, 1 1/2, 2".....	25 00	27 00
Ash, black common and better.....	26 00	28 00
Lath per M: No. 1 white pine 1 3/8".....	2 75	3 00
N. 2 white pine 2 50	2 50	2 75
Spruce, mill run Red pine mill run	2 25	2 50
No. 1 white pine 1" & 1 1/2".....	2 75	3 00
No. 2 white pine 1" & 1 1/2".....	2 00	2 25
Spruce mill run 1" & 1 1/2".....	2 00	2 25
Red Pine mill run 1" & 1 1/2".....	1 75	2 00
32" Lath.....	1 50	2 00
Pine Shingles xxxx, 18".....	3 50	4 00
Clear Butt 18".....	2 75	3 25
xx, 18".....	1 70	2 00
White Cedar Shingles: xxxx, 18".....	4 25	4 50
Clear Butt, 18".....	3 25	3 75
x, x 18".....	1 85	2 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Square white pine, measured off, 30 to 40 feet average.....	cts.	50
First class Ottawa waney, 18" average, according to lineal.....	62	68

RED PINE—IN THE RAFT.

Measured off, according to average and quality.....	none	
Shipping order.....	making	

OAK—MICHIGAN AND OHIO.

By the dram, according to average and quality.....	60	65
--	----	----

ELM.

By the dram, according to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet.....	65	70
30 to 35 feet.....	50	55

ASH.

10 inches and up, according to average and quality.....	25	30
Average 16 inch.....	35	40

BIRCH.

14 inch.....	16	
16 ".....	28	30
17 ".....	30	32
18 ".....	30	34

SARNIA, ONT.

FINE, COM. AND BETTER.

1 x 6 and 8".....	45 00
1 in., 8" and up wide.....	53 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2".....	
2".....	

LATH.

No. 1, 32".....	1 00	1 50
No. 2, 48".....	3 00	
No. 1, 48" pine.....	3 50	

CUTS AND BETTER

4 1/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better.....	44 00
6 1/4 x 8 & up No. 1 & better.....	52 00
8/4 ".....	54 00
6 1/4 x 6 & up No. 2 ".....	40 00
8/4 ".....	44 00
6 1/4 x 6 & up No. 3 ".....	35 00
8/4 ".....	40 00

NO. 1 CUTS.

1 in., 8" and up wide.....	39 00
1 1/2 in. ".....	48 00
1 1/2 in. ".....	48 00
2 1/2 in. ".....	50 00
2 1/2 and 3" ".....	70 00
4 in. ".....	75 00

NO. 2 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide.....	24 00
1 1/2 ".....	37 00
1 1/2 ".....	37 00
2 1/2 ".....	40 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4" ".....	55 00

NO. 3 CUTS.

1 in., 6" and up wide.....	21 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 ".....	26 00
2 1/2 and 3 ".....	26 00
2 1/2, 3 and 4" ".....	38 00

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NO. 1 PINE, SPRUCE AND TAMARAC

DIMENSIONS, ROUGH OR S. 1 S. AND 1 E.

	6 ft	8 ft	10 ft	14 x 16 ft
2 x 4.....	12 00	15 00	16 50	16 50
2 x 6 and 2 x 8.....	14 50	15 00	16 50	16 50
2 x 10.....	15 00	15 50	18 00	18 00
2 x 12.....	15 50	16 50	19 00	19 00

PINE, SPRUCE, TAMARAC AND LARCH

MOUNTAIN STOCK

Dimensions		Flooring
2 x 4-12.....	\$19 00	4 or 6 inch No. 1.....\$32 00
2 x 4-8-14-16.....	19 00	" " " 2.....30 00
2 x 4-10-18-20.....	21 00	" " " 3.....25 00
2 x 6 1/2		
2 x 8 1/2		

Common Boards

4 inch.....	\$19 00	Shiplap—Finished
6 ".....	21 50	4 inch.....19 00
8 ".....	22 50	6 ".....21 50
10 ".....	22 50	8, 10, 12 inch.....22 50
12 ".....	22 50	

Siding

6 inch No. 1.....	31 00
" No. 2.....	29 00
" No. 3.....	22 00

Lath

No. 1 Cedar, Pine, Spruce.....	4 75
No. 2 ".....	3 25

PINE—ROUGH TIMBER

	12 ft.	14 and 16 ft
3 x 6 and 3 x 8.....	20 00	20 00
3 x 10.....	21 50	20 50
3 x 12.....	22 00	22 50
4 x 4 to 6 x 8.....	20 00	20 00
4 x 10 to 10 x 10.....	22 00	21 00
6 x 8.....	22 00	21 00
6 x 14 up to 32 ft.....	28 30	

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR

DIMENSIONS. S. 1 S. AND E.

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft.....	\$22 50
18, 20, 22 ft.....	24 50
2 x 10, 2 x 12, 8 to 16 ft.....	23 00
18, 20, 22 ft.....	25 00
24, 26, 28, 30, 32.....	27 00
2 x 14 up to 32 ft.....	27 50
3 x 4 to 4 by 12, 8 to 16 ft.....	24 50
3 x 4 to 4 x 12, 18 to 32 ft.....	26 50
6 x 6 to 6 x 12 up to 32 ft.....	24 50
3 x 14, 4 x 14.....	27 50

B. C. FIR TIMBER—ROUGH.

8 x 8, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 14 x 14, 14 x 16, up to 32.....	\$27 30
10 x 20.....	29 30
8 x 20.....	30 80

All Common Cedar \$2.00 per M. less than Fir.

FLOORING.

No. 1 & 2 Red Pine, 4 in.....	30 50
E. G. No. 1 and 2 Fir Flooring.....	40 00
B. C. Fir E. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring.....	40 00
F. G. No. 1 and 2 Flooring.....	33 00
E. and F. G. No. 3 Flooring.....	32 00

SHIPLAP.

Pine or Spruce.....	20 00
8 to 16 ft., 6 in.....	17 50
B. C. Fir 8", 10" and 12" Shiplap 10/16.....	20 50
B. C. Fir 6" Shiplap 10/16.....	19 50

BOARDS—ROUGH OR S. 1 S.

No. 1 Common Pine, 10 inch.....	\$25 00
" 2 ".....	22 00
" 3 ".....	20 50
" 4 ".....	16 00
" 5 ".....	10 50

SHINGLES.

XXX B. C. a Cedar.....	\$3 10
X X B. C. Cedar.....	2 25
X X X Dimension.....	2 55

LATH.

No. 1 Mixed W & R Pine.....	\$3 00
No. 1 B. C. Fir.....	4 50

HARDWOODS, CAR LOTS, F. O. B. WINNIPEG.

THE PREVAILING PRICES, PER 1M FEET, FOR HARDWOOD LUMBER ARE:—

1" C/lands plain Oak.....	\$60 00
2" ".....	65 00
3" ".....	75 00
4" ".....	78 00
1" " Ash.....	63 00
2" ".....	70 00
3" ".....	78 00
1" " Birch.....	45 00
2" ".....	49 00
3" ".....	53 00
1" " Maple.....	43 00
2" ".....	47 00
3" ".....	50 00
4" ".....	55 00
Flooring Canadian Clear.....	52 5
" American ".....	55 5

BUFFALO AND TONAWANDA, N. Y.

WHITE PINE

(Who esale selling price.

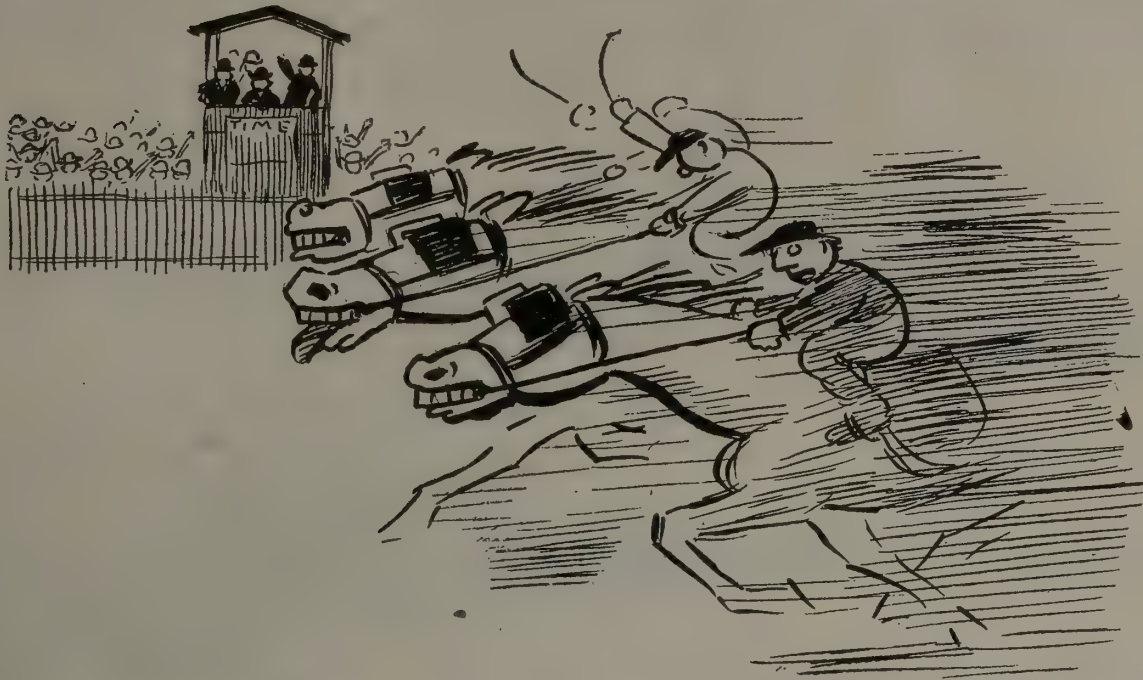
Uppers 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, and 2 in.....	\$82 00	1 1/2 in.....40 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.....	90 00	Shelving, No. 1, 13 in and up, in.....45 00
4 in.....	95 00	No. 1 Mold st'ps 1 to 2 in. 54 00
Selects 1 in.....	73 00	No. 2 Moulding Strips, 1 to 2 in.....42 00
1 1/2 to 2 in.....	72 00	Barn, No. 1, 12 in.....37 00
2 1/2 and 3 in.....	85 00	6, 8 and 10 in.....32 00
4 in.....	90 00	No. 2, 10 in.....32 00
Fine common, 1 in.....	57 00	No. 2, 12 in.....33 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in.....	59 00	No. 3, 10 in.....27 00
2 in.....	61 00	No. 3, 12 in.....28 00
3 in.....	80 00	Box, 1 x 4.....21 00
4 in.....	85 00	1 x 6 & up.....24 00
Cut'g up, No. 1, 1 in.....	45 00	1 x 10.....24 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in.....	54 00	1 x 12.....25 00
2" No. 1 Cuts.....	58 00	1 x 13 and up.....26 00
No. 2, 1 in.....	28 00	1 x 13 and 1 1/2 & 2 in.....25 00
No. 2, 1 1/2, & 1 1/2 in.....	43 00	Mill Culls, 1.....20 00
No. 3, 1 1/2, and 1 1/2 in.....	32 00	1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2 in.....20 00
No. 3 1 1/2 & 2".....	35 00	
Dressing 1 1/2 in.....	42 00	
1 1/2 x 10 and 12.....	45 00	

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the better buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda:

WHITE ASH.

1st & 2nd, 1 inch...	40 00	42 00	Strips	22 00	24 00
1 1/4 to 2 inch	44 00	46 00	Com. and culls	14 00	22 00
2 1/2 to 4 inch.....	48 00	54 00			

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"



THE FINISH

of our popular No. 2 Quebec Spruce is second only to its fine grading and manufacture. It is what we call our "Fenderson silk finish," and is as fine as silk. It is a product of our timber lands and up-to-date plant in the Province of Quebec, and is an article which we are manufacturing for the most critical yard trade. Ask for our "Silk Finish Spruce" and try a car. You and your customers will be pleased with it and never want any other.

And then don't forget to look over our other specialties as set forth below. Have you tried a car of our **New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles**? They are the real thing, too.

Our plant in the Province of Quebec is one of the most modern and complete mills manufacturing Spruce and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles.

We aim to carry at all times a full stock in all sizes, and can furnish, dressed in any desired way, on short notice.

No. 2 Quebec Spruce and White Cedar Shingles

This Spruce is a small tight knotted stock, and when worked in the characteristic Fenderson "silk finish" style, there is nothing on the market that can beat it.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.
Sayabec, P. Q.

SAW & SHINGLE MILLS:
SAYABEC, P. Q. ST. MOISE, P. Q.
SALMON LAKE, P. Q. RED RIVER P. Q.

SALES OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
U.S.A.

OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding,
Bevel Siding, Mouldings, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY SPRUCE IN CANADA

There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

POINTS OF MERIT

MATERIAL

FINEST
CRUCIBLE STEEL

UNIFORMITY.
TOUGHNESS.
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.

**HARDENING
AND
TEMPERING**

DISSTON
METHOD

Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

GRINDING

DISSTON
METHOD

By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws, whether tapered or of even thickness, are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

TENSIONING

DISSTON
METHOD

The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

WE HAVE BEEN MAKING SAWS FOR OVER 68 YEARS

Canadian Works:

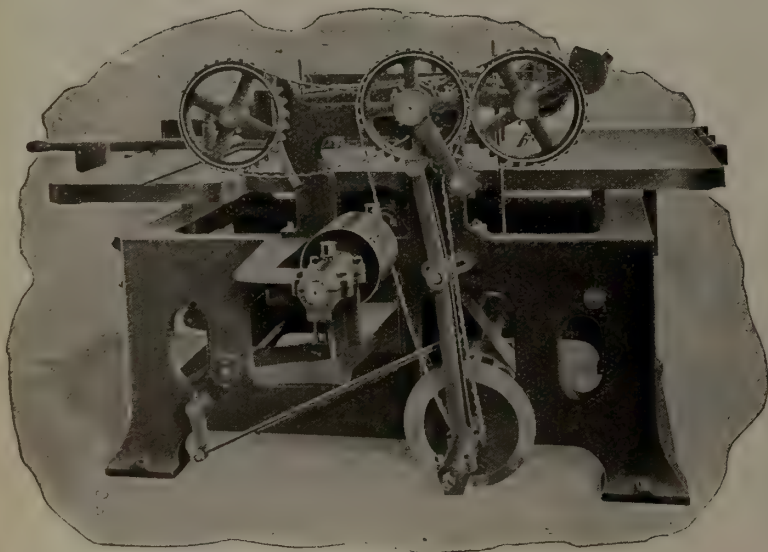
112 Adelaide Street, East,
TORONTO, CANADA

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

KEYSTONE, SAW, TOOL, STEEL, AND FILE WORKS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



New No. 1 Heavy Self-Feeding Rip Saw



Frame Cast in One Piece, Assuring
Constant and Perfect Alignment

Rips 24 or 29 in. wide

Cuts 9 in. thick

Feeds up to 200 ft. per minute

We shall be pleased to furnish Prices and all information
to persons interested

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited

GALT

ONTARIO

CANADA

WESTERN BRANCH:

248 McDERMOTT AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

QUEBEC AGENTS

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B. C. SELLING AGENTS:

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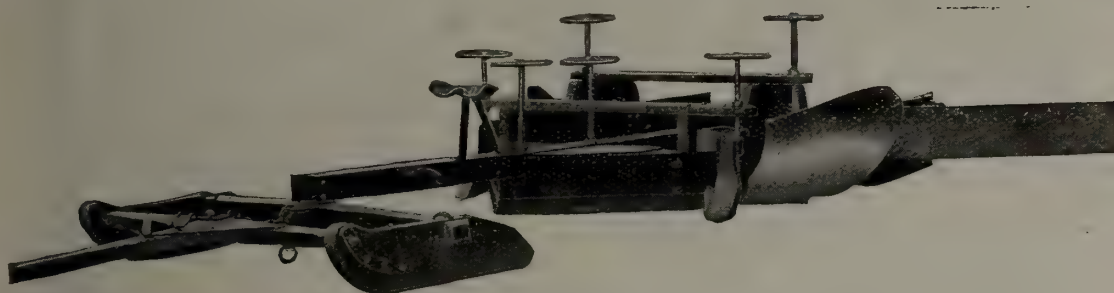
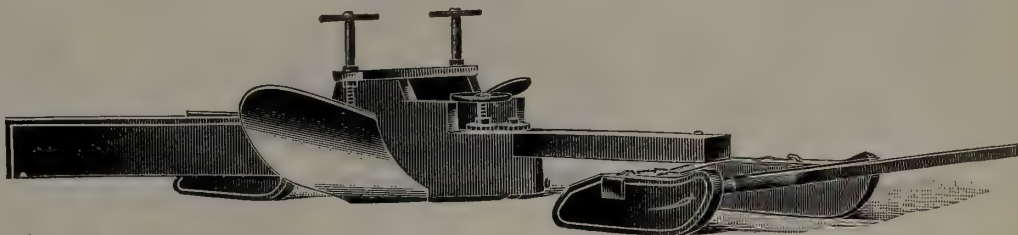
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Every Plough built to order. Delay may mean a heavy loss to you. Look into your requirements NOW for the coming winter, and write for catalogue, prices and fuller description than here given.

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Built on similar lines to 1906 Model, and with equal working capacity, but with longer centre section, so that plow can be used **either with or without Rut Cutter.**

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Four Saw Bolter and Five Saw Lath Mill have cut in ten hours 84,100 Laths, four ft. long, 1½" wide and ⅜" thick, counted, tied and piled. The machines were capable of cutting still more, but this was all that an ordinary lath mill crew could stand for ten hours steady.

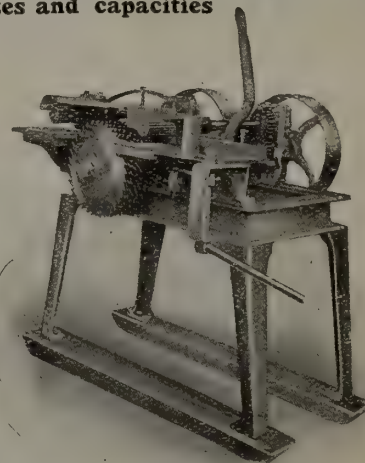
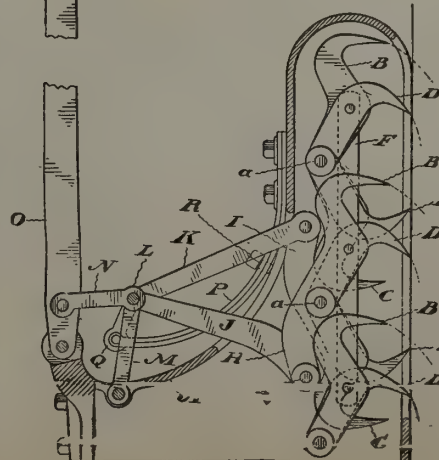


Fig. 1.

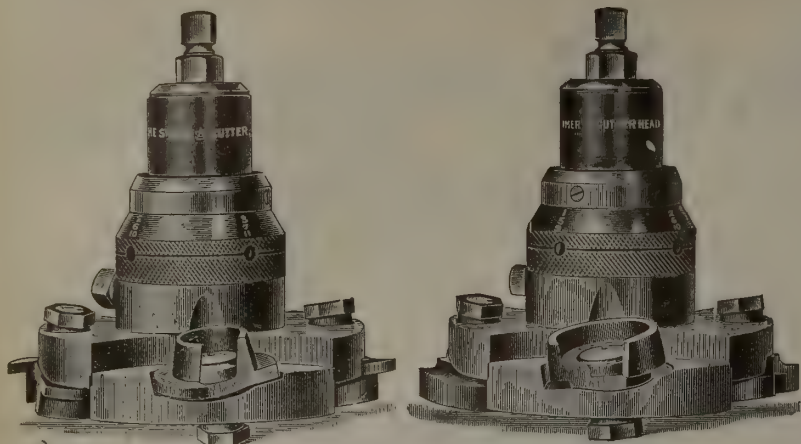


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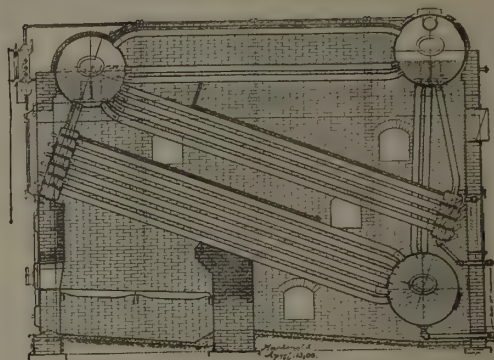
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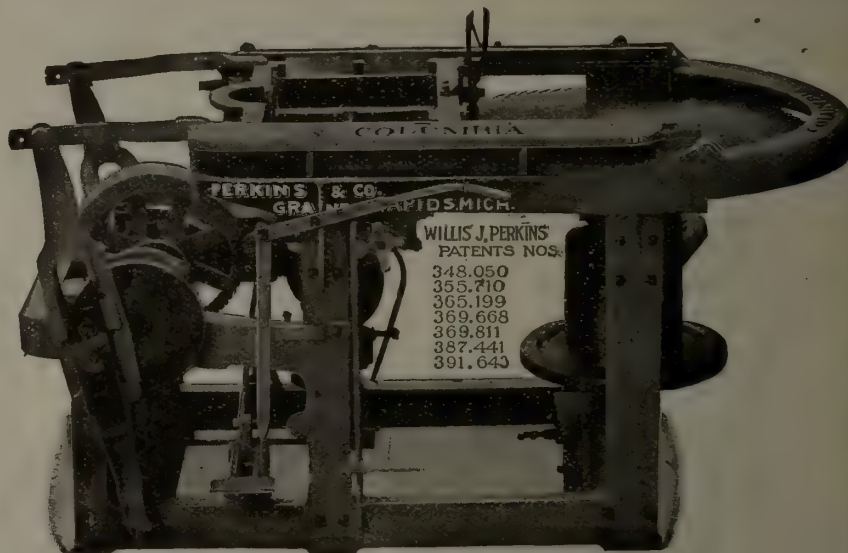
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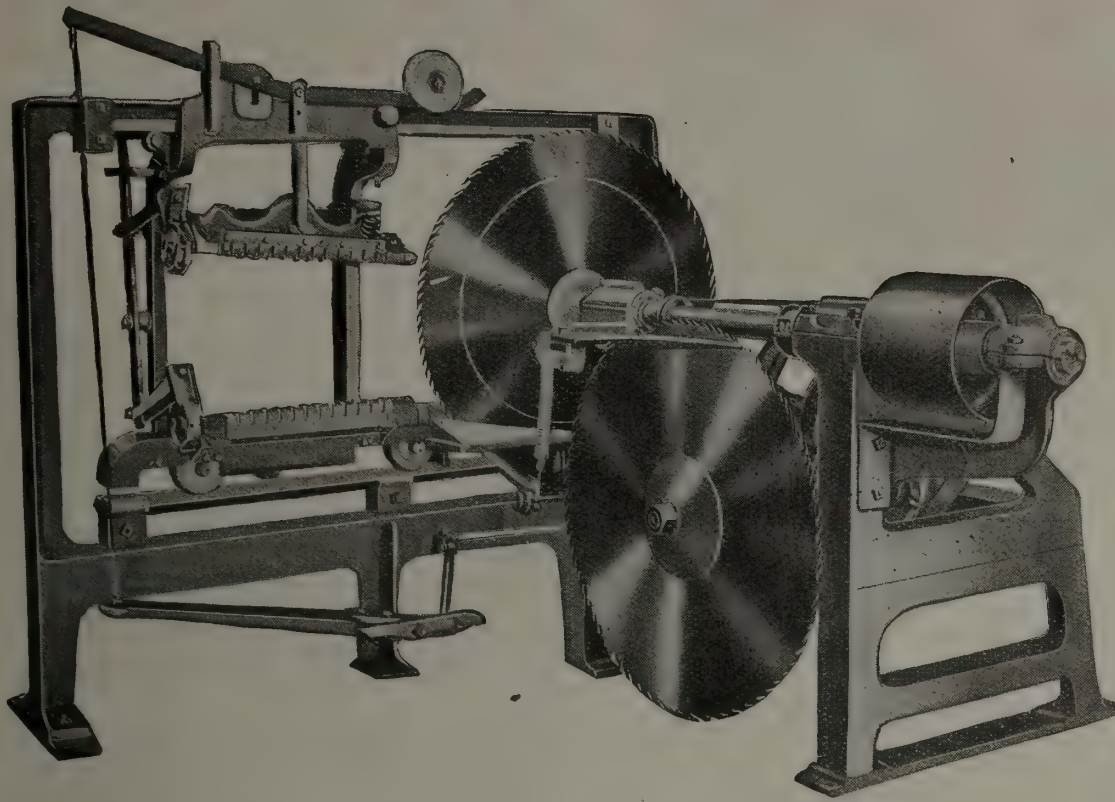
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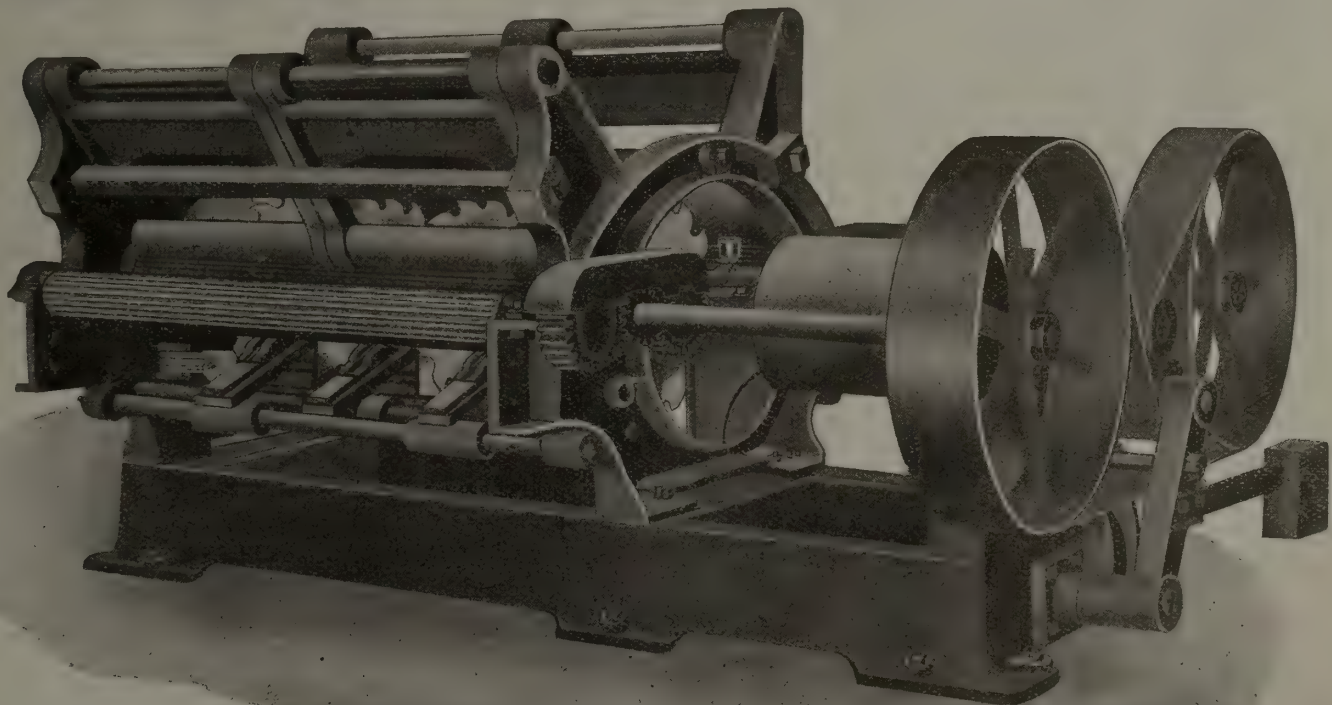
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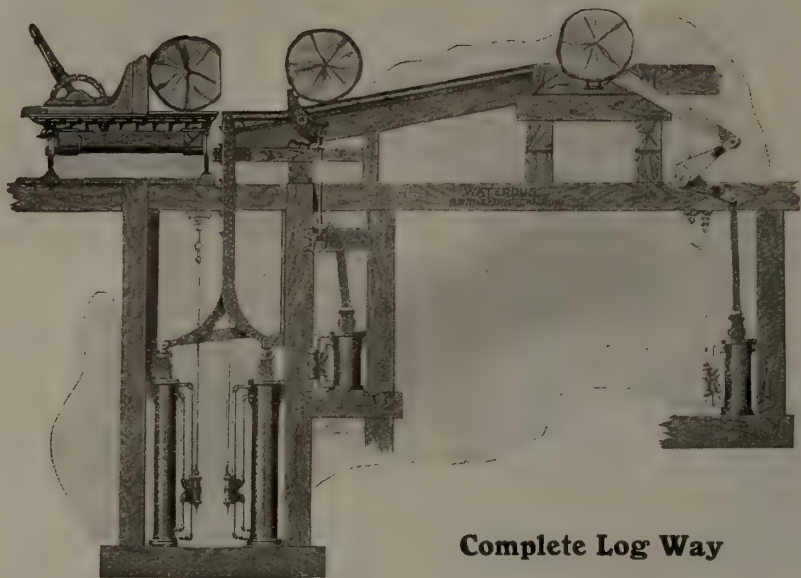


FRONT VIEW OF NO. 4 FIVE-SAW EDGER

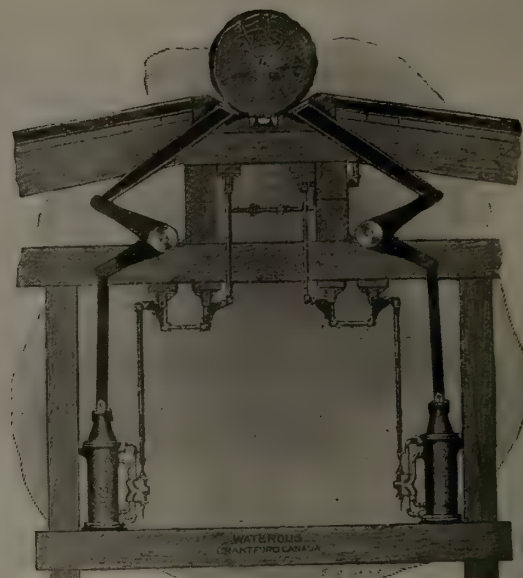
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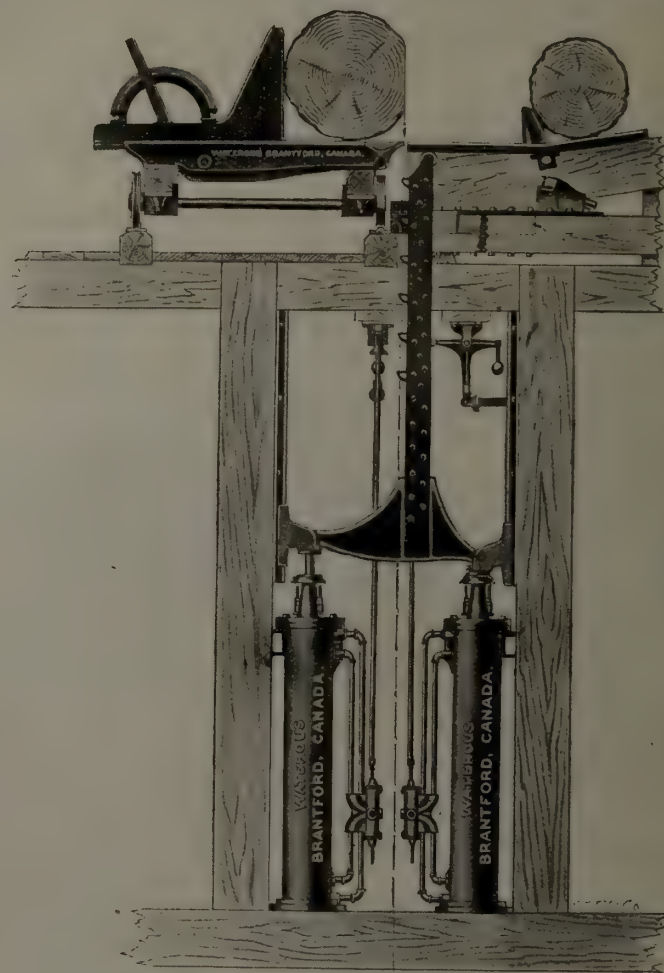
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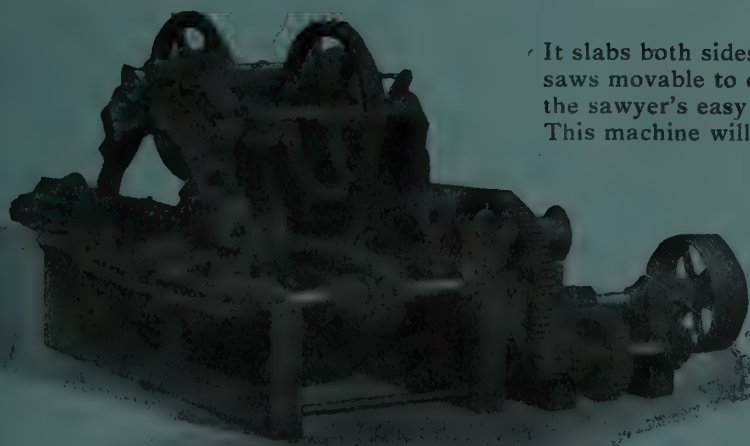
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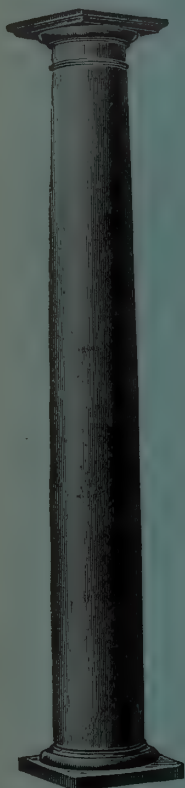
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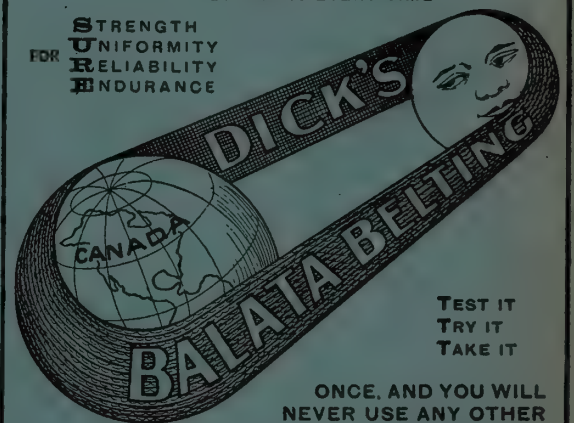
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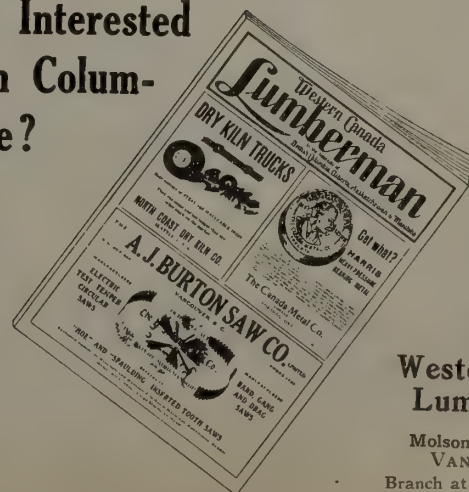
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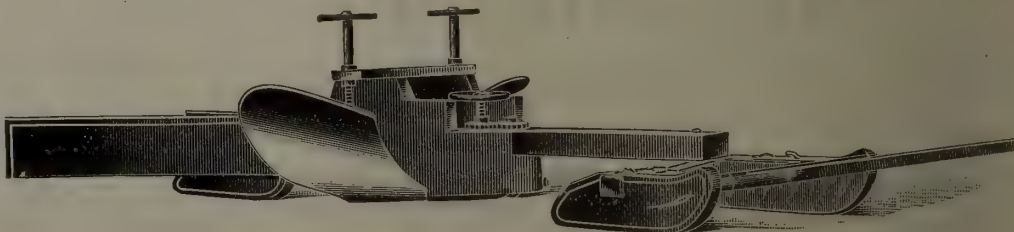
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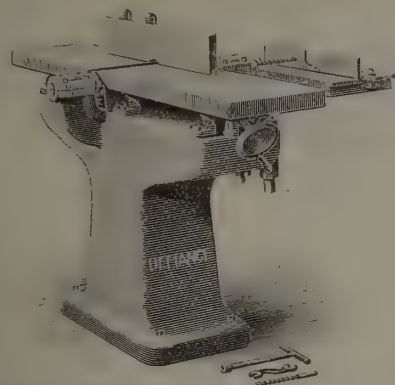
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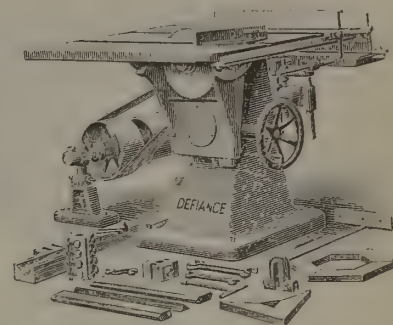
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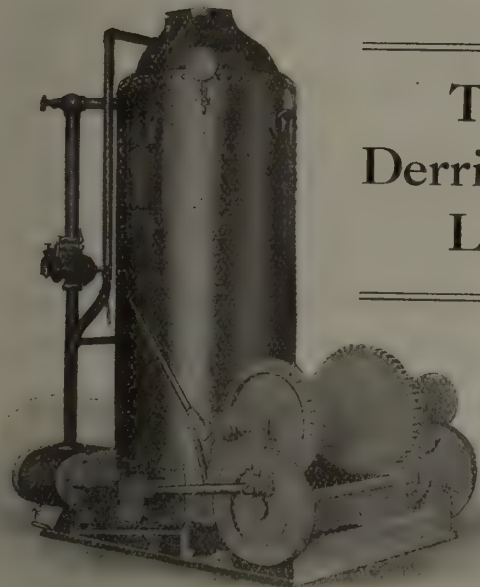
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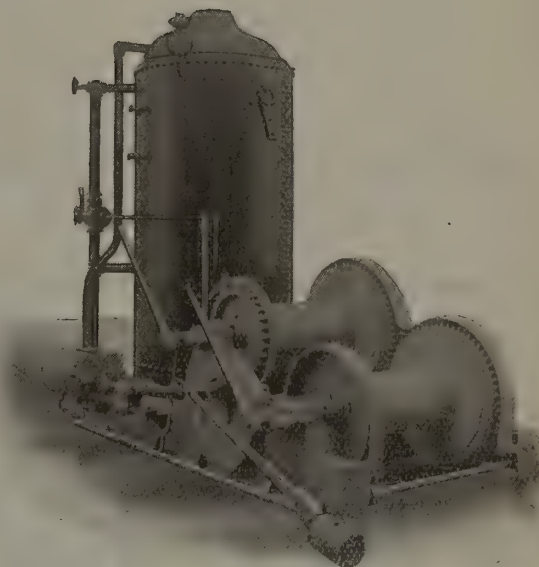
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 28

Toronto, November 1, 1908

No. 21

Prices Now and a Year Ago

A comparison of the prices prevailing for lumber to-day and those of a year ago, affords a striking illustration of the difference in market conditions. There has been so much talk about the poor business and about the supply of lumber that one would expect an even greater difference than is revealed by the price lists. Probably the Canadian markets have suffered less than those in the United States. It is significant that in spite of the dull business, Canadian manufacturers have been able to maintain prices as much as they have. This is not to say that the prices of to-day are anything like equal to those of a year ago, but they would not on their face show that trade had passed through so long a period of depression as it has.

Most lines of soft woods are much cheaper than they were last year, but the difference is not so great as might be expected. Take, for instance, the price of pine. No. 1, one-inch cuts and better, sold last November for \$49 to \$51. It is selling to-day at \$40 to \$44. One and one-half inch No. 1 cuts and better sold a year ago at \$54 to \$56. They are now bringing \$50 to \$52. Two-inch No. 1 cuts and better brought \$56 to \$58 a year ago, against \$52 to \$54 to-day. The prevailing reduction therefore for No. 1 cuts and better is about \$4. These prices refer to car lots at Toronto. For No. 2 pine cuts and better, two-inch, the price last November was \$48 to \$50, against \$40 to \$47 this year. For 1½-inch the price last year was \$46 to \$47. To-day it is \$38 to \$45. One and one-half inch No. 3 cuts and better sold last year at \$42 to \$44, whereas this year they are bringing only \$32 to \$36. Two-inch No. 3 cuts and better sold at \$44 to \$46 last year, against \$38 to \$42 this year. Throughout the list of common, dressings, mill run sidings and floorings, a similar reduction prevails, varying from nearly nil to \$6. The prices for spruce show a decline of \$6 to \$7 for mill run and \$2 to \$3 for mill culls. Hemlock has fallen off about \$2 to \$5.

British Columbia clear inch cedar is one of the few which have maintained their prices, selling to-day at \$54 for kiln dried and \$57 for air dried, which were the prices prevailing in November, 1907. Douglas fir shows a decline of a little over a dollar. Fir flooring, on the other hand, shows an advance of about a dollar. Lath and shingles, as everyone knows, have had their own troubles during the past year, and cannot bring anything like the price which then prevailed. Lath shows a decline of from \$1 to \$1.25 for pine and about 75 cents for hemlock, while shingles have fallen off about 35 cents for pine and 55 cents for cedar. Red pine clear and clear face show a decline of about \$6.50, and red pine common has declined by \$2.

In the hardwood list some declines and some advances are shown. White ash firsts and seconds, one-inch to two-inch, has shown a large advance, from \$36 and \$38 to \$50 and \$60. Black ash, on the other hand, for firsts and seconds, one-inch to two-inch, has only advanced by about one or two dollars. Birch is quoted to-day for common and better, one-inch, at from \$23 to \$24, whereas last year it sold at from \$24 to \$25. Birch common and better, one and one-half-inch to two-inch, is just a shade lower than at this time last year, selling at \$25 to \$27, against \$26 to \$27. Basswood shows a decline of from \$3 to \$4, being now quoted at from \$21 to \$23 for common and better, one-inch. Common and better, one and one-half-inch to two-inch, on the other hand, is higher than last year by \$2, being now quoted at \$28 and \$30. Basswood mill run is cheaper by \$2, the present price being \$20 to \$21. Soft elm has fallen off about \$2 to \$4 in the various grades, and rock elm has advanced by \$2 for common and better, one-inch, the present price being \$28 to \$30. Soft maple, common and better, one-inch, is at the same price as last year, namely, \$21 to \$22, while the one and one-half-inch to three-inch has shown an advance of \$1 to \$4, being now quoted at \$25 to \$30. Red oak has been fairly stationary throughout the year, although for firsts and seconds, one-inch plain, the price has recently declined by about \$3 or \$4. One-inch and three-inch are at the same figures as last year, while four-inch is selling at a decline of about \$12. For plain white oak firsts and seconds the price is now from \$48 to \$50, which is higher by about \$4 at the lower price and stationary at the higher price. Quartered oak shows an advance on firsts and seconds, one-inch, of about \$3, being now quoted at \$78 to \$79, although for the first qualities as much as \$80 was obtained in November last year. Hickory firsts and seconds heavy, one and one-half-inch to three-inch, has gone up extensively in price, the figures being from \$62 to \$72, whereas last year they were \$38 to \$40.

More Camps Than Expected

People who try to foretell the conditions which will prevail in any business in the future, frequently have their conclusions upset by unforeseen events. This is what happened in regard to the conditions prevailing to-day in Ontario lumbering operations. With a bad season's trade, with large stocks on hand, and with the retailers holding back their orders on account of nervousness, it was an easy matter for the far-seeing manufacturer to decide that he ought to curtail his operations in the woods. Some went so far as to decide not to send men into the woods at all, while others concluded to send in only one camp. But they did not count on the bush fires, nor did they give proper importance to the forces of human nature. The bush fires have felled a number of trees, or have so affected them that they need immediate attention. If left until next summer the worms will get into them and other evils will occur which will render them useless. Men must be sent into the woods to save them, and thus the operations will be greater than was expected. Another factor which is coming into play is of the low cost of woods operations at the present time. Wages are low, and logs taken out of the woods this winter will not cost as much as in former years. There is a great temptation, therefore, for operators to send in more men, and lay in a stock of logs at the present cheap prices. These they will have to hold until the market improves, but it will be less costly to do so than in former years. Some operators who said that they would be sending no men into the woods this winter are now quietly arranging to send in a camp or two, and it looks as if next spring will see a fairly large quota of logs coming out with the drives. Manufacturers are looking to the spring to in-

augurate a complete recovery of normal market conditions. It is just possible that with the large stocks now on hand and with a larger output of logs than was expected, the improvement in business may be a little slow. There is prevalent, however, a

confident feeling that already a change has occurred, which if taken quietly, will gradually result in a return of good times, coming into effect before next summer is well under way.

Canadians Selling a Valuable Birthright

So much attention has been given recently to the low prices which have prevailed in the lumber market and to the question of business conditions generally, that other matters of equal importance have been overlooked. It is time for Canadians to bestir themselves and consider the movement which has already gained large proportions in the direction of the purchase of extensive timber limits in British Columbia by United States operators. Every day brings its quota of reports to the effect that large tracts have been bought by men from the United States, or that others are touring the country to pick out the choicest pieces. The time was, when Canadians were glad to obtain capital from any source, for developing the country's natural resources. Even to-day we are glad to receive money from any country, but the old conditions have changed and there is much capital in Canada which could be used advantageously in the work to which United States capital is now being devoted. It has been calculated that 75 per cent. of the best timber in British Columbia is now in the hands of United States operators. Some of this is being worked and some of it is being held for speculation.

British Columbia has already become the strategic point in the lumber business of North America. It will be the last great source of timber supply for the continent. It contains great quantities of natural growth timber. The disappearance of the timber from other parts of the continent makes it all the more valuable in British Columbia. Yet Canadians are doing little, while United States operators are buying up the limits in great quantities.

Canadian timber which falls into the hands of United States operators causes a great loss to Canada. In its manufacture wages will be earned by Canadian laborers, and Canadian supplies will be used, but the profits will all go to the owners in the United States. Canadians will find that they have sold their birthright for the privilege of becoming hewers of wood and drawers of water to the men from the United States, who have been wise enough to realize the value of British

Columbia timber and to purchase it at what they know to be ridiculously low figures. It was pleasant to be able to record recently that the Harmsworths had purchased a large timber tract in British Columbia. They have bought heavily also in Newfoundland, and before long will realize a good profit from their prudence.

This matter, of course, presents many difficulties. Everyone who has money to invest has his own pet schemes for the disposal of it. Only those who have been engaged in lumber are likely to realize the importance of the resources of British Columbia. Inasmuch as there are so many more men thus engaged in the United States than in Canada, it is natural enough that a greater number from that country should set their eyes on the forest wealth of British Columbia. This, however, is not a reason why Canadians should not be alive to the opportunities of the present. It will soon be too late to remedy matters. It is not conceivable that the Government could take action to prevent United States operators from purchasing as advantageously as Canadians. No one wants this to be done. It would be a mistake to put a ban upon capital so as to prevent it from seeking investment in Canada, but those in Canada who know the conditions and those who have the reins of power, could surely devise a scheme for advertising the resources of British Columbia among Canadians and for persuading Canadians who are seeking good investments to look into this field. It is beside the question to argue that lumbering to-day is a losing proposition and that Canadians, therefore, could not be persuaded to put their capital into it. A temporary disturbance in the business conditions of the whole world was responsible for the dull season which has just closed. The former conditions of prosperity are certain to return, in fact are now with us. United States operators who have money to invest are not bothering about the conditions of business. They are looking to the future, when they will reap the benefits which rightly belong to Canadians.

A United States View on the Tariff Question

An editorial which appeared in the Chicago Daily News recently, proposing that the duty of \$2 a thousand feet on lumber imported from Canada, should be removed so as to use up Canadian forests before sacrificing those of the United States, was recently referred to in these columns. The American Lumberman also dealt with the matter in a manner which shows a little more appreciation of prevailing conditions than is current in the Chicago Daily News office. Here is the way in which the American Lumberman deals with it:

Those who have investigated and compared the forestry policy of the United States with that of Canada are of the opinion that Canada's policy is the more progressive and far reaching of the two. The bulk of the Canadian timber is owned by the government, or "crown" as it is known in that country. The privilege of cutting the timber is sold at public auction, after the millmen have had an opportunity to look over the timber on the various tracts, or limits, as they are termed officially.

Logging operations in some provinces are subject to certain specific regulations in regard to size of the trees and methods to be pursued. In some districts it is necessary to burn the slashings, and as soon as the land has been cut over it reverts back to the "crown," and is placed under the supervision of the forestry department. In other words, clean cutting is not the custom in Canada, except on some of the smaller holdings owned in fee simple in the western provinces. The people of Canada have a better idea of the value of their forests than have the people of this country. Many of the provincial parliaments have prohibited the exportation of logs and unmanufactured timber. As pointed out further along in the article from which the quotation has been made, this act was in retaliation for the importation of the duty of \$2 on lum-

ber manufactured in Canada and exported to the United States. It scarcely is possible that Canada's policy on this question will be changed.

This question of free lumber is one that has been subject to more misinterpretation probably than any other national or international question. Nearly all those who advocated the repeal of the duty on lumber are firm believers in the theory that the "tail can wag the dog." Canada does not produce to exceed one-eighth to one-tenth as much lumber as is cut in the United States. The output probably has been rapidly increased of late years and could be further enlarged in time. It probably will be whether or not the duty is repealed. It is possible that the increased product could be marketed in the United States. Those who advocate the repeal of the duty on lumber believe it would cause prices in this country to be reduced. To a limited extent this might be the outcome. Along the frontier the increase in the supply probably would result in a slight reduction in the price of lumber, particularly on low grade stock, not a very large reduction, however, nor a permanent one. The output could not be increased very greatly because in Canada, as in the United States, the remnant of white pine forests is being turned into lumber about as fast as is practicable. The duty of \$2 a thousand feet on rough lumber is not an effective barrier. Each year the United States imports from Canada about 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber, chiefly white pine. The quantity of lumber received in this way might be doubled or trebled without having any decided bearing upon the general lumber price structure. It doubtless would have a local influence.

Lumbermen of the United States ship large quantities of lumber into Canada, the importations consisting largely of yellow pine and hard-

woods. Yellow pine shipments are made from the southern states as far east as Quebec and as far west as Winnipeg. Hardwoods from the United States are shipped to all points in Canada.

To wipe out the tariff on lumber and thereby remove the barrier between this country and Canada would result in one of two things: if the "dog wags the tail" stumpage in Canada would be worth as much as stumpage in the United States—\$1.50 to \$2 more than at present. If the "tail wags the dog" stumpage in the United States would be worth \$1.50 to \$2 less than it now is.

Every lumberman knows—and the public will know some day—that when stumpage is cheap forests are slaughtered unless slaughtering is restricted by prohibitive measures. To operate under regulations, imposed or enforced by sovereign edict, means to increase the cost of production by decreasing the productivity of the workers.

If our forests are to be preserved their preservation will not be brought about on sentimental grounds, but because they are worth preserving. Anything having a tendency to depreciate the price of stumpage results in the wasteful use of timber. When the price of lumber is low the tops of trees and defective trees are left in the woods. When the price of lumber is high the manufacturer can afford to take defective and knotty logs to the mill, knowing that he can secure enough of the product at least to defray the cost of manufacture, with the possibility of securing some profit from their sale. The imposition of a tariff, or the abrogation of one, has little, if anything, to do with the economic forces which control prices. The prices, however, do have a decided vote in whether or not the timber from a given tract shall be economically manufactured or whether it shall be slaughtered.

In old white pine territory—Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota—the loggers left as much on the land as some operators now cut from so-called "virgin forests" of timber. Frequently some white pine giant yielded only two or three logs, which to-day would produce five or six, and the additional footage in the logs would be worth more now than the early operator got for that part of the tree which he cut.

A great many people have an idea that cheap lumber would tend to conserve the forests of the United States. This idea is so absolutely wrong that it seems strange.

It is reported that the Indians on the Mackenzie River banks are causing much loss by fire among the forests. Inspector Jarvis, of the Northwest Mounted Police, recently arrived from a trip up the river, and in his report to the comptroller says:

"There is at the present time a vast area of valuable timber in the Mackenzie River district which has been, and is being, yearly destroyed by forest fires which are carelessly or wilfully set out by Indians living there. In my opinion measures should be promptly taken to prevent this great waste, as this timber will in years to come be of inestimable value to the settlers who will go into that country. Might not this continued loss of timber have also a very detrimental effect on the climate and temperature of the adjacent district? A patrol of the district by even a small force, with a magistrate at some central place along the Mackenzie River, would, I think, suffice to prevent the continuance of this destruction and well repay the country for the outlay occasioned thereby.

"From what I gather the Indians in that district are under the impression that they are the absolute owners of the country and its resources and have a right to set fires at will. I therefore submit that in my opinion either a treaty should be made with them or else a sufficient force be provided to prevent the continuance of this waste of the country's resources. I think I am well within the mark when I say that I saw between Two Islands and Fort Providence 125 miles of fire burning along the Mackenzie River."

The lumbermen of Tonawanda, N.Y., are up in arms over another proposed increase in the switching charges. For many years the New York Central and the Erie have charged a rate of \$1 a car for switching, and some time ago they raised the rate to \$3.50. Recently notice was served on the business men of the two cities that on and after October 1st the rate would be increased to \$5 a car. A meeting of the North Tonawanda Board of Trade was held, at which a resolution was adopted protesting against the advance, and copies were ordered sent to the officials of the New York Central and the Erie roads. The Board of Trade feels very sore over the increase, as it secured the location of a number of business enterprises in the cities with the understanding that the rate was to continue at \$1. The Board of Trade, which includes all of the lumbermen of the city, will appeal to the Public Service Commission of the state if they cannot secure redress in any other way.

The paper war in the United States is reported to be seriously affecting the traffic returns of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. At the commencement of the year the commissioners of the railway estimated that during the present twelve months 50,000 cords of pulp wood would be shipped over the road. These estimates were based on the actual contracts made with American buyers. The trouble in the paper world across the line has, however, led to only a very small proportion of that amount being shipped, although the wood has been cut by the settlers and delivered at various points on the railway. The position is a serious one. If the wood is not shipped soon it will become worthless. The railway authorities have done all in their power to get the buyers to take the wood out, and a large quantity has been barked, but very little has been shipped so far.

The unsettling of the wood pulp market by conditions prevailing in the United States is likely to affect settlers along the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. American buyers coming into competition with Canadian firms during the last two or three years has resulted in an advantageous rise in price so far as the settlers, by whom the wood is principally cut, are concerned. As a matter of fact, the price of pulp wood has risen in the last two and a half years from \$2.50 a cord to nearly \$5.50. It will be easy to realize that the dropping out of competition of the United States buyers will be almost inevitably followed by a fall in prices next year. The general traffic on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway is also reported as being very light this year.

The Frost-Johnson Lumber Company, of St. Louis, which recently increased its capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$10,000,000, to merge several yellow pine lumber companies in Texas and Louisiana, owned by men associated with the main company, have elected new officers, increased the number of directors and issued a statement on the status of the merger, saying it owns 670,000,000 feet of standing lumber in Livingston Parish, Louisiana, and has acquired the following lumber companies: Dixie, St. Louis; Frost-Triggs, St. Louis and Shreveport, and all plants and assets of the Whited & Wheless, Limited, Alden Bridge, La. Other companies will be unquestionably acquired in due course. The combine announces that it will handle the products of the following mills: Union Saw Mill Company, Huttig, Ark.; Red River Lumber Company, Frostville, Ark.; Bienville Lumber Company, Bienville, La.; Black Lake Lumber Company, Campti, La.; Star and Crescent Lumber Company, Montrose, La.; De Soto Land & Lumber Company, Massfield, La., and the Noble Lumber Company, Noble, La.

During the month of September 44,000,000 feet of logs were scaled in British Columbia. The total number of logs scaled on the Coast for the corresponding month last year was identically the same. In September, however, returns were received that should have been included in August. The collections for account of scaling in September were the largest on record.

The log situation on the British Columbia coast is gradually reaching a normal scale, according to a recognized authority, and by the end of the year the quantity of logs in the water, that is in the hands of the loggers and mills, should be approximately 60,000,000 feet less than the corresponding time last year. On December 31st, 1907, it was estimated that there were in the water not less than 160,000,000 feet of logs and the mill yards were stocked to capacity with lumber. The outlook therefor to-day is considered brighter by loggers and mill men on the Coast in this respect. In the interior, however, matters are not so favorable, there being the same large surplus of logs on hand as at the first of the season. Loggers have been very busy getting cedar logs out for the States while the privilege lasts, and it is expected October will beat all scaling records.

The Laurentide Paper & Pulp Company in their report say that they possess some 17,000 square miles of timber lands in the Province of Quebec, 261 square miles having been added to the aggregate during the twelve months covered by the report, at a moderate cost. The business for the year shows a reduction on the previous total, but this decrease is much less than might have been reasonably expected, and the net profits at \$251,458, against \$283,321 in the previous year, are equal to over 15 per cent. on the common stock of \$1,600,000, or, allowing for the 7 per cent. on the \$1,200,000 preference stock, rather better than 11 per cent. on the former class. Bonds, less sinking fund investment, stand at \$1,010,000, the total liabilities amounting to \$5,035,219, against assets valued at \$5,321,644, the surplus thus amounting to \$286,425, as compared with \$242,966 a year ago.

W. T. R. Preston, Canadian trade commissioner in Yokohama, sends the Government the information that the last year's official record in Japan shows a purchase of \$334,000 worth of pine lumber from the United States against \$38,000 worth from Canada. The rest of the imported lumber, valued at \$15,000, came from Australia. Canada's sales of lumber to Great Britain for the same period amounted to \$2,500,000.

Modern Mills Constructed Entirely of Concrete. Electric Power Used Throughout.

three 1,500 h.p. hydro-turbine generators, two 200 h.p. exciter sets and two 100 h.p. steam boilers with dutch ovens for burning the refuse. It is the intention of the company to sell to the city and other manufacturers all their surplus power. The storage shed placed along the front of the lot, which forms the wall enclosing the front of the site, is 510 feet long with right angle wings at each end 55 feet long, to connect the buildings on the ground floor, so that products from one building can, if desired, pass across the entire lot into the other building without being exposed to the weather. At the present time it is the



W. C. Edwards & Company's New Plant at Ottawa. The Planing Mill and the Sash and Door Factory.

intention to use these sheds for the storage of lumber under sprinkler protection. In the centre of this shed is situated the entrance gate, which in itself, though very simple, is typical in its design of the solidity of the entire institution. On each side of the entrance gate are the offices of the yard foreman and time-keeper, the main office being located on the opposite side of the street from the plant. All machines used in the plant will be the most modern of their kind. Those in the sash, door and blind factory will have individual motors, belt connected; those in the planing mill will be direct connected to their own individual motors.

The planing mill machinery consists of the following: 1 McGregor-

W. C. Edwards & Company's New Plant. Plan of the Lay-out.

Gorley forming saw (three saws), 1 Tower trimmer (four saws), 1 rip saw (two saws), 1 McGregor-Gorley timber sizer (four saws), 1 Berlin No. 69 hardwood floorer, 1 Connel & Dangler 60-inch band saw, 2 S. A. Woods No. 24 matchers, 1 double 55 exhaust fan "Stirling."

All these are direct connected to motors of proper size, the combined motors having 235 h.p., plus 20 per cent. for overload. The sash, door and blind factory is being fitted up with 65 machines of varied makes and character. The combined motors will furnish 410 h.p. for this building, plus 25 per cent. for overload. About 400 h.p. motors will be required for the flooring mill.

On the lower level of the site, in one corner partly under the flooring mill, is situated the power plant, where power will be supplied from

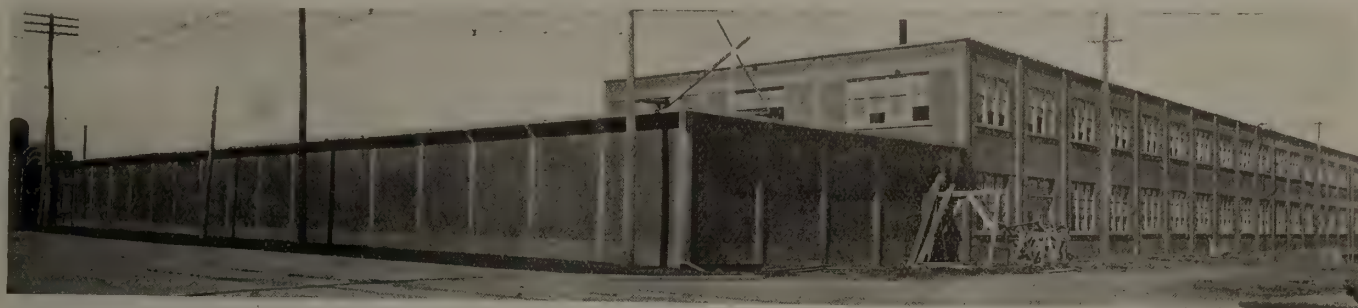
All the buildings are heated with hot blast systems, Sheldon fans and heaters having been chosen. For the heating of the sash and door factory, as well as the flooring mill, 160-inch three-quarter house fans are being used. For the planing mill one 110-inch full-housed fan is being used. All motors throughout the entire plant were built by Allis-Chalmers, Bullock, Limited, in Montreal, and are induction motors, 3-phase, 60 cycles, 550 volts, varying in size from three to seventy-five horse-power. With the exception of the planing mill, the W. C. Edwards Company did their own construction work, under the personal supervision of Senator W. C. Edwards and their superintendent of construction, C. K. Plummer. Mr. Plummer also having had charge of the placing of the machinery as well as planning the general layout. Rexford & Bishop Company, Montreal, were the contractors for the planing mill building. The Trussed Concrete Steel Company of Canada, Limited, with offices at Toronto and Walkerville, were the engineers for the structural portions of the building and manufacturers of the reinforcing steel used throughout the structures, Kahn System of rein-

forcement having been used. Mr. William Kennedy, jr., of Montreal, was the engineer of the power development. The cement used in the buildings was of the International Brand, made in Hull, Que.

that they ground the pulp out of the crown lands timber for the American mills, thus avoiding the payment of \$1.66 a ton duty. Mr. Backus stated in his testimony that if the timber on the Canadian side was thicker there would be enough to supply the United States for twenty-five years. He further said that he thought that his company had a sufficient amount of spruce lumber on the American side to keep its paper mills in operation for several years.

At the conclusion of the examination a warm controversy arose between Mr. Backus and Mr. Mann, Mr. Backus claiming that the members of the Congressional committee had absolutely no right to seek to make public the details of an agreement which his company had made with the Canadian Government. Mr. Mann, of the committee, did not press this point, and at the conclusion of Mr. Backus' testimony he gave Mr. Mann a map, which he said was the only one of its kind in existence, with this remark:

"Well, our estimate of the spruce in Minnesota within the area of the land shown in the map in the Rainy River basin is 11,175,000



W. C. Edwards & Company's New Plant. Exterior View.

The United States Pulp Wood Enquiry.

The special United States Congressional committee, of which James R. Mann, of Chicago, is chairman, which was appointed at the last session to make an investigation into the timber supply of the United States, particularly its relation to the pulp and paper business, met in Minneapolis recently. Several witnesses, most of whom were lumbermen, were examined, and the questions asked related, to a large extent, to the available supply of spruce, balsam and poplar lumber, all of which are used in making pulp for the manufacture of paper. Those in attendance at the meeting were C. I. McNair, of the Northwestern Paper Company, Cloquet; A. C. Bossard, of the Itasca Paper Company;

cords of spruce and probably double that amount of balsam, besides jack pine which they use occasionally."

"This map shows three counties in Minnesota covered by your estimate. How much is there on the Canadian side?"

"Not quite so much. It's a little more burned over," Mr. Backus replied.

Referring to the demand for a revision of the tariff, Mr. Backus said:

"If we are to have protection in this country the paper business needs such protection as much as any other industry. The reduction of the tariff on paper would practically wipe out the business. The reduction of the tariff on wood for pulp would not have such a serious effect on the paper business." He was not prepared to say what effect it would have on his own business.

"While wages are higher, supplies cost more, and the fixed charges in all branches of lumbering are higher in Canada than they are in the United States, the price of lumber is less." This statement was made by F. B. Lynch, during his examination. He said there was at least one billion feet of spruce lumber in the country north of Lake Superior which is fit for milling, and possibly three times that amount that can be used for wood pulp. In speaking of the total amount of pulp wood to be found, Mr. Lynch refused to commit himself, saying: "it is considered inexhaustible in that country."

Congressman Mann asked the witness what his opinion was of the effect of the removal of the tariff on the pulp wood. The answer was that it would unquestionably cheapen it.

The Congressional committee are visiting the mills in the northern part of the state and will probably take an extended trip through the northern woods and into Canada.



W. C. Edwards & Company's New Plant. Interior of Sash and Door Factory.

B. F. Nelson and Willis Walker, of the Hennepin Paper Company; Carl Mathie, of the Watah Pulp & Paper Company; Edward W. Backus, of the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company, now erecting a dam and pulp mill on Rainy River, and F. J. Kline, superintendent of the logging operations of the T. B. Walker interests.

Mr. F. J. Kline said there was comparatively little spruce left in Northern Minnesota and that the remaining timber was small and, as a rule, was not cut for lumber purposes. When asked as to his views as to the future supply in Minnesota, Mr. Kline said he had been cruising over the lumber country for the last thirty-five years, and it was his opinion that there was a considerable amount of white pine still left in northern Minnesota.

In the examination of Mr. E. W. Backus, manager for the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company, it was stated that this company was building a plant at Rainy River, part of which is now in operation, with a capacity of about 200 tons of newsprint paper a day. A part of this mill is located on the American side of Rainy River and the rest is on the Canadian side. On the Canadian side Mr. Backus said

For the month of August, 1908, Canada's exports of forest products amounted to \$4,545,072, against \$5,456,032 for August, 1907, which shows a decrease of about \$900,000. For the twelve months ending August the figures were as follows: 1908, \$41,898,191; 1907, \$44,681,417; 1906, \$40,528,382. Canada's total exports of all kinds for August, 1908, were \$24,450,192, against \$27,811,056 for August, 1907, which shows a decrease of about \$4,300,000. For the twelve months ending August the figures were as follows: 1908, \$265,956,340; 1907, \$269,225,019; 1906, \$267,234,174. It will be seen from these statistics that in the export of lumber, although the amount of business done during the twelve months has fallen off considerably from last year, it is about \$1,300,000 in advance of 1906. In regard to general exports, the statistics show that the falling off since last year amounts to about \$3,300,000, and as compared with 1906, \$1,300,000.

We regret to record the death of Mr. John B. Barr, of Moonstone, Ont., one of the oldest subscribers of the "Canada Lumberman." Mr. Barr recently visited Toronto to receive medical treatment, but failed to benefit from it. He returned to his home and passed away on October 7th.

Wire Rope Methods of Logging by Steam--Types of Loaders

From the Forestry Quarterly—Continued.

It is difficult to give briefly a comprehensive description of the various loaders most commonly used, but the following may perhaps bring out their major differences. All the present loaders, as are the skidders, etc., are simply modified friction drum hoisting engines, double cylinder and with the drums varying in number, size, speed, etc., as their special functions may require; additional devices for locomotion, jacking and slackpulling vary in the different types.

The Barnhart loader, the pioneer, has gone through considerable development to reach its present state. Its prominent points are: a portable track which is laid on the car tops as progress is made from one car to another, the machine pulling itself along by a wire rope attached to the end of the train. Older forms of this type required permanent rails on the car top. The engine, boom, etc., revolve in an arc of 360 degrees on a circular track. This use of chains gave a certain amount of slack and elasticity in the action, which was useful in unloading or in "slinging" the tongs, i.e., slackpulling, but was a detriment to careful loading. In the most recent type, "The Marion," this chain control has been replaced by a geared circle similar to that used in the "American" loader. The engine has governor control; slackpulling is done by a pair of friction sheaves mounted on the boom.

especially heavy type, similar to "C," being designed for track construction, ditching, etc.

Locomotion from car to car is secured by a second pair of frictions with gear transmission to axles and small centre-flange wheels, thus readily travelling on the short section portable track, which is picked up behind and placed in front as succeeding cars are loaded. With almost any swinging boom machine logs can be loaded with greater care and precision and require less cant-dog work or other labor than with stiff boom. The former points are vital where heavy loads are desirable or the cars are to be hauled over very rough track.

The "Rapid" is a very simple machine. It has a stiff boom and is mounted on long steel skids or runners, on which it pulls itself from car to car by extending a wire rope to the end of the train and reeling it in on a powerful drum.

Numerous small operators have constructed loaders of small capacity by using simple hoists and mounting with wooden framing on the principle of The Rapid, thus obtaining a cheap and, for limited conditions, an efficient machine. Various ingenious forms of swinging boom are similarly here found.

The Decker and McGiffert loaders are similar in principle and con-



The "American" Loader.

These sheaves are driven by a light belt controlled by hand lever. Thus the great advantage of pulling slack of line as well as unwinding the hoisting drum is secured, and were it not for some liability of getting out of order on rough usage, it is the quickest and best of such devices.

The American in operation and in principle is very similar to the new type of the Barnhart. Boom swinging, as previously said, is secured by revolution on a large geared circle, two frictions with gear transmission to spindle giving the motion. Thus the requisite strain as judged by the operator can be secured and still slipping and lost motion is eliminated.

There are regular boom hoist and loading drums. The latter are provided with reverse face friction which permits them to be reversed, thus unwinding the line, and especially in the case of short booms and heavy tongs pulling slack efficiently.

There are several models of the "American." The model "C" is designed to operate on portable track sections laid on the tops of the cars, either flat or logging, and the loader transfers the track from the front to rear as the work requires. The model "D" is a ground loader, designed to trail along the regular railroad track, and can only be used where short, light cars are to be loaded, as they are lifted from the track and transferred ahead of the loader by it. Model "E" is similar, but with eight wheels, making it especially suitable for bad tracks. It is, however, not as "C" and "D," self-propelling. Model "F" is an

struction. The engine, boom, and all working parts are placed in a platform high above the track. From this platform four curved legs with long feet reach down outside of the car clearance line and let the weight of the machine rest on outside ties or rail flange when loading.

The McGiffert provides for locomotion by having four stilts, which by a system of gears, chains, wire rope and levers, are forced under the machine, thus raising it off its feet. A chain and sprocket transmit the power for moving.

The Decker differs by having its truck permanently on the track; on it are placed false rails inclined at each end to the real rails. The empty cars can thus pass over this truck, virtually through the machine.

Both the Decker and McGiffert have stiff booms, and in recent forms have a short steam cylinder connected with the boom on a pivot at its base. While this control is too erratic for a true swinging boom, it enables the boom end to be centred over the car on an uneven or curved track. These loaders being so high above the track, they are not to be recommended where the right of way is low, narrow or the track uneven. They are powerful machines and best suited for handling long heavy timber, are even occasionally used for snaking short distances under easy conditions.

A slack pulling arrangement on the McGiffert is rather novel, being a weight which slides on one of the boom legs; it is suspended by a small wire rope which passes over a sheave at the boom end, and is then

spliced into the loading line, so that this weight exerts a constant pull tending to run out the loading line, and thus drop the tongs when the drum friction is released.

An important point with both these machines is that they spot their own cars, and the attendance of a locomotive is not required.

All types having stiff booms are more or less liable to damage rolling stock severely by the logs being dragged against the trucks, unless care is taken to place proper incline skids to prevent this.

The "Parker" is of simple construction, generally with wooden frame and short loose gravity swinging boom. The empties pass under it when in operation, and when moved it rests on one of them. It is raised and lowered by four wooden legs being jacked by hand to the ground along side the track.

As previously mentioned, various cranes are frequently used as log loaders. They are, however, generally too heavy and slow of action for this purpose, except for very large logs. Furthermore, being mounted on a permanent car, only one car can be loaded at a time, and then must be switched or must be picked up bodily and swung around the machine ahead of itself and then loaded. They have great merit in being especially serviceable in construction, wrecking, etc.

Loaders of the types briefly described are used very largely in the northern, eastern and southern states, there being of the types above described about 1,000 in use, with perhaps 200 additional ones constructed by operators themselves. The "Coast" has as yet little use for the "patent" loader, the logs being of such immense size that they are generally rolled on the cars by a line from the yarding or other engine.

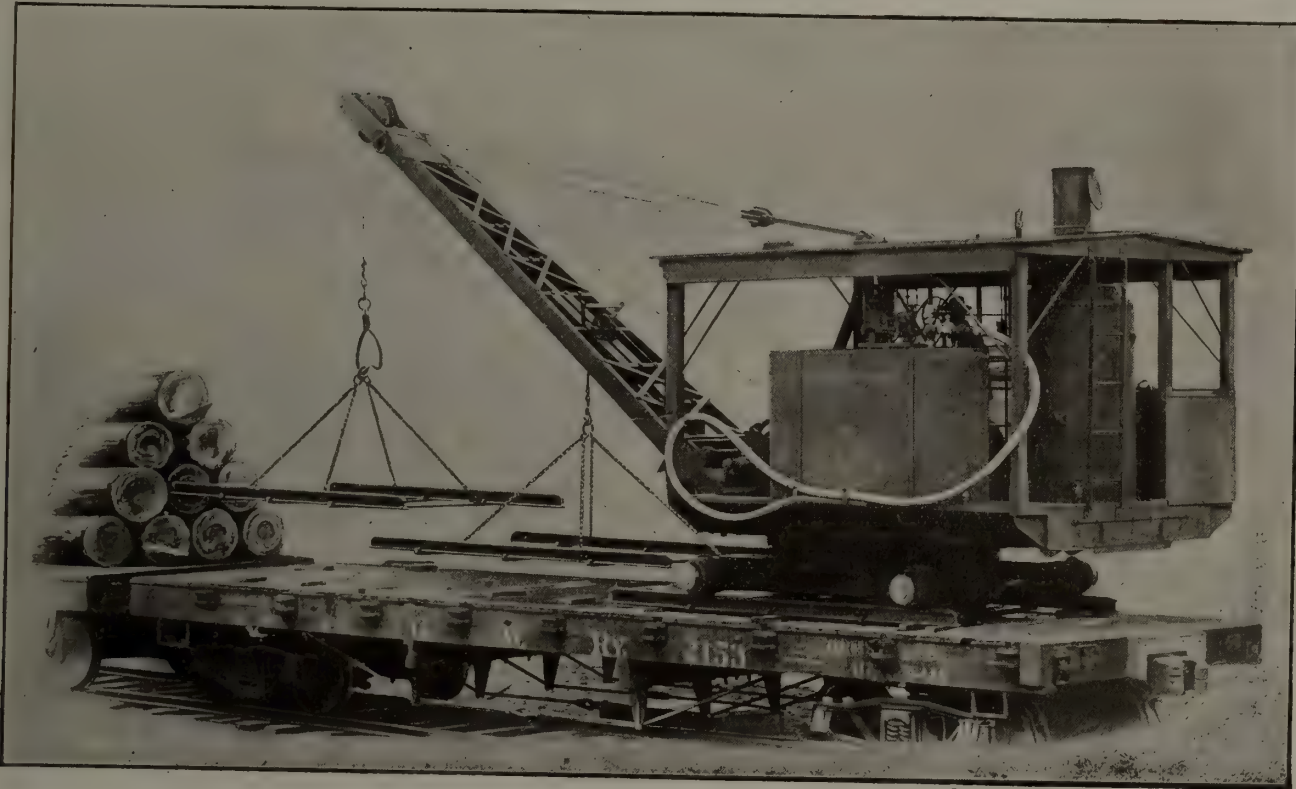
but he should not lose sight of the conditional expenses of such loading. The yards of roll-ways that have to be built, the expensive piling up of logs and the lengthening of haul to reach suitable loading ground; for with a steam loader logs may be landed anywhere along the right of way, and in any shape. Furthermore, it will load logs in swamp, water, rocks, brush and other conditions where neither horse, ox, mule or man could. As with other logging machinery, it is not affected by flies, heat or rain, and has no running expense on holidays or shut-downs.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The writer has endeavored to show the many advantages of wire rope logging methods, and further to cite the objections. The methods are not put forward as cure-alls—there are very many conditions where none of them would be physically or financially possible; furthermore there are many more where they would only be just as good, and desertion of the tried for the untried would be pure folly. There is in every case a necessity for careful study, judgment, experience and above all a comparison with accomplishment under conditions as near as possible like the one under consideration.

It must also be kept in mind that these mechanical systems are constantly improved, both in general plan and detail; they are young, the failure of five years ago is a success to-day, the impossibility of last year may be a possibility next year. New conditions bring up new difficulties, and methods of solving them must and will be found.

Again, the change in general economic conditions in this country has recently been great; this in woods operations is reflected in greatly increased cost of labor, in its constantly lessening efficiency in increased



The "American" Loader Model "C".

The cost of these various loaders varies from \$3,500 to \$6,500, with the different models. There is less difference in the quantity of logs that can be handled with these several types of machines than there is with the incidental accomplishments and their actual suitability to various conditions.

What is a loader's efficiency? This may vary naturally with the kind of loader, the character of the logs, the nature of the country, the rolling stock and skill of the labor. The longer the logs, within reason, the more feet can be loaded. Varying with the above factors, a day's work will run from 30,000 to 150,000 feet. Presuming the initial cost of a machine is \$5,000, and a daily capacity of 100,000 feet, the bill of cost should appear somewhat as follows:

Engineer	2 00
Two tong-men	3 00
Fuel, water, oil, repairs	5 00
Retirement of cost	2 00
Total	\$12 00

or a cost per thousand feet of 12 cents

The practical operator can estimate what the cost would be under given conditions by animal and man power, and compare accordingly,

cost of logging supplies, and in the final public recognition of stumpage scarcity and consequent increase in value.

To Be Continued.

Mr. Graham Fraser, of New Glasgow, N.S., who is chairman of the McNair-Fraser Lumber Company, Vancouver, is on a trip to the coast, visiting his son, Russel L. Fraser, of North Vancouver, who is manager of the company. Mr. Fraser, Sr., is accompanied by Mr. J. Peters, manager of the Record Foundry & Machine Company, of Moncton, N.B., and Montreal, Que. Mr. Peters is also on the directorate of the McNair-Fraser Company. This company, by the way, has recently changed its office from Westminster avenue to 313 Homer street, Vancouver, where they have much larger and more conveniently situated quarters. The McNair-Fraser Co. are logging the Capilano timber limits, North Vancouver, where they have a staff of about 70 men in continual operation this season, getting out large quantities of timber, consisting of high-grade fir and cedar in about equal proportions.

Forest fires occurred recently in the woods north of Fenelon Falls, Ont., and in the vicinity of Haliburton. Both of these villages were in a haze of smoke and much damage was reported in the timber limits.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

1558. White pine doors, dowels, etc.—A Liverpool firm possessing a connection among buyers of white pine doors, dowels, handles and similar lines, would be pleased to represent some first-class Canadian manufacturers of these goods who seek export trade.

1560. Broom handles, etc.—A Lancashire timber dealer invites correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of broom handles, broom-heads and brushwood.

1571. Handles.—A Liverpool firm wishes to purchase basswood broom handles 50-inch x $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, and bass shovel handles 72-inch x $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.

1581. Hammer handles.—A Birmingham firm is open to purchase hammer handles.

1582. Wood dowels.—A Birmingham firm wishes to purchase wood dowels.

1586. Domestic woodenware.—A Northumberland firm are large buyers of clothes pegs, paste boards, rolling pins, and other fancy woodenware, and will be interested in hearing what prices Canadian manufacturers can quote for shipments.

1588. Pit props.—A firm in close touch with colliery owners in Scotland and the north of England could dispose of shipments of pit props, sizes $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 8 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 feet long.

1589. Picture mouldings.—An importer of picture mouldings in the north of England would like to receive details of any new ideas from Canadian manufacturers.

1591. Broom handles.—A firm of importers in the north of England desire to hear from Canadian manufacturers of broom handles.

1600. Box boards.—A Liverpool firm asks for dimensions and prices of box boards from Canadian manufacturers.

1608. Broom handles.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of broom handles, all quantities and sizes, from Canadian manufacturers.

1609. Maple strips.—A Liverpool firm asks for dimensions and prices of maple strips from Canadian manufacturers.

1612. Pine cuttings.—A Carlisle firm asks for prices c.i.f. Manchester or Hull of pine cuttings, free from knots, size 1-inch x 1-inch, in lengths 5 feet, 4 feet 3 inches, 3 feet 6 inches and 3 feet 10 inches, shipped 15 to 20 standard lots from Canadian manufacturers.

1614. Birch dowels.—A Liverpool firm asks prices of birch dowels from Canadian manufacturers.

1616.—Pine doors.—A Lancashire firm asks for dimensions and prices of pine doors from Canadian manufacturers.

1624. Door panels.—A Lancashire firm desires to obtain prices of linwood door panels planed, sizes 37-inch x 10-inch x 3-16-inch, $21\frac{3}{8}$ -inch x 10-inch, $21\frac{3}{8}$ -inch x 9-inch, 35-inch x 9-inch, 39-inch x 11-inch and $21\frac{3}{8}$ -inch x 11-inch, from Canadian manufacturers.

1627. Birch dowels, basswood keyboards, etc.—A London firm desires to be placed in communication with actual exporters in Canada of birch dowels, basswood keyboards, piano maple rails, maple flooring, quartered maple, etc.

1630. Paper and pulp.—A London firm of papermakers' agents wishes to be placed in communication with Canadian exporters of paper and pulp.

1632. Hardwood blocks.—A Wolverhampton firm wishes to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of hardwood blocks, 5-inch x 3-inch; also wood handles suitable for chisels, can openers, etc.

1634. Veneer.—A west of England firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of three-ply veneer who are in a position to fill orders.

1636. Building trade supplies.—A London firm wishes to get into touch with some first-class Canadian house which could handle building trade supplies, such as tiles, sanitary ware, slabbed hearths, panels, floor tiles, etc.

1637. Wooden discs.—A firm of glass bottle manufacturers wishes to obtain supplies of wooden discs used in connection with stoppers, and invites samples and quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

1638. Agent.—A London firm manufacturing steel wire ropes and ropes and cables of all varieties, and also pneumatic locking gear, are prepared to appoint a Canadian resident agent possessing the requisite connection.

1639. Confectioners' wood pails.—A request has been made by a manufacturing firm in the north of England for the names of Canadian makers of wood pails for holding sweetmeats.

1644. Woodenware.—A firm of general warehousemen and importers ask for prices and particulars for shipments into Manchester of all kinds of domestic wooden goods.

1646. Clothes pegs.—A north of England firm of general merchants and importers ask for samples and prices from Canadian manufacturers of clothes pegs.

New Yorkers Have British Columbia on the Brain.

Haywood Brown, son of Willard Brown, of Brown & Wells, New York, counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been negotiating for timber on Quatsino Sound, and will make additional investments if good propositions can be found. Mr. Brown expressed himself as follows:

"I have not the least hesitancy in saying that within two years there will be a rush by New York capitalists to this country for timber. No prophetic foresight is required to see it coming, for every New York capitalist, if he has not British Columbia timber on the brain, has it on his tongue, and it is one of the important topics of conversation. By hearing these men talk and knowing their interest in timber, it is easy to predict a strong move this way in the very near future. America has evidently got to look to British Columbia for timber, and American capitalists will undoubtedly get in ahead of the demand. The people here do not realize the value of the timber along the east and west coasts of Vancouver Island and on the mainland, but it is gratifying to note that British Columbians have at least learned a lesson from the mistakes at Washington, Oregon and California, and are preserving the second growth. But those who have been born and raised here do not appreciate the value of the timber, and probably will not until people from the other side have got ahead of those who had the first chance. They should wake up before all the benefits are reaped.

Lumbermen through the South and West are very much interested in the Panama Canal, and watch its progress closely. The Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company have recently been awarded the contract to furnish the cableways for erecting and constructing the Gatun Locks. These cableways have a clear span of 800 feet and are self-propelling. The Lidgerwood Company were awarded the contract for \$309,000, the highest of all the bids entered. This provoked protests from the lower bidders, and the Secretary of War ordered an investigation. In the investigation, Col. Goethals, his assistants, and a number of other experts gave testimony to the superior construction and efficiency of Lidgerwood machinery, and explained fully why the Government should pay much more for apparently the same plants. In other words, they demonstrated that while the Lidgerwood bid was the highest in dollars, it was the lowest when capacity and quality were considered. Lumbermen have found the apparently high-priced Lidgerwood skidders to be the cheapest in the long run, and will agree with the Government's judgment.

The Independent Shingle Company, of New Westminster, has recently undergone a slight change of management, the interests of Mr. W. H. Welbon in this concern having been taken over by Messrs. P. D. Roe and R. Abernethy, who, together with Mr. Wm. McCurrach, are now sole proprietors of this concern. The actual management of the mill is entrusted to Mr. McCurrach. Messrs. Roe and Abernethy are also half owners of the Emerson Lumber Company, operators of a large cedar and shingle mill at Port Moody. They also own three tugs and carry on extensive logging operations. They recently purchased the entire plant of the Manitoba Lumber Company at Eburne, and extensive alterations and improvements are planned. They contemplate practically rebuilding the whole plant, which has an excellent location, and when the improvements are completed the mill will be a most up to date one.

The largest cargo of wood pulp ever sent out of Canada is now being loaded on the steamer Kristiania at Seven Islands, Que., from which port she will sail within a few days for London. The cargo will be over 5,000 tons, and is the product of the new mill at Clarke City, Que., which has been lately completed and which is the second largest mill in Canada. The whole product of the mill has been taken by Edward Lloyd, Limited, of London, and arrangements have been made to continue shipments well into the winter months, as the harbor of Seven Islands is easily accessible for ten months in the year, and probably for the whole year, with some small assistance from an ice-breaker.

W. H. Rowley and George H. Millen, managers for the E. B. Eddy Company, are reported to be the leaders in a project to build a 28-mile railway into a lumbering and mining district. These, with eight other well-known citizens of Hull, have organized a company for the construction of a line between the head of Lake Temiskaming and the Upper Satika in New Ontario. The capital is to be \$1,000,000, and a charter will be asked for at the next session of the Legislature. Some valuable silver mines being situated in this vicinity, the chief object of the railway is to afford means of getting the minerals out.

The Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners will hold a session in Toronto on Tuesday, November 10. Among the matters to come before them will be that of the switching charges on lumber, when several cases presented by Toronto lumber dealers will be taken up.

Market Correspondence

Mills Closing Early at St. John.

St. John, N.B., October 24.—According to present indications it is safe to say that by mid-November a number of the most important local plants will have ceased operations for the season and that by December 1st there will be few, if any, of the mills running. The early closing down is due to the fact that none of the local manufacturers have any desire to load up to any remarkable extent with the manufactured article.

The logging season of 1908-09 promises to be unusually short, unless weather conditions should prove of such a nature that work could be continued late in the fall. In nearly every case contractors are very late in getting under way with their operations. While the season usually opens early in September, this year it will be November before some of the largest operations on the St. John and its tributaries are started. The lateness of starting may be due to the fact that there will be less logs got out this year than was the case even last year, when the output was greatly curtailed.

The situation as regards spruce deals for export to Great Britain has shown no important developments. There is no shipping whatever from this port, nor will there be any go forward until the first parcels are shipped by the winter liners. Shipments of this nature promise to be fairly heavy throughout the winter, although it is probable that market prospects will have a tangible and important effect upon the volume of such shipments.

The present attitude of local manufacturers and dealers toward the price of "English" deals has to do more with the future than with the present, as most of those who have, or will have, anything in this line to sell are inclined to take an optimistic view of the market indications. There is little doubt that their ideas in regard to price might incline toward a greater firmness than the present conditions would justify. It is looked upon by local people as a certainty that the opening of business next year in Great Britain will be marked by a great improvement. The chance of the markets being overloaded is a slight one, and, should a demand of even a moderate nature materialize, the effect upon prices it is generally felt would be immediate and important.

At present writing stocks of English deals range from eleven and one-half to twelve millions of superficial feet. An enquirer would be quoted in the vicinity of \$12.75 per thousand feet for a specification containing, say, 35 per cent. sevens and eights, 50 per cent. nines and 15 per cent. elevens and wides, f.o.b. St. John.

Serious Effect of the Drought at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—Ottawa Valley lumbermen have suffered heavy losses on account of the drought. The rainstorm of yesterday was the first sign of relief in nearly two months, during which the total moisture which fell amounted to only an inch. Bush fires had made such progress in the timber limits of the upper Ottawa that shanty crews, sent away to prepare for the winter's operations, were compelled to give their whole time to fighting the flames. A large area was visited by the fire, but the limit owners have not yet ascertained how much of really valuable forest was destroyed. Bush rangers forward regular reports, and these show that no part of the timber region was favored with anything but the driest weather. Although the fires have laid waste large stretches of bush, some lumbermen doubt whether it would be possible to better conditions much by a change in the system of fire protection. The whole loss is attributable to the extraordinary lack of rain.

The dry season has reduced the Ottawa River to such an extent that the once foaming Chaudiere shows scarcely anything but bare dry rock. J. R. Booth was obliged to close his lumber mill last week, which is about a month earlier than the ordinary year. For weeks Mr. Booth operated at a loss in order to give employment to some 200 men who were usually kept on till near the end of November. The mill was kept running intermittently, because the machinery had to be stopped at intervals while the water was turned to float in the logs. Even then no large pieces could be brought to the carriers. Although running at full expense the output of the mill was only half what it would be with the water at its average depth, and Mr. Booth decided to cease operations. Long before that the Booth pulp factory was closed completely for lack of power, so that only his paper and sulphite industries are active.

On the Hull side of the river the situation is as bad. All the pulp grinders of the E. B. Eddy works are idle, as well as the Eddy sawmill, which produces matchwood and pail staves. The Eddy Company is put to considerable expense by being obliged to throw its paper mill idle at times and divert water to float logs away from the mill pond

where they are with the property of other lumbermen. Geo. H. Millen, mechanical superintendent of the Eddy works, is of the opinion that the work on the Chaudiere dam will be far enough advanced this season to allow a temporary structure to be made that will give some relief. Five bulkhead piers are built on the north side and enough of the river has been unwatered on the south side to make room for 18 or 20 piers. A temporary wooden structure can be laid with about 15 piers. Both the Eddy and Booth firms are depending largely on the James MacLaren Company, of Buckingham, for ground pulpwood, as the local output is nil.

If rain comes in sufficient quantities to bring the Ottawa River up to normal conditions the pulp factories will be started and Mr. Booth will resume operations in his sawmill. The Ottawa is fed by so many tributaries that water precipitation very soon affects the water volume of the main stream. Even the small quantity of rain in the recent showers has been a boon to lumbermen, for nothing else would have stamped out the fires in the underbrush and muck of the forests.

About 5,000 men have been sent away from Ottawa to the shanties, compared with 13,000 last year. Although fewer hands have been given employment, not many lumber jacks are to be found looking for work. A fortnight ago the situation was quite different, but the low wages seem to have turned away the stream of laborers bound for the shanties. Agents were authorized to present the scale of wages from \$18 to \$26 per month with no specified figure. A large number will be paid off at the minimum, and as this is understood by the applicants for work, the wage was not attractive. Besides, a large number of permanent laborers are employed around Ottawa and Hull, including some 200 on the Chaudiere dam, at wages ranging round \$1.75 per day.

Few sales the reported by the lumbermen, and they are making no new prices. There is a great deal of lumber on hand in J. R. Booth's stock yards despite the curtailment in the output. The dulness in shipping surprises even those who were not optimistic regarding the autumn's business. Some middlemen are making sales at losses, but manufacturers who are able to hold their stock give firm quotations and the regular price list remains steady. One of the chief salesmen of the Ottawa Valley asserts that it will take many more months of sluggishness to make any material change in Ottawa prices.

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report under date of October 10th as follows: Lumberstuffs—W. Pine—There have been no arrivals during the fortnight, and while stocks are sufficient for present requirements a small cargo a little later on would probably realize a fair price. Spruce and hemlock—no arrivals, the former is wanted and we value receipts in the neighborhood of \$24 for merchantable. Pitch pine—no arrivals, but a cargo is expected at any moment, and market keeps fully supplied. Shingles—no fresh receipts, but market is well supplied with both Gaspé and cedar laying. Shooks—receipts consist of 2,850 bbls. imported for dealers account. Wood hoops—no receipts.

R. J. Dodds, lumberman, of Toronto, Canada, is at the head of a syndicate of Canadians who have bought 130,000 acres of hardwood timber land on the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Steps have been taken to erect a sawmill on the tract, with a daily capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber. The land borders the Coatzacoalcos River and the mill will be located adjacent to this stream. The lumber will be conveyed to the port of Coatzacoalcos by river boats and there placed upon ocean-going vessels and shipped to the Canadian, American and European trade. Mahogany, zapote, chicle, and oak will form the principal products. Mr. Dodds has recently returned to Toronto from a visit to the isthmus.

Mr. C. B. Stetson, of the Pacific Lumber & Manufacturing Company, whose new mill at North Portland has just been completed, recently reached Vancouver, B.C., on his return from Japan. While in Japan he arranged for the shipment of a cargo of Japanese oak timbers, measuring 1,300,000 feet, which has arrived safely at Portland, Ore., by the Japanese steamer Fukui Maru. This is believed to be the first whole steamship cargo of oak timbers ever received in America from Japan. Mr. Stetson is a young man of wide experience in the hardwood business and has devoted a great deal of time to the study of conditions in the Orient. During his nine months' absence from Portland this trip he spent five months in Japan, three months in China and the Philippines and devoted one month to getting the cargo on board the steamer for Portland. He also appointed a representative in Japan to attend to the loading of a second cargo, which has already been secured, with the understanding that it will reach this port about Christmas time.

Mr. H. A. Parkyn, 1510 Marquette Building, Chicago, is arranging to start a factory in Canada for the manufacture of waterproof materials. A representative has been in Canada during the past week, and it is likely that Toronto, Montreal or Hamilton will be decided upon during the next month. Mr. Parkyn controls the Canadian patents of the lines manufactured in the United States by the Rubbertext Cloth and Paper Company, of Logansport, Indiana. They make belting, waterproof bags for cement, etc.

CAMP DEPARTMENT

Feeding the River Driver.

The strength of an army does not lie entirely in its guns and sabres, nor in its thunderous artillery, says the American Lumberman in an article on "Feeding the River Driver." Its real strength is in the rank and file, for they are the force, while swords and rifles are merely the instruments. Men cannot fight any great length of time on empty stomachs, and many a proud city has been compelled to yield to a siege when hunger within was more threatening than assault without. The commissariat of an army, therefore, is an important element in its success.

That which applies to the armies of war applies quite as well to the armies of peace. The annual assault on the strongholds of the forests by the loggers also calls for the maintenance of a well equipped and well conducted commissariat, perhaps even to a greater degree than in the matter of soldiers in the field. The military man has enlisted for a certain period and must serve out his time or pay the penalty, whatever the character of the food supply may be. The lumberjack or the river driver is more independent and, if the grub is not to the liking of his palate, it is his privilege to break ranks and desert—something he is very likely to do. A successful logger, therefore, pays considerable attention to this matter of food, for he has discovered that the employer who treats his men well in the matter of cuisine has less trouble in getting men and holding them than the employer who places this necessity in the hands of incompetent cooks or follows a niggardly policy.

In the lumber camps the logger can practice a large degree of economy. It is possible to have things so well systematized that he can know exactly what it is costing him per man per day to feed his crew. He can hold his cooks accountable for every item of supplies furnished and can use reasonable economy in the quantity and character of those supplies. But economy in the lumber camp may be wastefulness in the drive and, likewise, that which would be extravagance anywhere else is likely to prove economy in the driving camp. The drive presents an entirely different problem to the commissariat than that which confronts the commissariat of the lumber camp. In the camp three meals a day are served, and on the drive four. In the lumber camp the men come to their meals, on the drive generally the meals must follow the men. The work of driving timber is hard work, and to keep it going requires good food and plenty of it. For that reason the bill of fare of the driving camp is generally superior to that of a lumber camp.

The system of feeding men in the field is not in any way superior to that of a lumber camp.

The system of feeding men in the field is not in any way superior to the system followed by the progressive river driving companies of the north. The commissary follows the army into battle and starts a man into action with a good breakfast, and has a good supper waiting for him if he comes back. The river drivers' commissary department follows the same system and keeps closely in the rear of the great army of river drivers which is advancing with the timber day by day. Often the cook, after his morning meal, breaks camp and proceeds down the river, pitching a new camp at some spot the driving crew is expected to reach during the day.

When Col. William F. Cody took his amusement enterprise to Europe the officers of European armies were astonished at the facility with which the cooking paraphernalia and the food supplies were moved and handled. They might learn some lessons also from the celerity with which the commissariat of a logging drive is moved from place to place without reduction of its efficiency.

The ordinary river driver is active, alert and not afraid of water; yet he is clever enough, when he is able to do so, to "pick a bend" where there is likely to be the least trouble. When trouble occurs below he is able to snatch many a siesta on the broad bosom of a great pine log, to go ashore and build a fire or to take a snack from his lunch, if it happen that he have his lunch pack with him.

If he is far from camp it is more than likely that he has been warned in the morning by the push to pack a "nosebag" for the day, as the cookee, or the lunch packer, is not likely to reach him. This convenience is called a "nosebag" by the facetious river driver because of its resemblance to the canvas bag which is slipped over a horse's head when it is certain the horse will not see a stall until night.

In the filling of this nosebag the river driver has not been backward. He knows that he will need to depend upon it for at least two meals—a lunch at 9 o'clock in the morning and another at 2 in the afternoon—so he has fortified himself against the inroads of hunger. Should the reader pry into this nosebag he probably would find nearly a dozen boiled eggs, six or eight slices of cold ham, a good supply of cold bacon, a dozen or more small cakes of various kinds (for the river rat has a sweet tooth if anyone ever had), half a dozen fried cakes, some bread and butter, sandwiches made by spreading butterine generously over two slices of bread and slamming them together, a good quantity of pickles

and anything else that happens to be handy when the river rat is packing his nosebag.

At 9 o'clock a shout goes up and down the river, and the men who are neighbours congregate on the bank, build a quick fire with pine twigs and enjoy their lunch together. If they are able to lunch at some regular camp along the river they will find there a great tin kettle for making tea and a quantity of tea leaves and sugar. The kettle is dipped into the river and a hot fire soon brings the water to the boiling point. Then the tea is thrown in by handfuls and a delectable beverage is soon the result. Contrary to the belief of many laymen, tea is the drink of the river driver rather than coffee. It can be made by anybody anywhere there are water and fire, and it never can be made so badly that it is not fit to drink. Some of the more clever of the drivers have brought, not the hard boiled eggs furnished for lunch packing, but the soft boiled variety which are served for breakfast. These are put into the tea to boil, and while the tea is being prepared for the rest the eggs are being warmed and finally cooked. That the river driver is not afraid of heat any more than he is afraid of cold is evidenced by the fact that the old timers will dive their bare hands into the water and pick the eggs out, and with such quickness and dexterity that they seldom get a scald.

When the crew is within five or six miles of the drive camp the matter of eating is much simplified. Then the lunch packer performs his important office. Generally this duty falls to one of the cookees, but often a special man is employed for this purpose. This worthy gentleman leaves the camp at an hour which will bring him to some known lunch camp on the river shortly after 9 o'clock. He carries on his back a box into which have been stored ham, bacon, eggs, potatoes, beans, bread and butter, fried cakes, drop cakes and other edibles.

For a crew of twenty-five men the lunch packer will carry fifty or more pounds of food and tinware. On his arrival at the lunch camp he builds a fire, the smoke rising from the trees being the first welcome sign to the river driver that lunch time is near at hand. When the kettle of water which he has swung over the fire is at the boiling point he dumps in the tea which he has brought with him, and sends up a shout which is the signal for lunch. The first man to hear the shout passes the glad news up and down the river. Soon the driver may be seen running the logs or, mounted on the hurricane deck of a big pine, poling his way across the open water. A score or more of men are soon gathered in, with appetites born of open air activity.

In the meantime the lunch packer has displayed his store of provender. The drivers help themselves to tin knives, forks, spoons and plates, and heap the plates high with food and fill their tin cups with the hot tea. The lunch packer has put his beans, ham, bacon and potatoes into the hot ashes, and by this means the river driver is able to enjoy a hot meal. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon this performance is repeated, and in spite of the fact that the men have lunched heartily at 9 o'clock in the morning the afternoon lunch is no less welcome.

Log jams are not an abnormal part of the riverman's work, as most people suppose, but a regular incident of the day's business. In the breaking of them the jam crew must be quick and sure. I know of no finer sight than the going out of a tail jam. The men pry, heave and tug sometimes for hours. Then all at once the apparently solid surface begins to creak and settle. The men zig-zag rapidly to the shore. A crash and spout of water marks where the first tier is already toppling into the current. The front melts like sugar. A vast, formidable movement agitates the brown tangle as far as you can see. And then with another sudden and mighty crash the whole river bursts into a torrent of motion.

If everything has gone well the men are all safe ashore, leaning on their peavies, but ready at any instant to hasten out for the purpose of discouraging by quick, hard work any tendency to plug on the part of the moving timbers. I have seen men out of bravado jump from the breast of a jam, just as it was breaking, down to a floating log ahead, thus to be carried in the sweep and rush far down the river. A single slip meant death.—Outing Magazine.

As a rule, cheap tools are not good, neither are good tools cheap. The statement is only true, however, so long as it is confined to the question of first cost, as after that the cheap tool becomes expensive, while the good tool repays its expense. How difficult it is to bring this home to the mind of the buyer, especially those who buy from paper specifications without any regard to the reputation of the maker, only those who sell tools know. Two quotations, each given by different makers, but to the same specifications, frequently vary as much as from 50 to 100 per cent., and yet as much is expected from the low-priced tool as from the higher priced one. Given work to do, a good tool soon pays for itself, and will last longer, besides turning out work far superior to the cheap one, since the defective tool produces defective work, and at the same time demoralizes the operator.

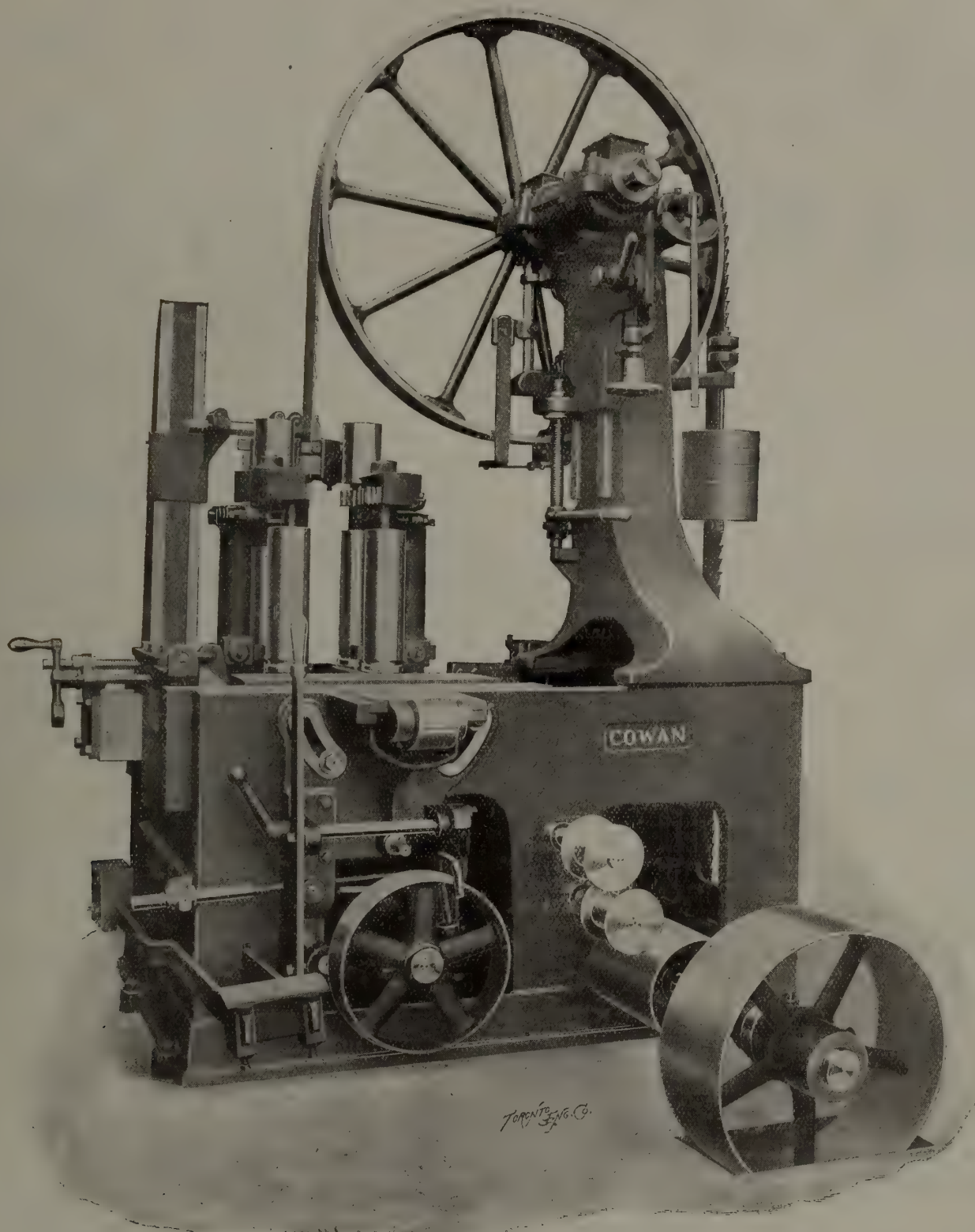
A Large Canadian Woodworking Factory.

That the natural resources of this country are appreciated by our leading financiers is evidenced by the growth of the woodworking industry. During the past few years many large corporations have been formed to enter into the manufacture of lumber. The Dominion is rich in lumber, and our friends across the border are becoming uneasy on account of the advantage we have over them in not having cut the greater part of our timber lands.

To keep pace with the growth of the woodworking industry some of our largest and best industrial establishments have built extensive plants

railway, mill and supply houses, the Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited, to act as their selling agents.

The Canadian Fairbanks Company have warehouses in all large Canadian cities, and reach every point in the Dominion through a staff of about 100 travelling men. Many of these travellers are mill engineers especially trained in the machinery line, and prospective buyers will be able to obtain much information from them. The Canadian Fairbanks Company carry the Cowan machinery in stock at their various warehouses. Sawmill and lumber manufacturers can obtain prices and information pertaining to machinery at any of the company's houses



A New 48" Band Resaw M.219. Cowan & Company.

for the manufacture of woodworking machinery. Among these concerns Messrs. Cowan & Company, of Galt, Limited, claim to be the largest and most exclusive manufacturers of wood working machinery in Canada. Their identification with the manufacture of wood working machinery for a long period of years enables them to produce machinery of the most modern design. It is the purpose of this company to manufacture wood working machines which are the best in their respective classes, and careful attention is constantly given to every detail to insure workmanship of the highest order. They keep in close touch with the needs of the country and are particularly well adapted to meet any special requirements. Messrs. Cowan & Company are principally a manufacturing organization, however, and have entered into an arrangement with one of Canada's largest and best equipped

at Montreal, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, or through the salesmen direct, who will call on application. The Canadian Fairbanks Company also handle mill and factory supplies for the manufacture of lumber, and a purchaser can buy his entire equipment from this concern, thus obtaining the benefit of the lowest prices and at the same time dealing with one firm, instead of several.

The illustration shows a new band resaw recently brought out by Messrs. Cowan & Company. This machine was produced with the idea of meeting the demand for a high grade resaw, well suited to general work. It is specially adapted to the requirements of sash and door factories, furniture shops, planing mills, etc., and is provided with every appliance which experience has shown to be needed. The general con-

(Concluded on page 28.)

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED HEMLOCK LUMBER, PINE culls, lath, pine and spruce flooring, for cash. CHELEW LUMBER CO., 74 VanHorne St., Toronto. 23

WANTED 150 M. FEET 4/4 GOOD MILL Run Basswood. Box 650 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

MAPLE WANTED.—750 M. FOR 1909 DE- livery. Also quantity of Beech and Basswood. Either rail or water shipment. Apply Box 653, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Wanted

TWO MILLION FEET TWO INCH HEM- lock, for immediate delivery. GOLD MEDAL FURNITURE MFG. COMPANY, Limited, Toronto. 21

Wanted

150,000 FT. 4/4 DRY, HARD MAPLE, Box 641 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. 21

Wanted

SEVERAL CARS DRY HARD MAPLE DI- MENSION stock. Write for sizes and prices to ROBERT BURY & Co., Lock Box 408, Teeswater, Ontario 21

Soft Elm Wanted

WE REQUIRE 500,000 FEET OF LOG Run Soft Elm cut to order for next Spring and Summer delivery. This stock can be taken out this coming Fall and Winter. Box No. 648 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

Maple Squares Wanted.

1 1/2 x 42", 1 1/2 x 50", 1 3/4 x 50"; also 2 1/2 x 10", 2 3/4 x 12." Can also use a quantity of Basswood Squares—1 1/4 x 50." Address Box 656 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Wanted.

100 M. FT. OF CULL ELM, SUITABLE for crating purposes. Apply The Barrie Carriage Company, Limited, Barrie, Ontario. 21

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

GOOD FRESH TELEPHONE POLES. P. O. Box 213, Almonte, Ont. 21

For Sale

500 M. SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK, CUT TO order this winter. Box 34, Sundridge. 21

For Sale

100 M 3" Log run, Cedar.
20 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.
All 1907 Cut H. BOURGOIN, Montreal. 21

FOR SALE

10 cars 4/4 B. Ash C. & B.
2 cars 8/4 " " "
2 cars 12/4 " " "
4 cars 2" Elm, mill run.
30 cars 1 1/2 x 4" Spruce Lath.
Geo. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. 21

For Sale

LARGE STOCK OF SPRUCE, PINE AND Hemlock dressed to order, also Birch Flooring, Lath and Shingles. THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, Limited, Sundridge, Ont. 21

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont 21

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler
One 5 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 7 single acting plunger pump
Several first class second hand lathes
One 16 x 20 right hand slide valve engine
One 14 x 18 R. H. Watrous straight line saw mill engine
One 14 x 20 R. H. engine
One 11 x 10 centre crank Watrous engine
Several fly wheel pulleys in stock
One Watrous L. H. Reliance carriage 40" opening
One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 46" opening
One No. 3. friction nigger
One Corey and Baker steam setter
Two No. 1 Watrous double acting set works
One 8 x 12 Cunningham steam feed
One 10 x 16 Cunningham steam feed

The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition.

Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA 21

FOR SALE

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 nearly new No. 2 Lane, R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 2 American R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted R.H. three block sawmill complete
1 refitted No. 1 American R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 1 American L.H. two block sawmill
1 nearly new L.H. three block sawmill carriage
1 rebuilt American automatic sawing machine
1 refitted 12" x 16" Beck's patent twin engine steam feed
2 new upright swing shingle machines, 40" saws
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine, 38" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 36" saw
1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine, 35" saw
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine
1 refitted Sewery automatic shingle machine
1 rebuilt four knife shingle jointer, 42" wheel
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 refitted Ackert shingle jointer, 2-36" saws
1 refitted six knife shingle jointer 34" wheel
2 new adjustable shingle packers
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter
1 new No. 2 lath machine and bolter
2 nearly new self-feed lath machines
1 nearly new No. 2 lath holter, 24" saw
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw
1 nearly new No. 1 gang edger, 3-18" saws
2 nearly new edgers, 3-16" saws
1 new double edger, 2-16" saws

SAWMILL ENGINES

1 13" and 23" x 30" L. H. Wheelock tandem compound
1 14" x 34" R. H. Wheelock automatic
1 12" x 30" R. H. Corliss automatic
1 15" x 20" R. H. throttling governor, heavy duty
1 16" x 24" L. H. throttling governor, rocking valve
1 11" x 15" C. C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 12" x 12" C. C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10 1/2" x 14" C. C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10 1/4" x 16" R. H. throttling governor, slide valve

SAWMILL BOILERS

1 48" x 20' Erie, semi-portable fire box boiler
1 44" x 18' Watrous semi-portable fire box boiler
1 39" x 14' 8" Jenckes semi-portable fire box boiler
1 36" x 13' Beckett semi-portable fire box boiler
1 36" x 13' Watrous semi-portable fire box boiler
1 48" x 10' 9" Watrous semi-portable return tube boiler
1 66" x 14' 7" horizontal tubular boiler
1 60" x 14' 7" horizontal tubular boiler
1 60" x 12' horizontal tubular boiler
1 56" x 14' 4" horizontal tubular boiler
We carry a full line of eng'neers' and millmen's supplies.
A copy of our supply catalogue or monthly stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver 21

For Sale

STEAM CIRCULAR SAWMILL, CAPACITY 40 M. ft. per day. Splendid location on G.T. Railway. Apply the SNIDER LUMBER Co., Gravenhurst. 24

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B. 21

For Sale

LARGE BOILER, ENGINE AND SMOKE Stack in first-class working order; also a Saw Mill, all in working order, operated this summer. Two Boilers steam feed, Gang, Edger, Trimmers and Slash Table, all complete. Apply Box 233, Goderich, Ont. 21

For Sale at a Bargain

A THOMPSON HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO. 300 light Generator; 110 volt direct current. In good working order for sale cheap. Reason for selling, we required more light. For particulars write to MOULTHROP LUMBER CO., John Island, Ontario. 23

For Sale

SINGLE SURFACE PLANER AND MAT- cher: one four sided moulder, work 12 inches; 1 two sided moulder, work 5 inches; 1 eight roll patent triple cylinder sand papering machine, 42" wide; 1 double head moulder and panel raiser; 1 swing cut-off saw, wooden frame; 1 tenoning machine; 1 shaping machine; 1 power mortising machine; 1 iron frame rip and crosscut saw, combined; 1 sash mortising machine, foot power; 1 blind slot tenoner; 1 blind wiring machine; 1 mitre machine, foot power; 1 sash and door clamp; 1 sawmill, three block carriage and iron saw frame, with shafting, pulleys and four circular saws for cutting logs; 1 slide valve engine, 40 h.p., in good running order; 1 gap squaring and slitting shears; 1 four leaf cornice brakes, patent, 4 feet; lock corner box machine; 1 double cylinder surfacer with divided rolls.

CHAS. KRUEZIGER
Waterloo, Ont.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Wanted

SECONDHAND BAND MILL, ALLIS PRE- ferred, also engine about 16 x 20. Apply Box 655, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

Wanted

GOOD PORTABLE SAW MILL, BOILER and engine not less than 35 H.P. Must be in good condition. M. B. ZIMMERMAN, Smithville, Ontario. 23

Wanted

LOGGING RAILWAY TO EQUIP EIGHT miles of road, locomotive, cars, rails, etc. Describe fully and price f.o.b. cars, shipping point first letter. Address Box 63 Cargill, Ont. 21

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

POSITION WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

WANTED—POSITION WITH A LARGE concern who can afford to pay for executive ability. Have had two years' experience with steam log haulers on eight to fifteen mile haul and can take full charge of business or of any department. First class salary wanted and first class reference and service given. JOHN R. STEWART, Blackduck, Minn. 20

Wanted

POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER BY CAPABLE young man with three years' experience in lumber business. Best of references. Prefer to go West. Address Box No. 645, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

Wanted

POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR STEN- ographer by young man with five years experience in the lumber business. Best references. Apply Box 651 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

WANTED—EMPLOYEES

A TRUTHFUL AND ENERGETIC person thoroughly acquainted with lumbering and saw mill management. Experience in manufacturing box shooks, an advantage. Apply by letter, stating experience and wages wanted, to Box 649, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. OFFICE MAN, with lumber experience, for company owning one hundred million feet, close to railway in B. C. Mills just completed. Must invest one thousand dollars. Address TRAIL LUMBER CO., Ltd., Paulson, B. C. 21

MISCELLANEOUS

BOX FACTORY AND LUMBER YARD for sale. Machinery A1. Good opening to increase the business. Good reasons for selling. Box 652 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

For Sale

BALED HAY IN ANY QUANTITY. prompt shipments, No. 1 quality, give us a trial order. C. ANDERSON & Co., Forest, Ont. 21

TIMBER LIMITS IN BRITISH COLUM- bia, Kamloops district; 36 square miles; 60 per cent. cedar. GEO. FAULKNER, 77 Victoria street, Toronto. 23

For Sale

140 ACRES OF SOLID MIXED TIMBER 2 1/2 miles from station. 100 acres adjoining this can also be bought. "Snap" if sold at once. Box 654 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 21

For Sale

FIFTY-THREE MILES TIMBER LIMITS with rotary lath and shingle mills and all scows, booms and rigging required to carry on a lumbering business. Farm in connection. Will sell together or separately. For further information apply to J. D. SOMERBY, Oak Bay Mills, P. Q. 24

Timber for Sale

WE HAVE SECURED FROM THE BRITISH Columbia Government some choice tracts of fir, cedar and hemlock, which we offer for immediate sale. ADAMS-POWELL TIMBER Co., Roland D. Craig, Forestry Engineer, Manager, 441 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C. 21

For Sale B. C. Timber

FIVE MILES OF TIMBER ON C. P. R. Will cut 60,000,000 feet. Will sell on stumpage basis. Pay as you cut. 20,000,000 feet White Pine, balance Fir, Larch and Hemlock. Can be logged, sawed and loaded on cars for less than \$800 per M. J. C. SCHERMERHORN, Nelson, B. C. 22

British Columbia Timber For Sale

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBERS, Limited, are offering some very desirable timber limits for sale in British Columbia in blocks of various sizes.

All their timber was carefully selected by expert cruisers and the reports can be relied on.

This is an opportunity for obtaining some choice timber property at very low figures and on favorable terms of payment.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to

E. STEWART,
General Manager,

Formerly Dominion Sup. of Forestry,
509 Coristine Building,
Montreal. 21

Tenders for the Cutting of Timber.

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDER-SIGNED up to the first day of December, 1908, for the cutting and making and delivering 50,000 tamarack, and hemlock railroad ties, also all standing pine and laying pine, also hemlock, spruce and balsam timber situated on the northern part of the Whitefish Indian Reserve.

Delivery of logs to be made on Lake at or near Naughton Station. Ties to be piled at or near the railroad siding at the same place.

Also all standing and sound laying timber consisting of pine, hemlock, spruce and balsam situated on the southern part of the above mentioned timber berth, the same to be delivered at the mouth of the Whitefish River. This limit is on the Soo line, twelve miles from Sudbury and easily lumbered, running through the northern end. The C.P.R. branch of the Soo line.

Tenders to state the price for a thousand feet B.M. for logs and railroad ties per piece.

All duties to be paid by the owners.

D. O'CONNOR, Temagami.

Values of Woods Imported by Great Britain.

The total value of wood and timber and manufactures thereof imported into the United Kingdom in 1906 was as follows: Wood and timber, \$133,864,809; manufactures of wood and timber, \$17,434,400.

The following statement shows the value of the imports of the several classes in 1906:

Hewn wood and timber —	
Fir, other than pit props or pit wood..	\$6,557,749
Oak	5,208,200
Teak	4,663,090
Pit props or pit wood	13,202,838
Unenumerated	1,570,434

Total hewn	\$31,202,311
Sawn, split, planed or dressed—	
Fir	\$86,157,074
Unenumerated	4,043,302
Staves	3,078,392

Total sawn, split, etc.	\$93,278,768
Furniture woods, hard woods, and veneer—	
Mahogany	\$ 3,517,676
Unenumerated, not being ash, beech, birch, elm, oak, or wainscot	5,866,054

Total furniture woods, etc.	\$ 9,383,730
----------------------------------	--------------

Total wood and timber	\$133,864,809
Manufactures—	
Furniture and cabinet ware	\$ 2,980,740
House frames, fittings, and joiners' work...	1,328,301
Other manufactures ...	3,125,359

Total manufactures...	\$ 7,434,400
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Grand total imports. \$141,299,209

As was to be expected under the circumstances, there is scarcely any export of British woods, the only thing entered under this head in 1906 being rough hewn, sawn, or split wood, and timber, \$445,649, while foreign woods and timber were exported to the value of \$2,981,057. British wood manufactures were exported as follows:—Furniture and cabinet ware, \$3,700,165; all other manufactures, \$2,654,003; total manufactures, \$6,354,168, being \$1,080,232 less than the imports. About three-fourths of the exports of manufactures went to British colonies.

Improved Business in England.

The Swedish Central Statistical English reports state that competent observers are of opinion that England has seen the worst of the depression in trade, and that a definite, if slight, upward movement has begun. On the Clyde, and on the northeast coast, business is brisker, and the metal trades are showing greater activity.

The shipbuilding trade will receive a stimulus from the orders for new warships that are about to be placed by the Admiralty. It is not customary to place these orders at this period of the year, and the First Lord has departed from the usual practice, with the express object of mitigating the depression in the shipbuilding and engineering industries. It happens that this object can be achieved without any injury to the public interests. Owing to the stoppage of work in the shipbuilding yards, due to the protracted strike, the money appropriated by the Lords of the Admiralty for new construction has not all been expended. It is proposed to release these funds by accelerating the current year's constructive programme.

The orders which will be placed shortly will include several protected cruisers, some submarines, and a number of torpedo-boat destroyers. They will all be distributed among the private yards. General satisfaction will be caused by the action of the Admiralty in this matter. Other departments of the Government are pursuing the same policy.

When the Prophets Fail.

Every lumberman personally is acquainted with one or more prophets, particularly with those prophets who make a specialty of foretelling the end of the timber resources of certain states and sections, says the American Lumberman. Some of the early prophets who made a specialty of foretelling the exhaustion of the Maine timber supply passed away leaving behind the memory of well-intentioned, honorable, if slightly mistaken, men. In 1860, in 1873 and in 1880 newspapers and individuals declared that Maine would be swept bare of all vestige of a forest within a short time. Notwithstanding these predictions the supply, for some unaccountable reason, has not been exhausted. More logs are being cut to-day than 40 years ago. Operators, it is true, go a little farther for their timber, but seem to have little difficulty in getting it.

Many learned statisticians estimated the quantity of standing spruce, and then figured on the possible rate of cutting, and gave Maine a life as a lumber state of 20 to 100 years. It does not appear that the date of the estimate has anything to do with the result. In 1902 Forestry Commissioner

Ring issued a statement showing that, taking trees nine inches in diameter and larger, breast high, Maine had a supply of spruce of 21,239,000,000 feet. It was his opinion that the annual growth was sufficient to make good a yearly cut of about 637,000,000 feet. In 1900 a cut of 425,000,000 feet of spruce was reported out of a total product of 849,686,000 feet. Since 1900 the quantity of spruce cut by the pulp mills has increased, but not sufficiently to bring it up to the allowance set by the commissioner.

High prices and heavy demand, of course, stimulate production, but it is doubtful if the number of mills operated ever will be greater than now, because the products of the mills of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick can be used to flood the American markets, absorb the trade and reduce prices. The demand for pulpwood is increasing, but were some of the many proposed processes for making paper from something besides wood pulp perfected it would knock the props from under the spruce timber market. In the meantime Maine lumbermen will continue to turn out 700,000,000 to 800,000,000 feet of lumber a year, more than one-half of the cut being spruce, and their activity along this line is going to be regulated by market conditions rather than the mythical exhaustion of timber supplies.

Fire Killed Timber.

Fire-killed timber exists in large quantities in Colorado and adjoining states, and an attempt will shortly be made to ascertain the uses to which it can be put. A completely equipped laboratory has been established at the University of Colorado, Boulder, where a 200,000-pound and a 30,000-pound testing machine have been installed, together with the necessary equipment to ascertain the properties of the timber in that section.



J. D. SAUER LUMBER CO., Limited
BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.
Manufacturers of
LUMBER LATH AND SHINGLES
Pine, Hardwood and Hemlock Floorings and Ceilings. Sash and Doors, Wood Turnings, Etc. All Dressed Lumber Kiln Dried if desired. End Matched Flooring a Specialty.
GOOD PINE SIDINGS A SPECIALTY

JOHN DONOGH LUMBER CO., Limited
Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
WHOLESALE
1212 TRADERS BANK CHAMBERS
Phone Main 7733
TORONTO

RAILS For Logging, Tramway Switches, Etc. New and Second-Hand

YARD LOCOMOTIVES

John J. Gartshore
83 Front St. West,
(Opposite Queen's Hotel) **TORONTO**

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO. LUMBER AND TIMBER

White Pine, Norway Yellow Pine, Hemlock Oak Mouldings, Doors, Sashes and Blinds, Cedar Poles and Ties.

Yellow Pine Timber a Specialty.
Interior Trim Mill Work.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

McLennan Timber Lands and Lumber Co., Limited

Selling Agency and Dealers in all kinds of

Timber Lands

Offices: Gazetteville, N.Y.
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Hardwood Flooring

End Matched,
Bored, Polished
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Office: 309 Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO
EADIE & DOUGLAS,

22 St. John Street, MONTREAL
C. G. ANDERSON LUMBER CO.,
434 Shaw Street TORONTO, ONT.

Our Prices will interest you

For Sale

All lengths and sizes of
Cedar Poles and Posts
Cedar Ties and Squares

WRITE

Tom A. Wilson
Cannington

Ralph Loveland, Pres.
L. K. Loveland, Vice-Pres.
C. A. Kent, Sec. and Treas.

Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBER AND SALT

Mills at Sandwich, Ont.

SAGINAW - - MICH.

Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Throughout Ontario conditions are improving gradually in the lumber trade. Reports say that there is quite an increase in the demand for lumber of every kind. This, however, is not doing anything to improve prices. Stocks of lumber are much too heavy for prices to advance under present conditions. For this reason there are no price changes to quote, which have occurred during the past fortnight. The operations in the woods are turning out to be a little more extensive than was expected, on account partly of the bush fires, which have made it necessary to send in more men to attend to the injured trees, and also on account of the low wages which prevail in the camps. Fortunately, fairly general rains have now quenched the bush fires. The Ottawa River district is still greatly hampered by the low water. The Booth and Eddy mills have been compelled to shut down. Ottawa prices, though still held firm, indicate very little, as very few sales are reported. It is stated that middlemen are selling lumber even at a loss. Manufacturers, however, are holding their stock firmly. Some Ottawa Valley manufacturers believe that it will take a long time yet to bring a material improvement in prices.

Eastern Canada.

The present outlook in the manufacturing business is that most of the important plants will have ceased operations by the middle of November and that by the beginning of December few mills will be running. The manufacturers, in view of the dulness of trade, have decided that it will be unwise to increase their stocks to any extent. Similar causes are at work on the logging industry to prevent it from being prolonged. The indication is that it will be extremely short. It will be November before some of the largest operations in the St. John district are commenced. Last year the output was greatly curtailed, but this year it will be even more so. There is no change in the situation regarding spruce deals for Great Britain. At present there are no shipments from St. John, although it is probable that during the winter season they will be fairly heavy. It is expected that the English demand at the opening of next year's business will show much improvement. There is not much chance of the markets being overstocked, and even a moderate demand will strengthen prices. English deals would now be quoted f.o.b. St. John at about \$12.75 per thousand feet, with 35 per cent. sevens and eights, 50 per cent. nines and 15 per cent. elevens and wides.

Great Britain.

Recent advices indicate an inclination on the part of shippers to ask higher prices. This is particularly the case in floorings, which have been firm for some time. Other classes of soft wood show little or no change. Spruce, however, continues firm. Liverpool reports show little improvement. There is a fair spot demand for spruce, with steady prices. The demand for 3 x 9 deals is strong and there is a scarcity of 12-foot lengths. One lower port cargo was recently sold at a little better than £7 12s. 6d. c.i.f. for a specification which contained about 70 per cent. narrows. Prices for future shipments of sawn pitch pine timber are steadily stiffening and shippers are maintaining their firm

quotations. There is not much enquiry for Quebec pine deals and sidings. Third and fourth qualities only are in demand, with prices unchanged. In Manchester the cotton strike is still having a bad effect upon business. Prices, however, are generally about steady. The spruce trade is fairly brisk. Ex-quay prices are about as follows: 3 x 7, £8; 3 x 9, £8 15s.; 3 x 11, £10 15s.

United States.

A much better feeling in trade and a better demand from now on is indicated in the reports from many parts of the United States. Just at present election matters are keeping business rather quiet, but it is expected that in the near future prices and demand will both stiffen up in many parts of the country. From New York the reports are that building activity is still on the increase, with an accompanying improvement in the demand for lumber. A fair tone prevails in the Eastern spruce market at New York, but there is not much buying. Northern pine prices at New York are still firm, though there is not much to report in the way of sales. At Chicago Northern pine quotations have been very quiet. There is a decidedly better movement in fir. Yellow pine quotations have fallen off a bit, being from 25 to 50 cents lower than a week ago. Shingles at Chicago are quoted at about \$3.12 for red cedar clears and \$3.66 for stars. White are quoted at \$3.00 for extras, \$2.50 for stars, \$1.50 for standards, and \$1.00 for No. ones. There is not much business, however, in shingles. A stronger demand for lath is a noticeable feature. An advance of about 25 cents has occurred for No. 1 hemlock, which seems to be scarce. White pine lath are unchanged. Buffalo reports a scarcity of the upper grades of Northern pine. Shingles at Buffalo are still weak, with a large demand and an enormous supply. Chicago and Buffalo reports on co-operation are extremely encouraging. The rush for fruit barrels has been so extensive that coopers have run short in the apple districts.

John McLeod, of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Buffalo, will take a big hunting trip in Canada. He reports pine lumber as rather quiet, and that the fall stock is perhaps all in.

Mr. Benjamin J. Nicklim, who for the past two years has been secretary for the McNair-Fraser Lumber Company, Vancouver, has left the city for Coleman, Alta., to assume the position of treasurer to the International Coal & Coke Company, Limited, of that place.

G. W. Johnston, of the Wilson Lumber Company, Toronto, has just returned from a trip to Halifax. He reports conditions in the hardwood business to be brightening up a little. It is not likely, he thinks, that much will be done for the next week or two, but there is a marked tendency toward improvement.

A Large Canadian Woodworking Factory.

(Continued from page 25.)

struction is massive and vibration is reduced to a minimum. Every working part is within convenient reach of the operator and the arrangements indicate superiority in construction, capacity and convenience.

These machines are built in various sizes, and the Canadian Fairbanks Company will be pleased to quote prices and furnish other information on application.

SPRUCE

1x4, 5&6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring

N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Board of Trade Building, Montreal

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.

Limited

Traders Bank Building

65 Yonge Street - TORONTO



Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

A. F. HOLDEN, Pres.
F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres.

J. M. DIVER, Genl. Mgr.
E. C. BARRE, Ass't. Mgr.

The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

If you want yard stock that needs no apology when you offer it to your trade, write us to-day. We make quick shipments.

We have the following Dry Stock in White Pine we are desirous of moving:

200,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Cuts and better
300,000 ft. 1x4 Log Run
50,000 ft. 1x5 " "
100,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Cuts
100,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 "
50,000 ft. 8/4 No. 3 "
500,000 ft. 1x8 " "
300,000 ft. 1x10 " "
100,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Barn
300,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 "
300,000 ft. 1x8 No. 3 "
100,000 ft. 1x10 " "
500,000 ft. 1x6 and wider No. 1 Box
1,000,000 ft. 1x4 and wider No. 2 Box

1,000,000 ft. 1x4 and wider No. 2 Mill Culls
1,000,000 ft. 1x4 and wider Farmers' Delight
100,000 ft. 2x4 Piece Stuff 10 ft. to 16 ft.
300,000 ft. 2x6 " "
300,000 ft. 2x8 " "
400,000 ft. 2x10 " "
300,000 ft. 2x12 " "

Also the following Red Pine

800,000 ft. 2x6 10 ft. to 16 ft.
400,000 ft. 2x8 "
500,000 ft. 2x10 "
100,000 ft. 2x12 "

Red Pine Piece Stuff

5,000 Pieces 2x6—18
5,000 " 2x8—18
7,000 " 2x10—18
4,000 " 2x12—18
3,000 " 2x6—20
5,000 " 2x8—20
5,000 " 2x10—20
3,000 " 2x12—20

White Pine Piece Stuff

2,000 Pieces 2x6—18
2,500 " 2x10—18
1,500 " 2x12—18
600 " 2x6—20
1,000 " 2x8—20
1,500 " 2x10—20
1,500 " 2x12—20

White Pine Bill

100 Pieces 12x12—12
100 " " —14
150 " " —16
60 " " —18
100 " " —20
40 " " —22
40 " " —24

Write for Prices Quick Shipments

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.

Sarnia

Ontario

Limited

Special Bills cut to order in a hurry

Everything in White Pine and Norway

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY FOR

Mattison's File Room SuppliesHOE BITS and SHANKS
Lace LeatherOLDHAM BAND SAWS
Babbitt Metal

OUR SPECIALTY

The H. J. Burton Saw Co.,

Limited.

Vancouver, B. C.

IS EXPERT WORKMANSHIP

A. J. Burton,
Manager.Geo. J. Palmer,
Sec'y-Treas.

We make a Specialty of Hanchetts' Automatic Saw Sharpeners and Swages

THE A. J. BURTON SAW COMPANY

LIMITED

VANCOUVER, - B.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

INSERTED TOOTH
and all Solid Tooth Circular**SAWS****RUBBER BELTING**For
Transmitting
Elevating
and
ConveyingRubber
Ho. s
for
Water
Steam
Air
Suction
Fire
Protection**THE CUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO.**
OF TORONTO, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICES: 47 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN.

Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Trade and Business Notes.

It seems to be settled, according to report, that the new sawmill of the Bathurst Lumber Company in New Brunswick is not to be ready for business this fall, though a liberal cut of pine, spruce and cedar logs is being got out for sawing as soon as spring comes.

The new planing mill of Graves, Bigwood & Company, at Byng Inlet, is expected to be finished in about a month. The lumber tow failed to get any upbound cargoes and so went to the inlet light. The lake movement of coal is much less than it was.

On account of the Michigan forests being so completely denuded of timber the Lufkin Rule Company, of Saginaw, Mich., has found it necessary to import a portion of its supply of hardwood from Venezuela.

Huther Brothers' Saw Manufacturing Company, of Rochester, N.Y., have favored us with a unique souvenir in the form of a miniature circular saw with their name stamped upon it. The company will be pleased to send similar souvenirs to subscribers of the "Canada Lumberman."

The Dodge Mfg. Company, of Toronto, Limited, have issued a new catalogue, No. B7, giving full details and prices of their power transmission machinery and elevating and conveying machinery for all purposes. The catalogue is well bound in limp cloth and extensively illustrated. It will be useful to anyone in need of such classes of machinery.



Simonds Canada Saw Company's Vancouver Office.

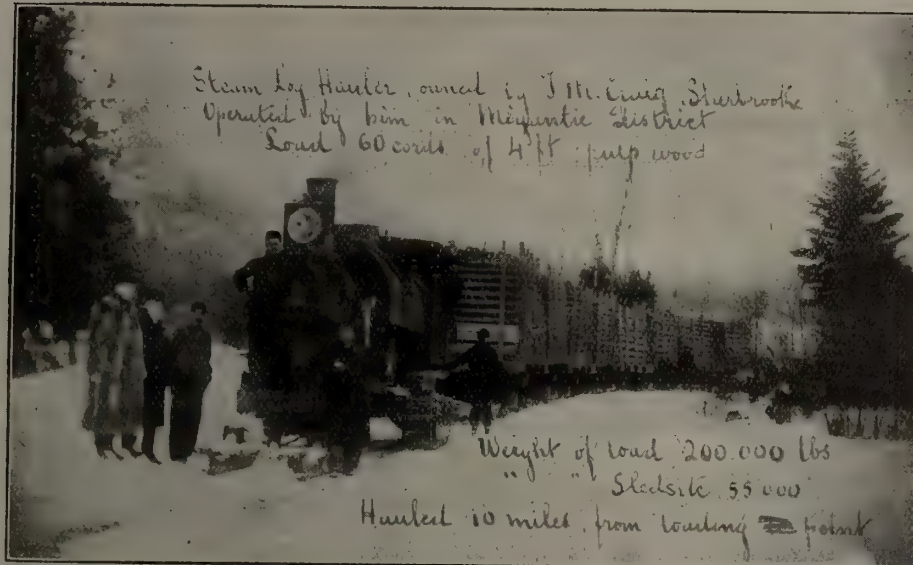
The varied and increasing business of the Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited, throughout Western Canada, and especially in the Province of British Columbia, has made it necessary for that company to open a branch office and store room at Vancouver, B.C. This office, together with their already complete equipments at St. John, N.B., and Montreal, Que., gives them an effective organization covering entire Canada. At the Vancouver office, as well as at the other two places, there will be carried a complete stock of all necessary mill saws, circulars, bands and cross-cuts. The main factory at Montreal has been very busy on saws for that territory.

The Standard Chemical Company of Toronto, Limited, lost, by fire, 2,000 cords of wood piled along the railroad, north of Huntsville, valued at \$8,000. The wood was insured. They also lost 2,000 cords in the bush at Trout Creek, valued at \$3,000, not insured. The story of 25,000 cords being lost is incorrect. The firm have 125,000 cords cut, therefore the loss is comparatively small, and the company have fared very well, considering the heavy fires around the district in the last two months.

A deputation of Kootenay lumbermen waited on the Provincial Government recently and asked them to extend the special timber licenses until the areas represented by the licensees should be logged off. They also asked the Government to amend the Bush Fires Act to make it unlawful to start fires in June, July, August and September. The Government promised consideration of these requests.

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Dominion of Canada Patent No. 108676



In lumbering operations a variety of propositions are encountered in getting the logs from the woods to the mill or river.

In some instances it means a straight haul of 8 or 10 miles while in others, possibly, it requires a haul of several miles to some small stream down which the logs are driven to the larger river.

Driving logs on these small streams as every lumberman knows is a precarious, expensive and unsatisfactory business. A large crew must be kept on hand to take advantage of the spring freshet which is practically the only time that the logs can be moved.

Now with the Lombard Steam Log Hauler the logs would be taken direct from the yarding ground in the woods to the main river, mill or shipping point, moving them during the winter at the rate of 50,000 to 100,000 feet, or more, per load and making several trips per day, depending on the distance to be hauled.

The crew required in moving the logs would be the Engineer, Fireman and Pilot, so that a saving is effected of 15 to 18 teamsters and 50 to 75 horses.

The Log Hauler will work on any road where horses can, but of course the best results are obtained on a comparatively level road, well iced.

There is practically no expense when the machine is not in use which is a point to be considered when comparing the Log Hauler with horses.

We will be pleased to send our descriptive Bulletin No. 950 to any address on request.

The Jenckes Machine Company

General Offices: Sherbrooke, Que. Limited

Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Sales Offices: Sherbrooke St. Catharines Cobalt Rossland Vancouver Halifax

TEON BELTING



Teon and Stretch

Every Belt is passed through a specially devised stretching apparatus, so that all undue stretch is taken out, and the total result is a sound, reliable and high grade Belt.

Heat, Steam, Water and Frost Proof

P. H. WILBY, 27½ FRONT STREET EAST,
TORONTO
PHONE MAIN 1930.
SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA

"Little Savings that Count"

Most people notice big leaks and take measures to stop them.

Its the little leaks that run away with Your Profits.

For example, have you ever figured what difference **50 cents per \$100 on your Fire Insurance** amounts to.

On \$20,000	it means	\$100	a year.
On \$50,000	"	\$250	"
On \$100,000	"	\$500	"

We are saving many of our customers far more than \$500 a year.

It costs you nothing to have us figure on your business.

Burnett, Ormsby & Clapp

Insurance Brokers

Limited

112 St. James St.	38 Wellington St. E.	95 William St
Montreal	Toronto	New York

Is it your wish?

To Purchase or Sell as quickly as possible

A Particular Lot of Lumber

A Mill Property

Second-Hand Machinery

An Advertisement in the "Wanted" and "For Sale" Department of the

CANADA LUMBERMAN

Will secure for you a Buyer or Seller, as the case may be. Address,

The Canada Lumberman, Toronto

EDGINGS

Larose & Larose will start a sash and door factory in Montreal.

Morissette & Levesque, lumber dealers, Sherbrooke, Que., have registered.

Plouffe, Felix & Son, lumber dealers, Cartierville, Que., have registered.

L. P. Graves went back to his Byng Inlet mills and lumber operations recently.

Brayden & Johnston will erect a sawmill at Canoe Creek Siding on Salmon Arm, B.C.

The Shawinigan Lumber Company, St. Boniface de Shawinigan, Que., have dissolved.

The Nipissing, Ont., planing mills have changed hands and will resume operations shortly.

Graham & Boyd, lumber dealers, Lachute, Que., are reported to have dissolved partnership.

The town of Richmond, Que., is considering the question of a bonus to a furniture manufactory.

The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company's large sawmill at Port Moody, B.C., is now in full blast.

The Michigan Forestry Association will hold its annual meeting in Battle Creek, November 10 and 11.

Wm. May & Sons, lumber dealers, Weston, Ont., are stated to have assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson.

The sawmill of J. Moore, at Oliphant, Ont., was burned down a short time ago, with a loss of \$7,000.

The new furniture factory being erected by S. W. Oke, in East City, Peterboro, is rapidly nearing completion.

Godin & Bournival, lumber dealers, Three Rivers, Que., have registered; also Beauchemin & Bros., St. Elie, Que.

The Canada Furniture Company's factory at Woodstock, Ont., has started operations again with a full force of hands.

R. H. Lindsay, Copenhagen, Ont., invites tenders until Nov. 10th for the block of timber on lots 4 and 5, concession 1, Malahide.

E. B. Dennison and Geo. Meyer, of Chicago, will erect a sawmill of 100,000 feet capacity on Smelter Lake, north of Grand Forks, B.C.

B. H. Bettis has located in Minneapolis as sales representative of the Emerson Lumber Company, Limited, of Port Moody, B.C.

The yard of C. M. Betts & Company, Buffalo, has chartered the steamer Canisteo, which is bringing down lumber from Georgian Bay.

The Adams River Lumber Company, which is building a sawmill at Shuswap, B.C., will shortly begin work on another mill at Nelson.

M. J. Scanlon, of Minneapolis, is now completing arrangements for the erection of two large sawmills in British Columbia, at a cost of \$750,000.

Former Senator W. A. Guthrie, of Indianapolis, Ind., visited Vancouver recently in connection with timber limit propositions which he has in hand.

J. Guthrie, of the F. H. Rice Lumber Company, Victoria, will build a large sash and door factory at that place, with a capacity of 2,000 doors per day.

An Ottawa report states that Bayliss & Gow are opening up the J. G. McLaren mill, which has been shut down for some time. They employ 50 men.

The Malcolm Lumber Company have taken over the business of the Telford Lumber Company at Fairview, B.C., and are putting up a 50,000 feet sawmill.

Charles Morrier, of Hull, Que., for twelve years foreman at the E. B. Eddy paper mills, expired suddenly of heart failure a short time ago while at a political meeting.

The Fraser River Lumber Company, Millside, B.C., are making good progress with the rebuilding of their mills on the Fraser River. The daily capacity will be 350,000 feet per hour.

The town council of Campbellton, N.B., have decided to exempt the Harguail Company's woodworking factory from taxation for fifteen years and supply water for \$10 a year, but refuse any bonus.

The Matapedia Lumber Company, Limited, Causapsal, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000. Incorporators, J. B. Piche, O. N. Piche and J. N. Piché, all of Causapsal, and others.

The P. Vincent Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., has been incorporated with a capital of \$99,000. Incorporators, J. P. Vincent, H. Mathieu, E. M. and F. Tremblay and others, all of Montreal.

The Canadian Cedar Timber Company, with a capital of \$175,000, have been incorporated under the laws of Delaware by C. Babcock and L. D. Wishard, of Montclair, N.J.; M. H. Hirschberg, of New York City, and D. J. Reinhardt, of Wilmington, Del.

The Langley Lumber Company, of Langley Prairie, B.C., have placed an order with the Schaae Machine Works, of New Westminster, for the entire equipment and installation of a new 30,000 capacity circular sawmill, which they propose erecting at that place.

According to an advice from St. Stephen, N.B., 300 men employed in the paper mills at Woodland went out on strike on Oct. 17th. It is understood that there was no local grievance, but that the strike was in sympathy with the one started in the mills at Millinocket.

The Haines Lumber Company, of Buffalo, have received two cargoes from up the lakes, one for the Buffalo yard and one for Tonawanda. M. E. Preisch is acting this month in his other capacity as manager of the Bathurst Lumber Company, and has gone to New Brunswick to take the place of C. M. Carrier, who was expected in Buffalo.

A dispatch from Sault Ste. Marie says: "Forty thousand acres of hardwood, located just over the Marquette County line, were sold by the Upper Peninsula Company to the I. Stephenson Company. The company have a deal with Chicago men connected with the stock yards pending for the sale of a hundred thousand acres of swamp land near Seney, which will be used for ranch purposes after it is drained, if the deal goes through."

The Pigeon River Company, Port Arthur, Ont., are receiving large orders for both local and outside delivery. The company are stated to be doing

more business now than for over a year. Large shipments are going from Port Arthur every day further west, and orders are coming in freely for the quick dispatch of building material to different representatives in the prairies. The reports are most encouraging and a very busy fall is anticipated.

The recently established Ontario Department of Forestry is making rapid forward strides. Dr. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty, has now associated with him Dr. Howe, from the Biltmore, S.C., Institute of Forestry. Dr. Howe is one of the most prominent botanists and foresters on the continent. There are now twenty-two students in the faculty, as compared with six last year. During the summer the embryonic foresters carried on experiments in Northern Ontario, and leading lumbermen of that district have commended their work highly.

August Lint, a lumberman, from Nominigue, Que., has had the rather unusual experience of being twice robbed within a week. In a saloon at Montreal recently, he was assaulted and robbed of \$60. Though warned not to go back to the district, Lint drew \$100 and visited his old haunts shortly afterwards. After a night's jollification he awoke the next morning to find that he had again been relieved of his worldly wealth. As a precaution he had put \$95 in his socks on Monday evening, but his light-fingered followers had evidently located the spoil, and the \$100 has joined the previous \$60.

W. W. Woodhead, who for several years past has been the manager of the operations of the Trois Pistoles Pulp & Lumber Company, at Trois Pistoles, Quebec, in the St. Lawrence River country, has resigned that position and been succeeded by J. E. Tobin, who has been transferred from the plant of the Tobin Manufacturing Company, at Bromptonville, Que. Mr. Woodhead and family have returned to their old home in Canton, N.Y. Mr. Tobin is a nephew of E. W. Tobin, M.P., who is president of the Tobin Manufacturing Company and a stockholder and director in the Trois Pistoles Pulp & Lumber Company.

The sailing ship "Alta," recently arrived at Vancouver from Australia with a full cargo of turpentine piles and hardwood decking, consigned to J. Fyfe Smith, Australian hardwood importer, Vancouver. These piles are to be used for the new C.P.R. docks to be built at Vancouver. The captain of the ship informs our representative that the same kind of piles had been in use cially active, but they have not suffered from the ravages of this insect. This in the port of loading for the past sixty odd years, where the toredo is especially the first full cargo of Australian piles ever shipped to North America, and the trip was made from Sydney in the fast sailing time of 62 days.

The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, of Port Moody, B.C., resumed cutting operations recently, after having been closed down all summer, and are now running at their full capacity, producing 150,000 feet per day. Amongst other orders on hand is an order for the entire stock of fir lumber, to be used by John Gunn & Sons, in the construction of a wood stave pipe line at Calgary. This pipe line is 10½ miles long, the pipe being 30 inches in diameter, and its purpose is to bring water from the Upper Elbow river into the Calgary water mains. The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company have ten million feet of lumber in stock in their yards at present, ready for immediate shipment, and are looking forward to a big demand from the prairies in the early spring.

A despatch from Washburn, Wis., says that the Edward Hines Lumber Company have closed a deal for a huge tract of timber land in North-Eastern Manitoba, which is estimated to contain about one billion feet of timber. The purchase includes a short logging railroad, which reaches from the Canadian Pacific to the edge of the timber tract, and the Hines Company will begin the coming winter to log the territory. Not much work, however, will be done for several months, inasmuch as the Hines Company still have a large stumpage in Wisconsin and Minnesota, which remains to be cut. The new tract will be cut according to modern methods, the work being done under the direction of trained foresters, who will log the tract in such a manner as to make it practically a perpetual forest, like the Black Forest of Germany.

Two thousand barrels of cement have arrived at Fort Frances, Ont., from Duluth to be used in the construction of the dam on the water power plant at Fort Frances. This is for immediate use and is to be followed up by other shipments. The people who are financing the water power development have cruisers scattered all over the country on both sides of the river estimating the quantity of spruce and poplar for pulpwood. E. W. Backus, the president of the company, has also been out in the timber country along with some prominent paper manufacturers of New York and Chicago looking over the supply of raw material. It is said that a 200-ton pulp and paper mill will be erected at Fort Frances, the foundations of which will be put in this fall, as a result of the cruisers' estimates so far as they concern the Canadian side.

The action of John Sieling, of Neustadt, Grey County, Ont., against Robert T. Winn, Isaac M. Clemens and Receiver Cressman, was recently dismissed by Mr. Justice MacMahon. The plaintiff claimed that in 1904 he bought the property of the Eagle Lake Lumber Company from the defendants and operated it. In 1906 he prepared to go to the Northwest to take up land, and he agreed to give Clemens \$300 to manage the property for him, to dispose of it, if possible, and to pay his creditors from the proceeds of the sale of lumber. The whole property was valued at \$5,000. The defendants claimed that Sieling was hard pressed by his creditors and he agreed to turn over the property to them for \$300. A bill of sale, signed by Sieling, was produced, together with an assignment of all his other interests. In dismissing the case, the Court allowed a counterclaim of \$1,000 put in by the defendants, as due on the former sale of the plant. The defendants hold 53 shares of Sieling's stock, so no money will be paid. The plaintiff pays the costs.

J. C. W. Stanley, of Vancouver, has invented a wood splintering machine, designed for the preparation of wood refuse in the manufacture of paper pulp. In this machine, the wood refuse from sawmills or lumber camps is passed through a succession of graduated spiked and fluted rollers, by which the wood is crushed and broken into splinters of the required degree of fineness, being passed over shaking screens between each successive pair of rollers. This process of preparation has advantages in the treatment of resinous woods in that the resin which surrounds the splinter fibres is more readily removed from the wood in the process of pulping than where the cellular structure is cut across, as in preparation by chipping. It, moreover, renders available the slab wood and waste cuttings of lumber mills, which cannot be reduced by chipping. This invention will be used in connection with the plant of the British-Canadian Wood Pulp & Paper Company, now in course of construction at Port Mellon, fifteen miles from Vancouver, and the fact that all kinds of mill refuse will be used will mean that a great deal of lumber refuse, which has hitherto been burned, will be utilized.

JAS. PLAYFAIR

D. L. WHITE

PLAYFAIR & WHITE

Manufacturers and
Wholesale Dealers

Lumber - Lath - Shingles

MIDLAND, ONT.

Contractors for Railway Supplies
BILL TIMBER a Specialty

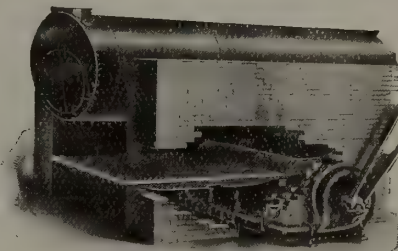
Do You Lack Steam?

We Can Help You.

Forced Draft

Admittedly the best and most practical appliance for producing forced draft under saw mill boilers is the celebrated

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate



This grate is so constructed that the air delivered by the blower is discharged at the PROPER POINT to produce the BEST RESULTS. Its form is also such as to secure the MAXIMUM DURABILITY. By its use you can get from 25 to 50% MORE WORK out of your boilers.

You can burn your sawdust and other refuse READILY, getting rid of it WITHOUT EXPENSE, and SAVING your SLABS, EDGINGS, etc., for which there is usually READY SALE.

NO EXPERIMENT
SIXTEEN YEARS ON THE MARKET
OVER 5,000 SETS IN USE

Remember, we sell

ON APPROVAL,
giving you THIRTY DAYS IN WHICH TO TEST THE OUTFIT,
which is returnable AT OUR EXPENSE, if unsatisfactory.

Would we be likely to make this exceedingly liberal offer unless we KNEW the grate was all right?

In writing for prices state number of boilers and whether you have plain furnace, or Dutch ovens, and give width and length of grate surface.

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

Greenville

Michigan

The Largest Manufacturer of Grates, Edgers and Trimmers in the World.

A National Journal
for

Managers
Superintendents
Electricians

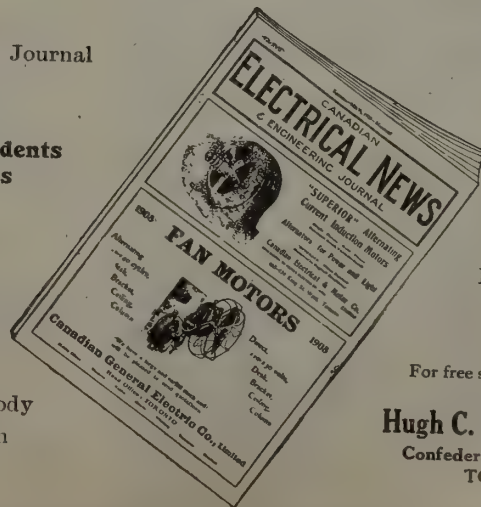
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Engineers

of

Electric
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and Everybody
Interested in
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TORONTO

Locating a Resaw.

Locating a resaw in a saw mill, where the stock is all green and the performance a continuation of the original sawing, is comparatively simple. Locating a resaw, in fact, in a planing mill is just as simple, providing the building is so arranged that you can get it where you want it. Generally stock goes through the resaw pretty soon after coming from the drykiln. Sometimes it goes through the resaw the first thing from the drykiln, while other times it is surfaced two sides and then is run through the resaw. Wherever either of these two practices prevail it is just simply a matter of locating the resaw and the surfacer convenient for the stock that comes from the kiln, and so that it may first be run through whichever machine is desired.

There is another practice which, while it isn't general, does hold in some places and may spread to others. It is to resaw stock before drying. One of the biggest box factories in the country does this. It has the resaw arranged in a shed by the sidetrack, so that stock can be brought in from the yard on trucks and resawed, or unloaded direct from the car, tallied and put right through the resaw, and then into the drykiln. There are two objects aimed at in this resawing before drying. One is to facilitate the drying; the other is to prevent so much warping in the lumber. The best of lumber, after being dried, will warp more or less after being resawed, while if resawed green it generally dries out flatter and nicer than if the thick stock is first dried and then resawed. It makes it a little more expensive to handle and pile in the kiln, but it saves time in drying and insures more thorough drying, so that where the majority of the stock is being resawed this is probably the best plan. In this case the resaw should be located convenient to the receiving end of the drykiln, or convenient to the lumber yard.

Where it is necessary to resaw some stock after it comes through the drykiln, but is desirable to resaw some green, the most convenient arrangement is to get the resaw in a space between the drykiln and the factory proper, so that lumber may be brought to it easily from either the drykiln or the lumber yard. This makes it convenient also for custom resawing, which some factories do, resawing crate stock for glass factories and such purposes at so much per thousand. It is generally desirable, also, to have both the resaw and the receiving planer or double surfacer keep convenient company with each other at the receiving end of the mill, so they may have stock brought to them

from either the kiln or the yard, and so that the stock can then either follow on through the factory or be taken out into the yard again and piled or shipped away, as the case may require. With these points kept in mind, the location for a resaw should generally be comparatively easy to figure out, to meet the requirements of the local surroundings. It is impossible to give any specific setting or diagram that would fit all differing conditions.—The Woodworker.

The Labour Gazette for September says the lumber trade in Ontario and the eastern provinces continued dull. Stocks in yard were reported as accumulating. Prices, however, remained firm. Some of the saw-mills discontinued working night shifts owing to the decline in shipments. Throughout the Maritime Provinces the outlook is that fewer camps will be operated during the coming season. West of Lake Superior, pronounced activity prevailed in connection with the delivery of railway ties, and in British Columbia the month showed an increase in the volume of business; some large domestic orders having been received by the mills. The number of logging camps in operation, however, was less than at the corresponding period of 1907. Stumpage rates on logs cut on Crown lands were increased by the Government of New Brunswick during August.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, have issued a pamphlet concerning their conveying machinery for sawmills, lumber mills and woodworking industries. The pamphlet is profusely illustrated and gives a good idea of the excellent appliances which this company manufacture for handling logs, lumber, refuse, sawdust, shavings, pulp wood, chips, boxes, barrels, etc. A circular upon their rubber belt conveyors has also been issued by the same company, with a number of illustrations, suggesting the superior character and extensive applications of the Jeffrey "Century" rubber belt conveyors.

A cement foundation wherever practical is a good thing under machines. In some shops where the floor is four feet above ground it has been found advisable to build up cement foundations for planers, resaws and blowers. Do not bed the machines directly on the cement, but use a cushion of lumber or timbers.

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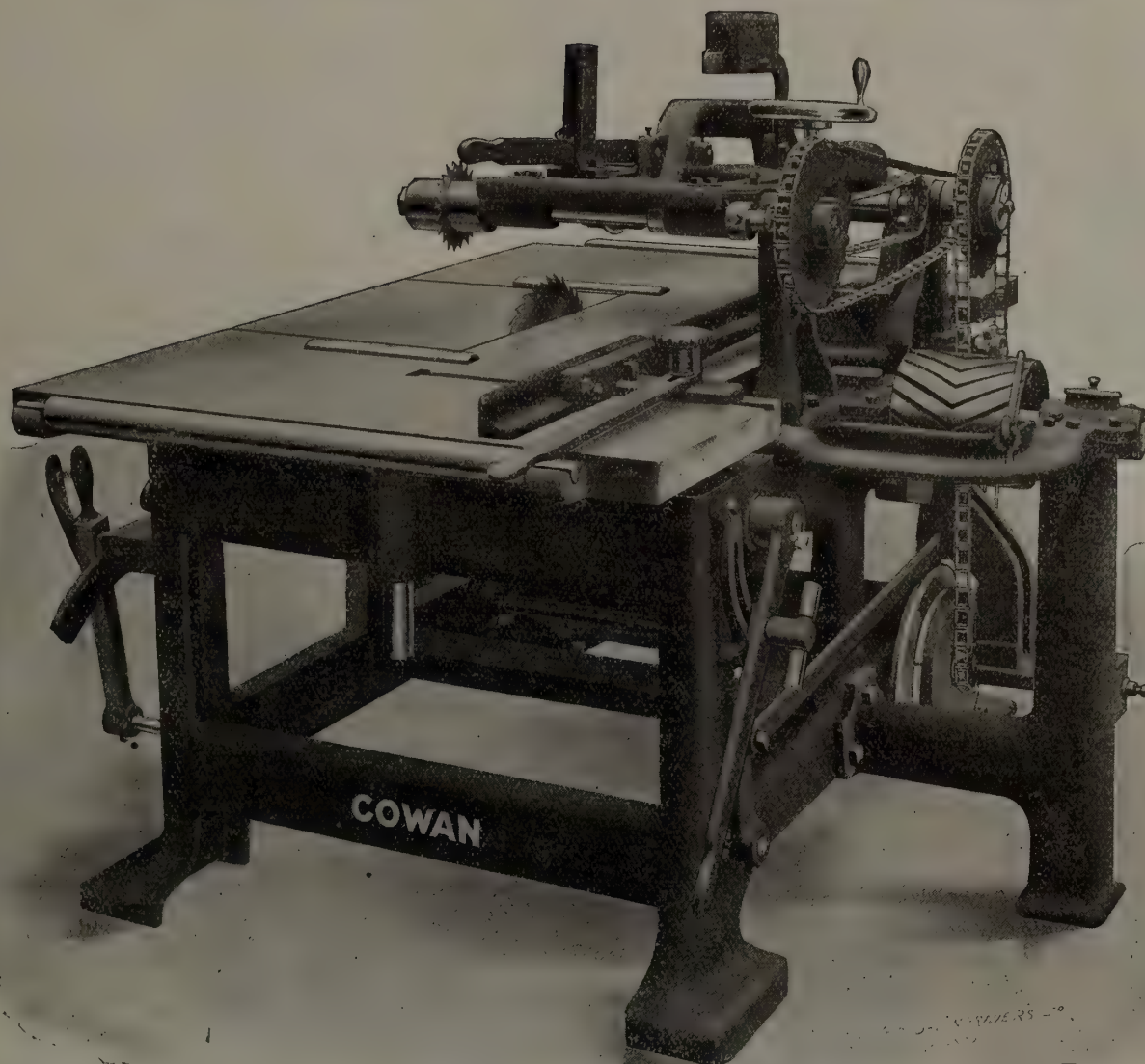
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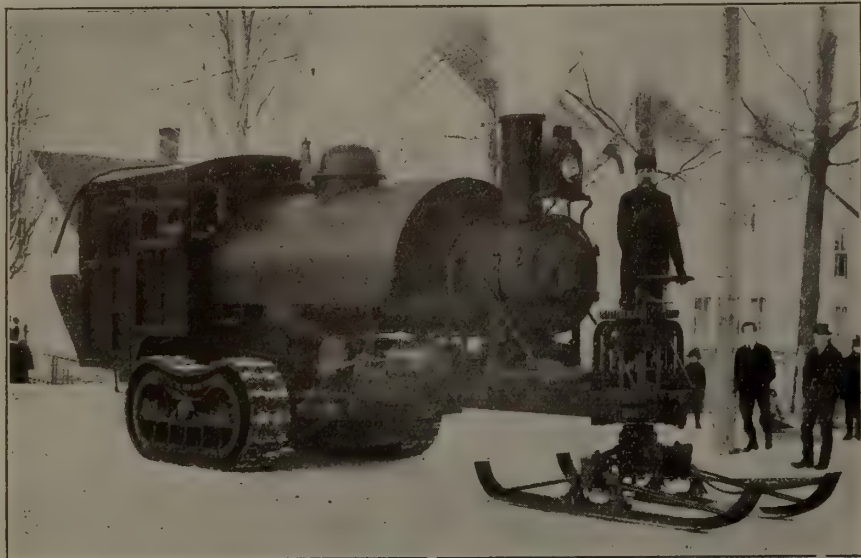
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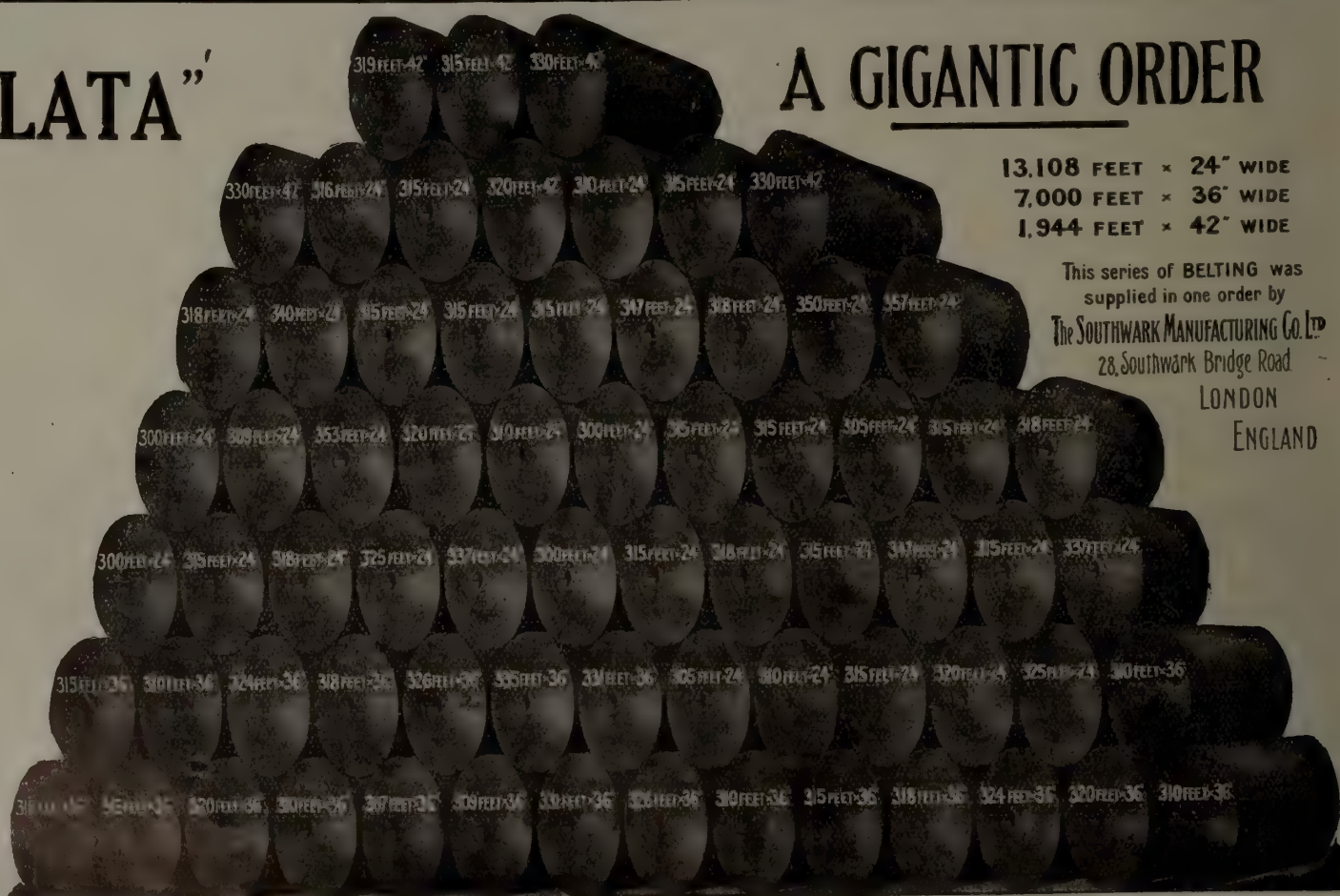
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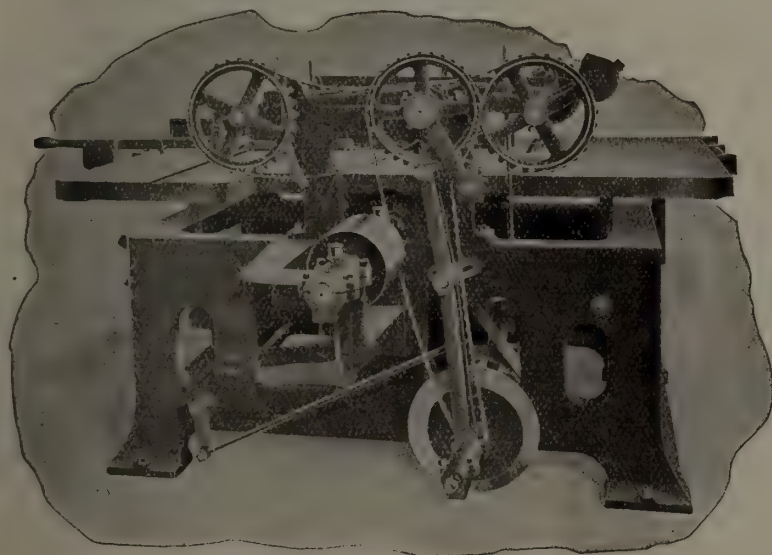
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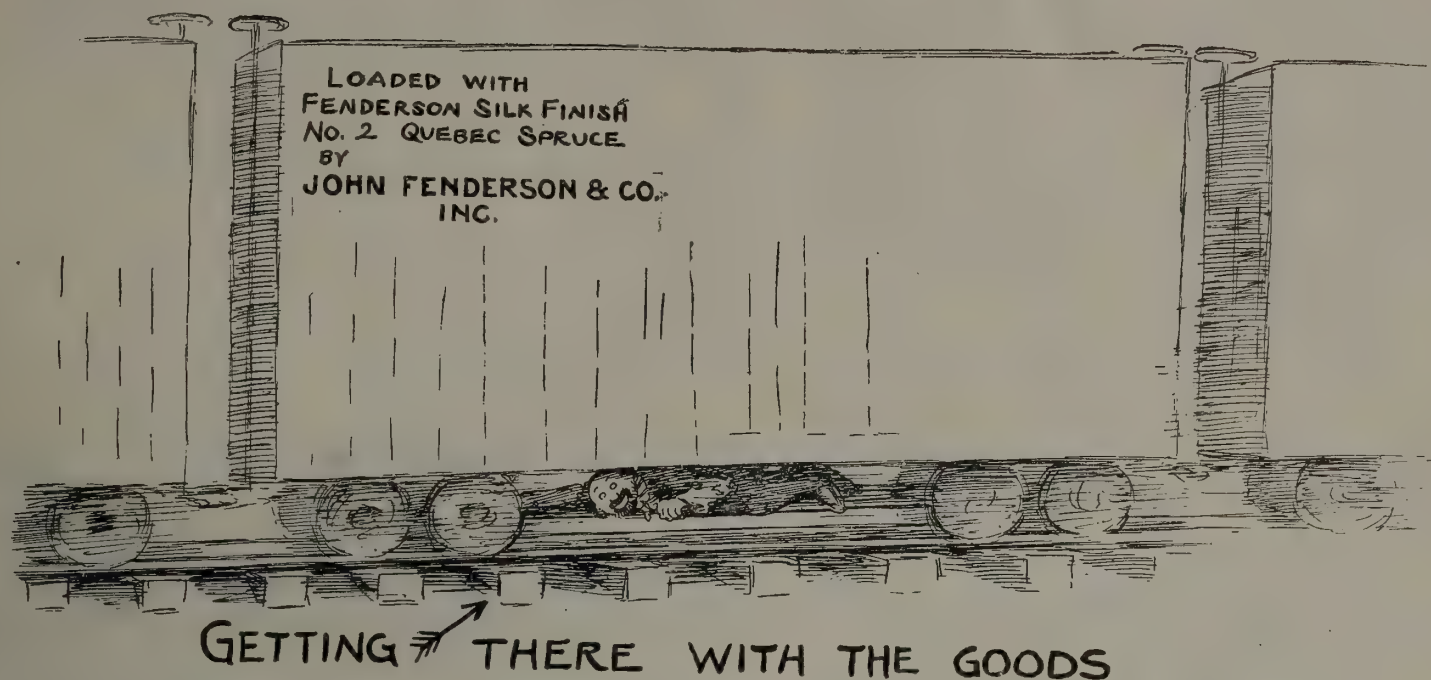
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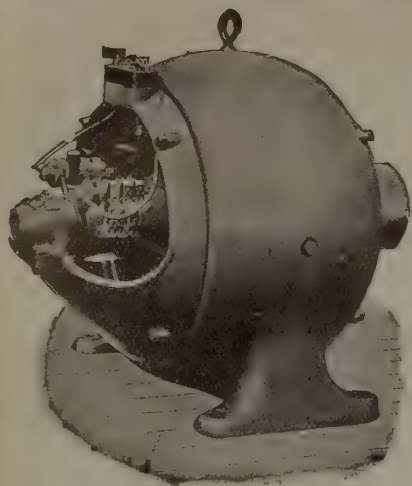
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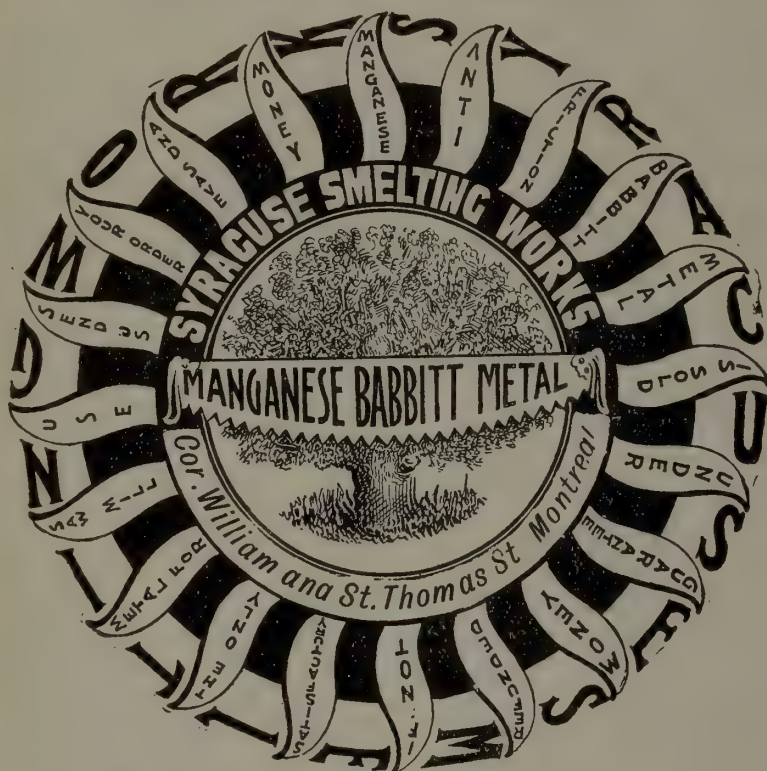
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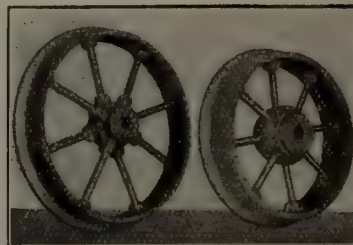
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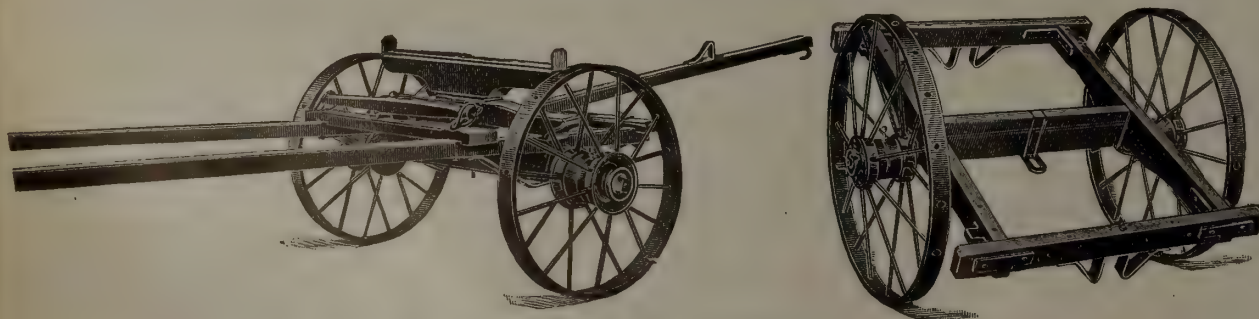
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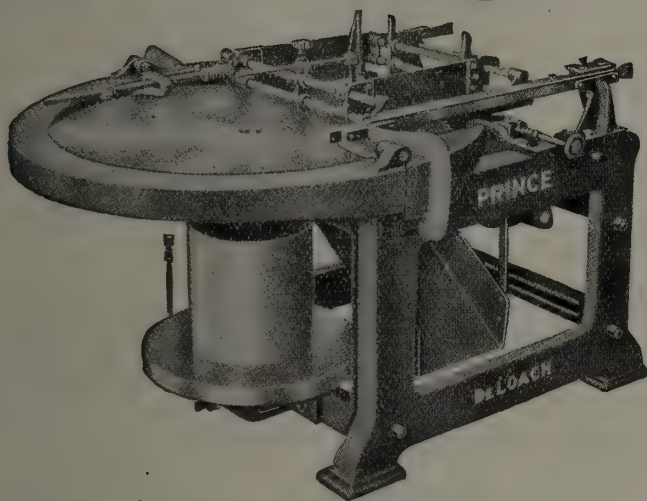
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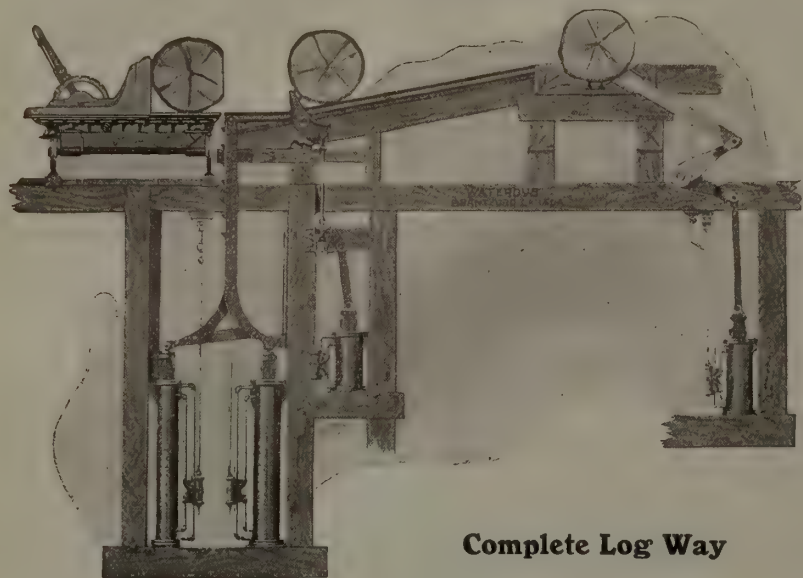
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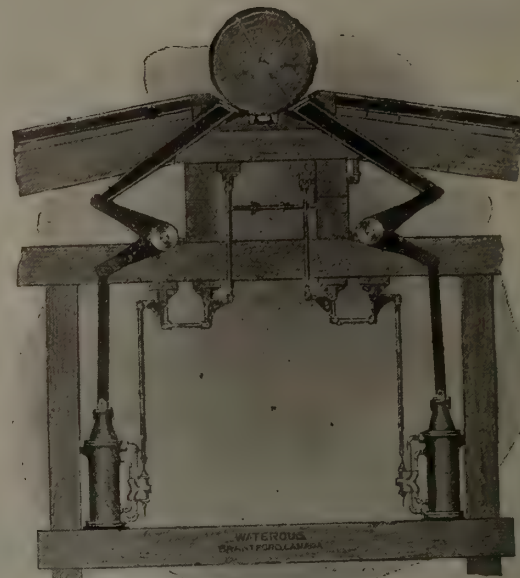
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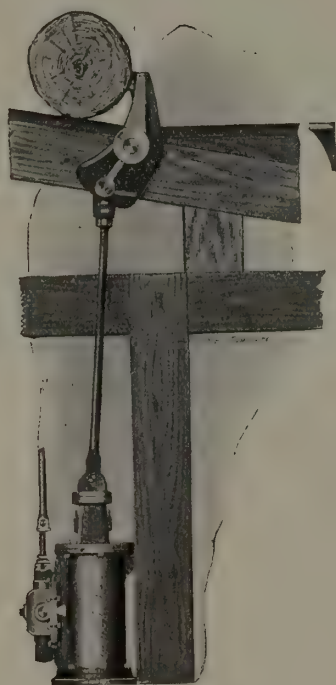
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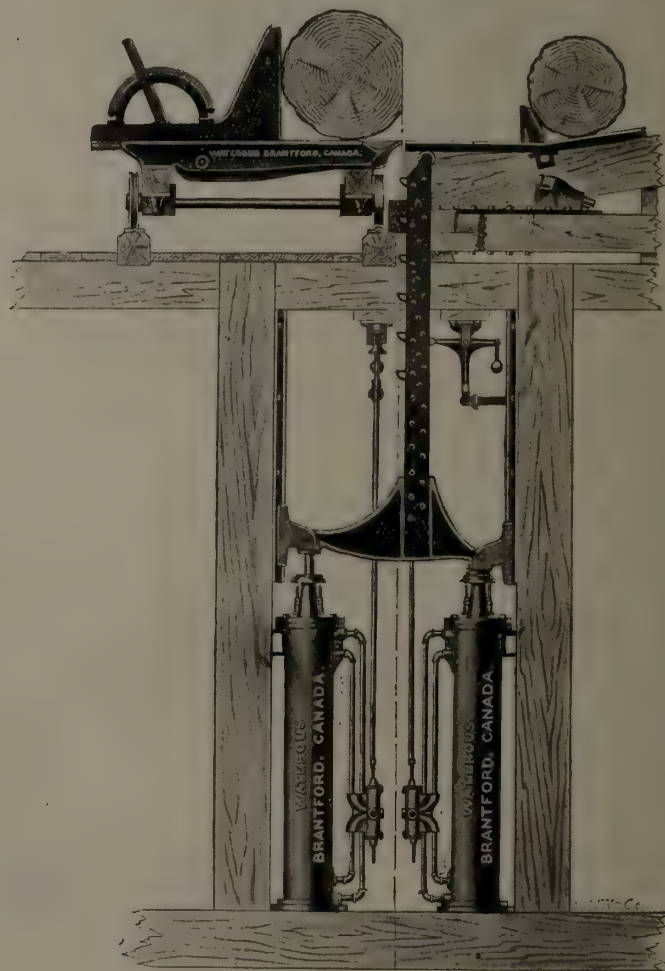
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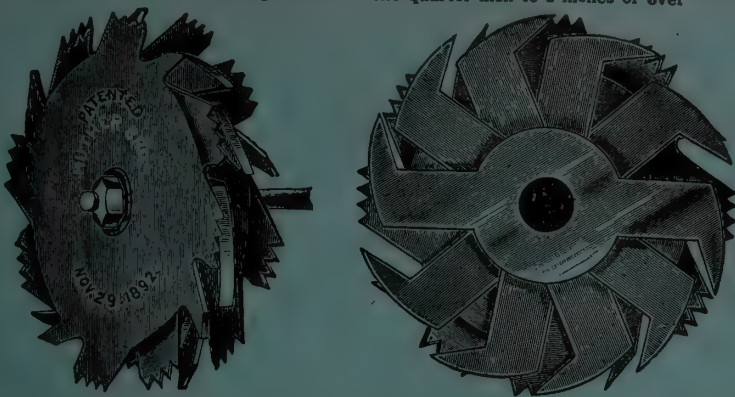
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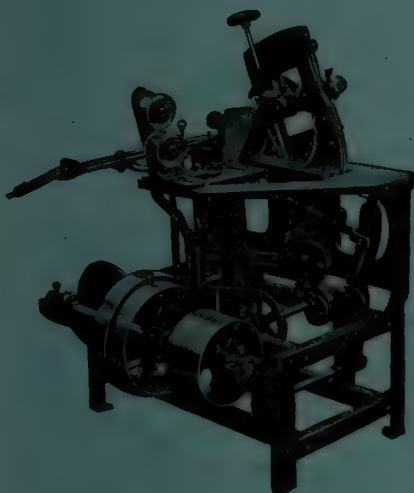
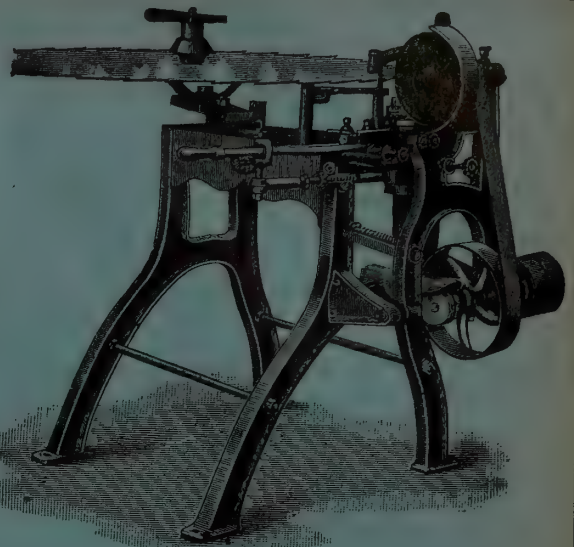
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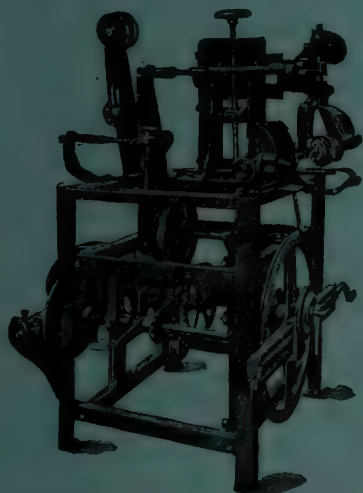
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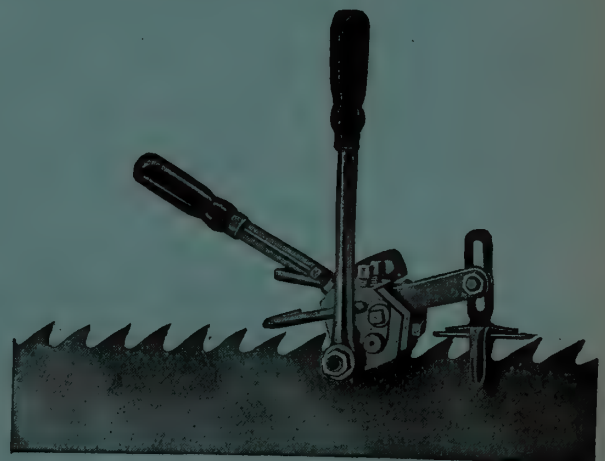
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We have materially simplified automatic sharpener construction.

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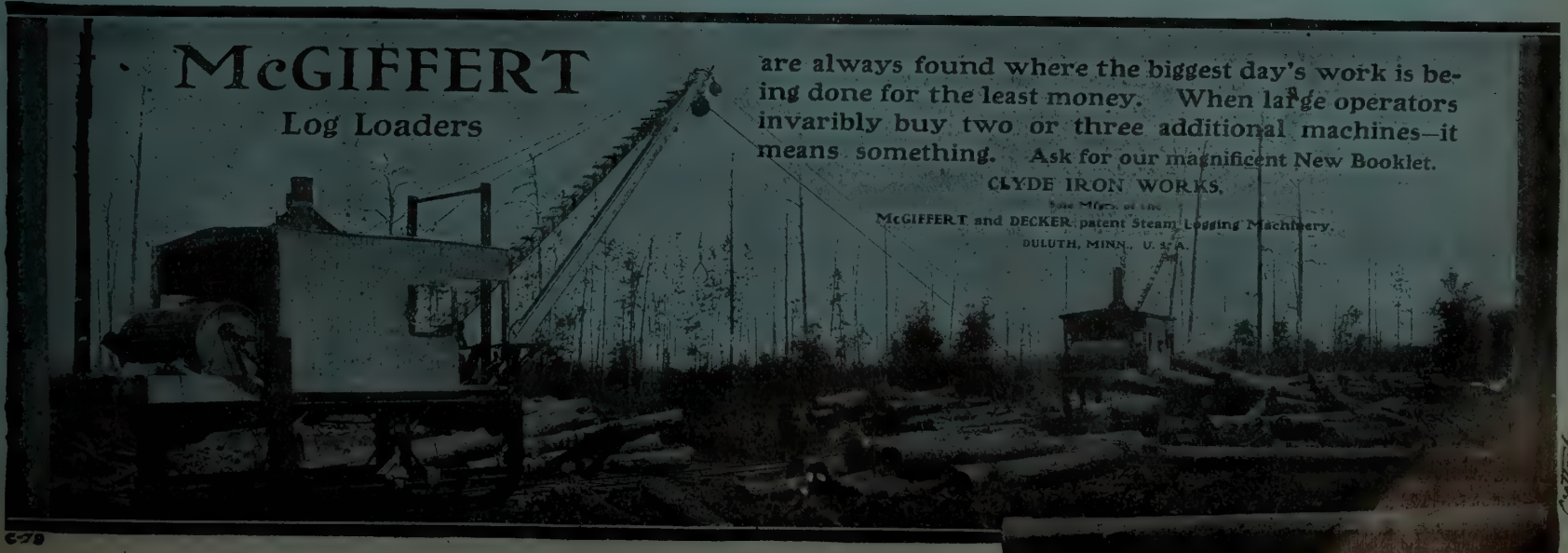
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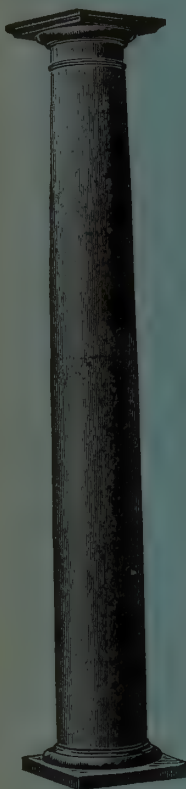
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10 "	4 "	3.00
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10 "	8 "	4.20
10 "	9 "	4.75
10 "	10 "	5.00
12 "	4 "	5.00
12 "	5 "	5.50
12 "	6 "	5.75
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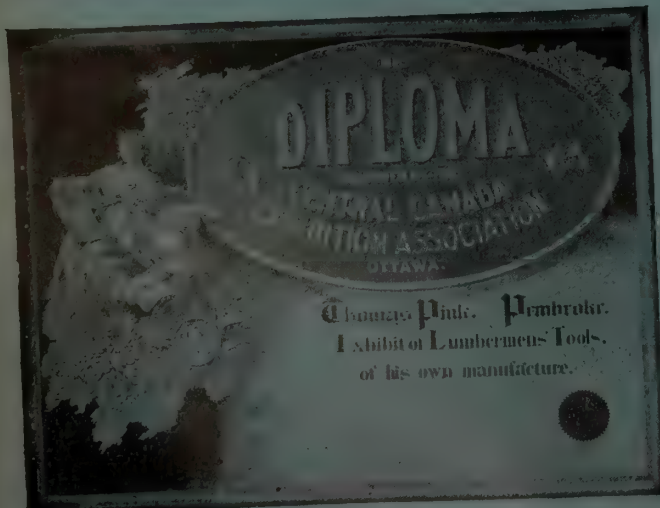
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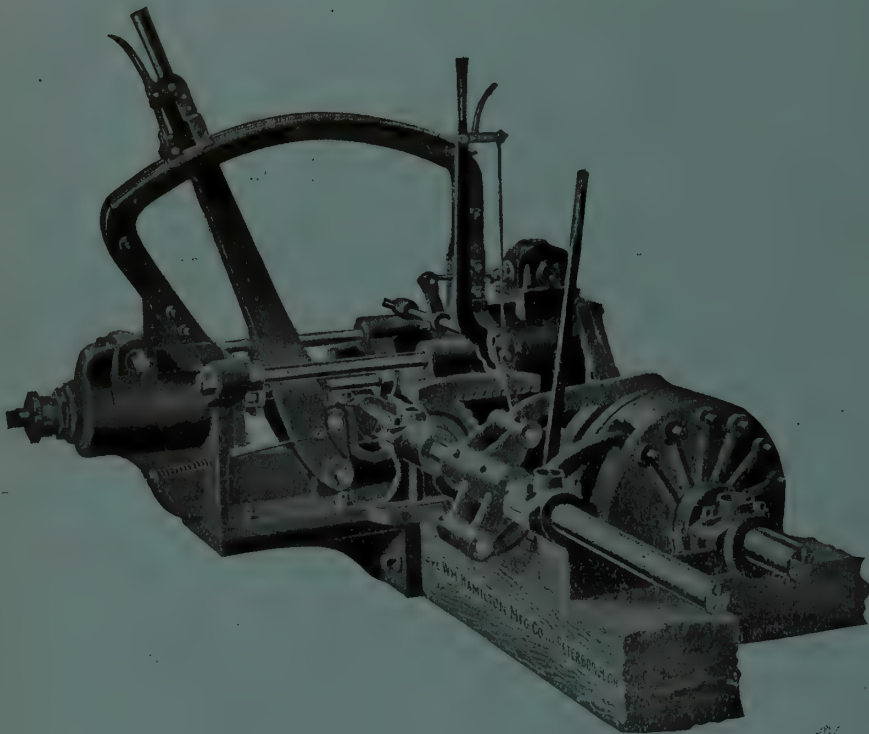
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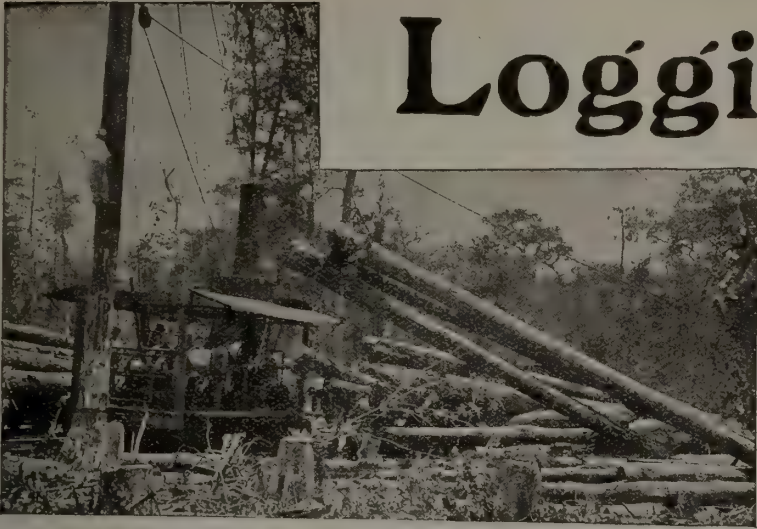
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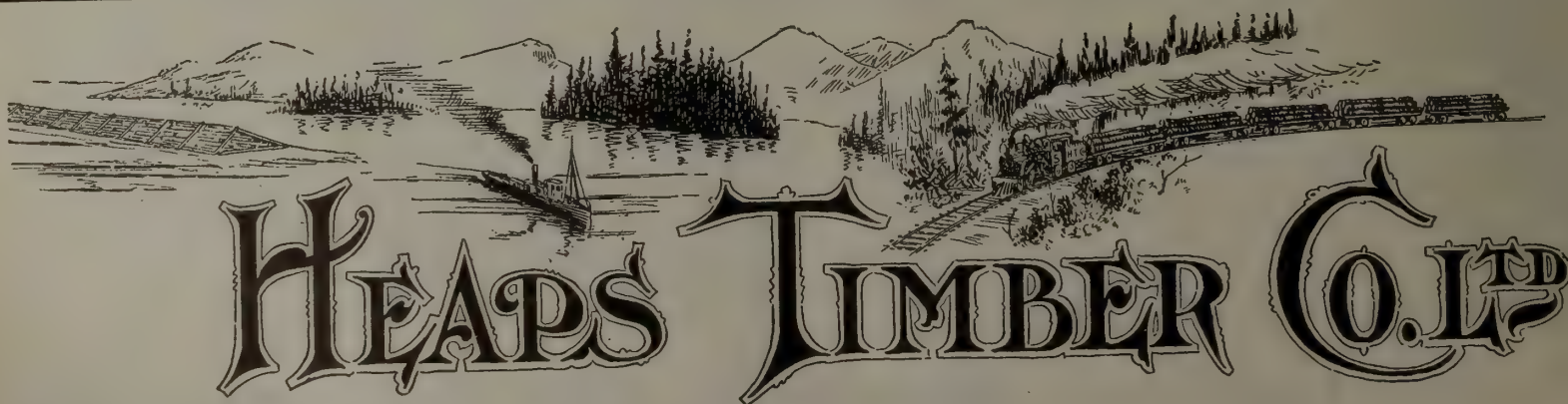
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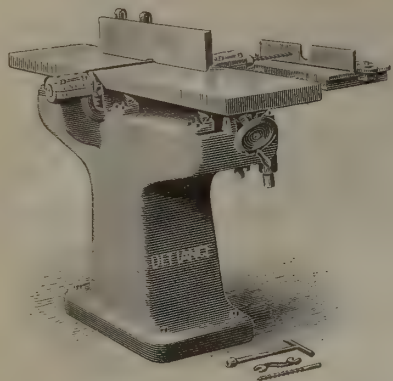
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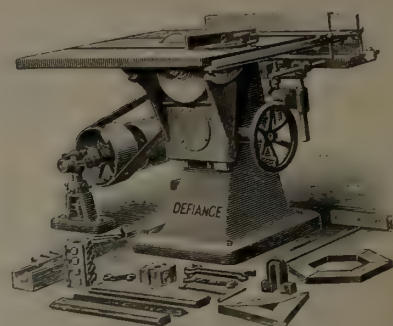
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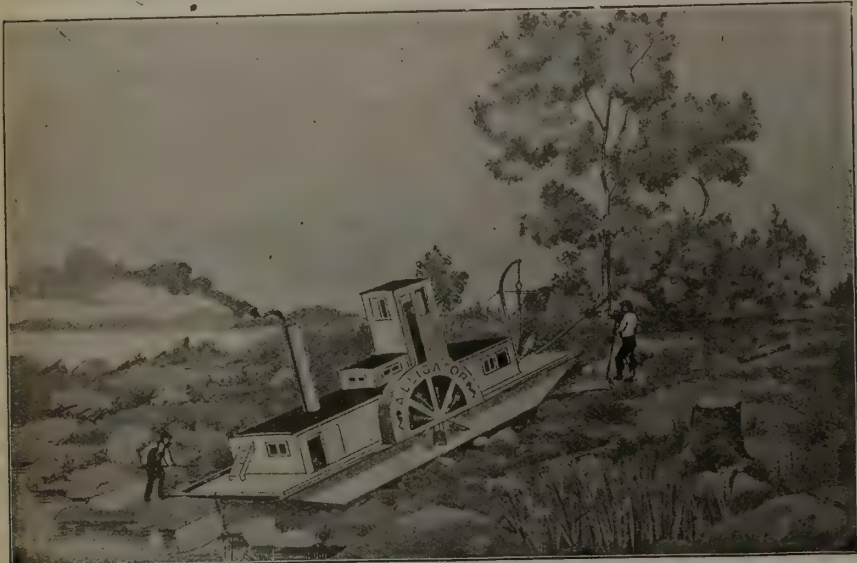
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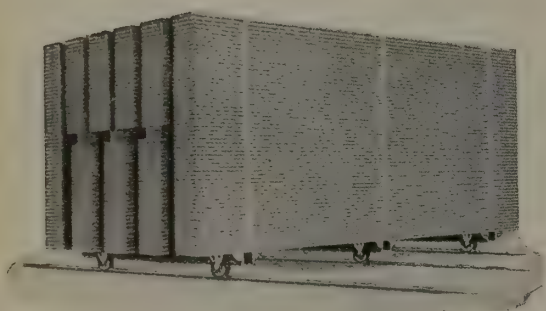
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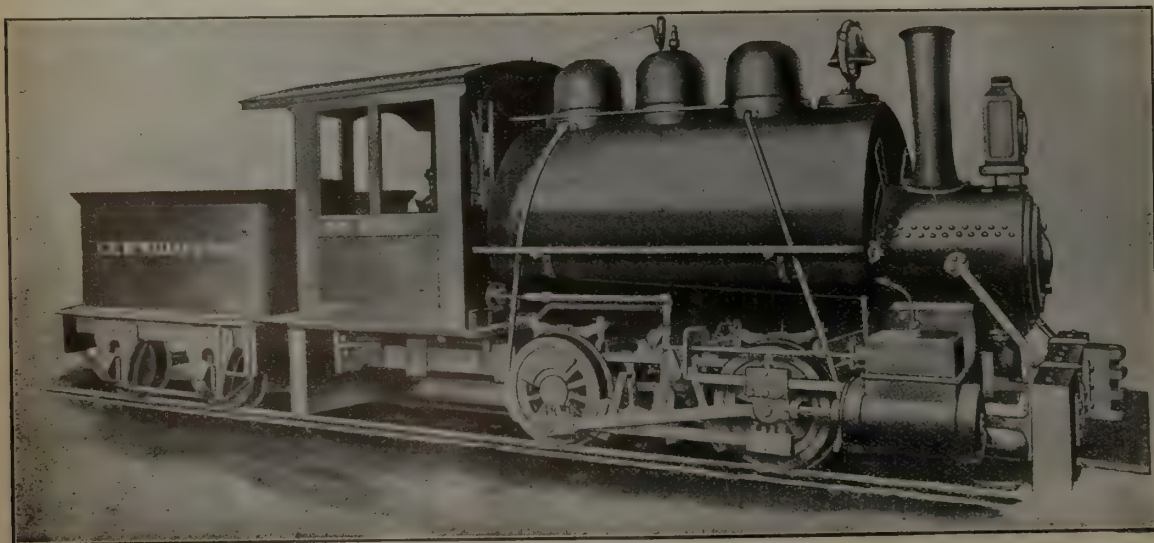


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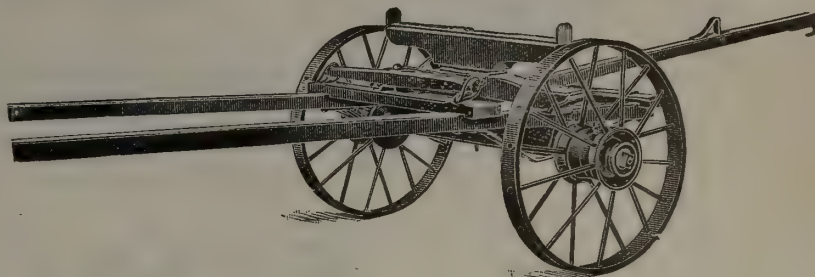
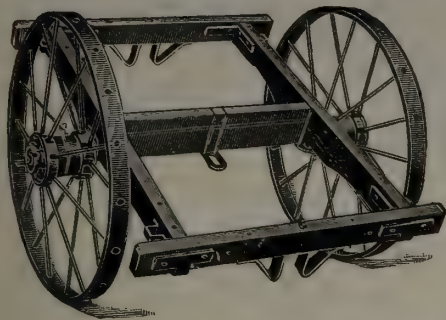
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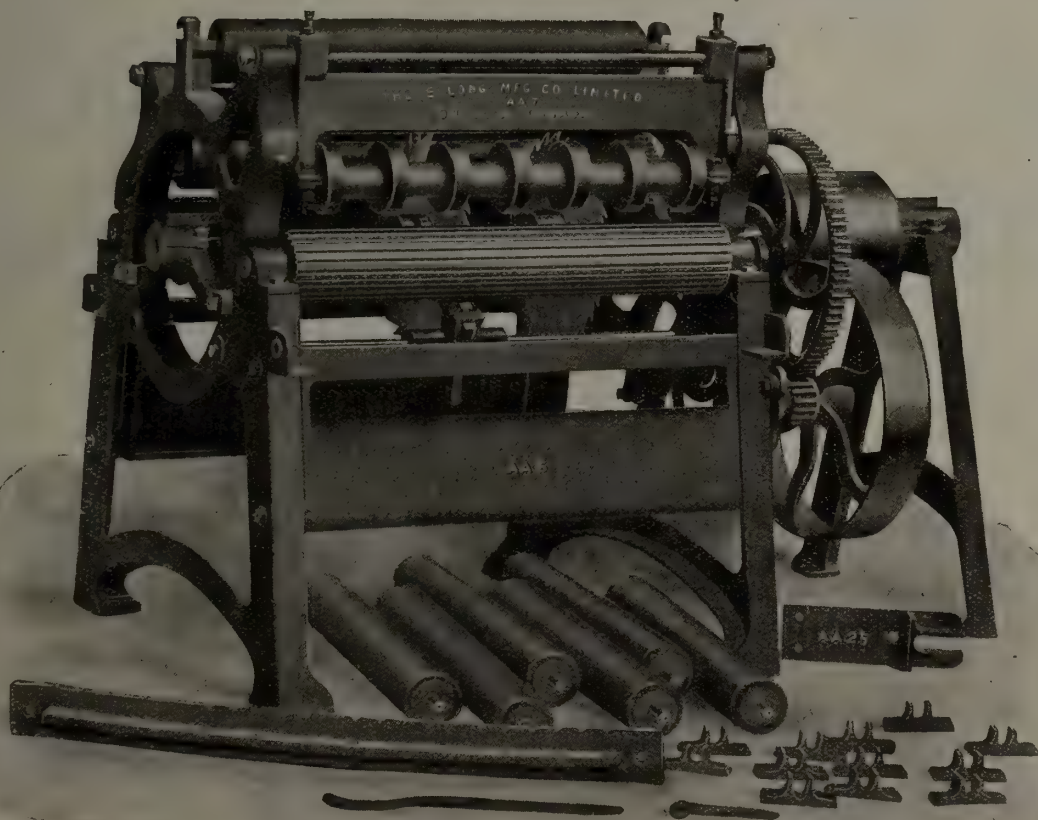
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

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Vol. 28

Toronto, November 15, 1908

No. 22

Welcome News from Ottawa

The most welcome news that has been received for many months from the lumber market of Canada is the report of a sale of the whole of next season's cut of deals by a large manufacturing company in the Ottawa valley. The price obtained is equal to that of last year. The lumbermen of Ottawa it seems are at last about to receive a reward for the long policy of patience which they inaugurated at the beginning of the period of business depression last spring, and which they continued to enforce in the face of the most discouraging conditions. They have added one more proof to the business truism that the man who waits patiently for better conditions will benefit more than one who is effected by the panic and sells his stock at a loss. If the Ottawa valley dealers had allowed themselves to be stampeded by the conditions which prevailed in Canada and the United States they would have sacrificed their stocks at prices which would have made impossible the successful sale which has just taken place. Prices would have been demoralized and next year's prices would have been slow to recover. Instead of this, they have kept a stiff upper lip and have held their stocks at a temporary loss rather than sell them at a still greater loss. To-day they have in view a pleasant prospect of recompensing themselves for what little loss they have suffered on account of their patience. Market conditions are subject to such well-defined rules that those who have been in the game for a long time have no excuse for allowing panicky conditions to upset them so long as they have the means to tide over periods of dull business. What might have been foreseen, and, in fact, was foreseen by foresighted manufacturers, is now becoming evident as a fact. Demand is picking up again in all the large markets of the world. Stocks, generally speaking, are low and before next year is very old they will be so low that renewals will be imperative. Dealers are obliged to look to the future and have at last come

to the point where they must buy at prevailing prices or take chances on paying still higher ones next year. Those who are wise prefer to accept the lesser evil, if evil it may be called, and to assure themselves of good trade at a fair profit instead of risking everything on the chance of obtaining a poor trade at prohibitive prices.

Reports indicate that large consumers are beginning to appear in the market again. The markets in the United States are renewing their demands. Building operations in the large cities are unusually extensive for this time of the year and all conditions point not only to a renewed demand but an exceptionally heavy one from now on. The threatened reduction in woods operations during the coming winter may be largely averted. Large firms are undoubtedly expecting a strong demand for all kinds of lumber and the manufacturer who is ready with the goods when the demand is on will reap a handsome profit.

Good Lumber Jacks Are Scarce

Employment agencies this year have experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining really good men for the lumber camps. With the great amount of unemployed labor at present, one would have expected that the opposite would be the case, and that employers would merely have to pick the best men and pay them whatever wage they chose. But good men seem to be scarcer than ever. Inexperienced men have been employed at low wages, and in almost every case they have proved themselves an expensive form of labor. Good men are easily worth two or three times the price of others. The advantage in actual work may not be very apparent, but the results show a great benefit from the employment of experienced men at higher wages. The only men who are really worth their pay to-day are native Canadians and Swedes. They can be depended upon to earn their wages well. Employers who wish to obtain good men and to keep down expenses will be quick to recognize this. But they have been brought so suddenly face to face with the problem of scarce labor that they have been compelled to accept whatever offered. Wages to-day, however, are not what they were a year ago, and it looks as if employers will have to offer better wages, watch more carefully for good men and take the utmost care that they obtain the best treatment during employment. Unless such a course is taken it will not be long before the good old camp days are gone, when a lumberjack took a pride in his work, and the camps will be manned by foreigners who have no interest in their work and never become expert.

Are the Retailers to Blame?

The complaint of many wholesalers of late has been that the dealers have not reduced their prices in proportion to the drop in wholesale prices, and in some instances they have not reduced their prices at all below what they were asking last year in the height of the boom. Undoubtedly there is some justice in the complaint, and there are some retailers who would have to plead guilty to the charge. It is stated by some who are less fearless in their charges that the curtailment in the demand for lumber is largely due to the alleged unwarranted prices charged.

There is another side to the question, however. The Canadian dealer pays at the present time about \$20 for his lumber, and the average dealer has about \$15,000 invested in his yard. If he had that out at mortgage in Vancouver it would be earning him \$1,000, or in Manitoba about \$800. This sum must be put down as an expense against his income. A yard selling 500,000 feet a year at an average profit of \$4 would make a gross income of \$2,000. Deducting \$800 for interest, it would leave \$1,200 for running expenses. Many will say that the profits are more than this per thousand. They can hardly place the profits at more than \$6 a thousand, at least on half a million feet, and even this liberal figure for profits would leave only \$2,200 for the expenses of conducting the business and the proprietor's share of the profits. Figuring it out in this way, it would seem that the charge that dealers are spoiling the market through their greed for large profits can not be sustained.

Of course, there are no actual statistics available, and prices vary in different years. It would be interesting if a number of dealers over

their own signatures would take the trouble to write this journal on the question of prices and the expenses of running their yards in the Canadian Northwest, so that it could be ascertained if the estimate given is far from the market. It is possible by this means that the question of overcharging so often made by customers and wholesalers could be considered on a fair basis and settled to the satisfaction of all those who cared to investigate the question.

Human nature is the same the world over, and prices will never be regulated by sentiment. Manufacturers will charge as much as they can

get, and retailers will ask as much as the farmers will pay. If the retailer buys his lumber cheaply, however, the farmer invariably gets the benefit, for if he tries to make an exorbitant profit he will be invariably checked by a rival yard who is after his business, and who will at once upset his calculations by underselling him. Thus the consumer's interests in the price of lumber are protected. In fact, unrestrained competition usually leads to the result that the consumer is the only beneficiary. In retail yards the possibility of large profits for the next few years does not seem over bright.

More Attention to Health Needed in the Camps

The recent outbreak of typhoid fever in the construction camps of the G.T.P. illustrates forcibly the difficulties which have to be met with in maintaining good health in camps of all kinds. Lumber camps, fortunately, are not so seriously handicapped in this regard as construction camps, in which the foreign population predominates. But even in a lumber camp, sickness will crop up and sometimes become a great source of danger and loss. An article appearing on another page of this issue gives a good idea of the cause of this difficulty. It shows that in the Ottawa valley manufacturers have a large problem to face in spite of all the efforts which have been made during the past. A healthy man always objects to being taxed on a per capita basis for the sake of his fellows who are not blessed with the same good health as he. Living in the open air among the rigors of winter he becomes inured to many hardships which would bring sickness and death to an average man. He feels himself immune from sickness and will not be content to be taxed for something of which he does not see the immediate benefit.

The situation to-day is rendered still more difficult by the dulness which has reduced the amount of wages received by the men in the camps. They will have very much smaller sums of money to bring out after the camps are over and will feel, therefore, much less inclined than in former years to pay a per capita tax for medical attendance. The healthy man's side of the question is to some extent a reasonable one, yet one never knows where sickness will occur next. Healthy men have in reality so little to pay for medicines and treatment during their ordinary lives that they might be expected to take a more charitable view of the situation. But shanty men are no more altruistic than the city men. They want pay for their work, and as much of it as they can obtain. The situation apparently is one which can only be dealt with arbitrarily. Government regulations are the most important means of insuring proper medical attendance in the camps. They have already been tried and have worked well, but have not been carried so far as those who are responsible for the health of the camps would desire.

Greater Protection Needed Against Forest Fires

There has been a disposition on the part of some people recently to minimize the effect of the recent forest fires throughout Canada. It may be that in some districts they have not been very disastrous, but there is no doubt that in many parts of Ontario and Quebec the loss has been enormous. From British Columbia the reports have been so conflicting as to make it impossible to estimate, so far, what the loss has been. It is reassuring to learn, however, that the Government fire rangers report much less serious losses there than we have been led to expect by the press despatches. The season for fires is now practically over and it is to be feared that there may not be much agitation for greater protection until next year's fires again awaken a general interest in the matter. Before people settle down again to a false sense of security, they ought to be stirred up to a better realization of their duties. Those who suffered by the fires are unable of their own motion to persuade others to join them in the general agitation for greater protection. The only method that will have any effect is for the lumber interests to act in unison. They are even more interested than the Government themselves. In fact, the interest of the Government seems to be too infinitesimal to account for a great deal. Lumbermen must conceive some united plan of action in the matter. By formulating a plan and determining to work it out, they

will be in a better position to persuade the Government to act more vigorously. If the Government and the lumbermen were to act together in the matter they could prevent an enormous annual loss.

Canadian lumber is growing more valuable daily on account of the depletion of the forests of other countries. Articles appear continually in the press drawing attention to this fact and congratulating Canada upon the strategic position she occupies in this respect. In spite of this, Canada is doing little to preserve the advantage which she has obtained as a birthright. The example of the United States Government in holding a conservation convention of the governors of the various states might be followed advantageously in Canada. If a measure of this kind were taken a general policy might be adopted with success. The present Government have a strong majority. It has a full term's lease of power to depend upon. It could take no wiser course than to devote a great deal more money than at present to the matter of fire protection. Larger staffs of rangers are needed and more study must be given to systematic methods. A commission might be appointed to study systems in vogue in other countries and devise a good one for Canada. If the Dominion Government took a serious step in this direction the provinces would probably quickly assist them.

Greater Expedition Needed in Preparing Lumber

During periods of dull business it pays to devote one's idle moments to a consideration of business methods. Ottawa valley lumbermen have been doing this, and some of them have recently come to the conclusion that they do not get their lumber into marketable shape quickly enough. It takes two or three years under present conditions to finish lumber properly, and the inevitable result is a great loss in interest on the first outlay. Some large manufacturers carry from one to two whole seasons' mill cuts ahead in order that they may have a full supply of good lumber to meet the current demand. After sawing, a whole year, as a rule, is necessary before lumber can be shipped and sold. Greater expedition would result in saving a large portion of this time and would enable the manufacturer to have a quicker

turnover. Quicker turnovers mean larger business and make it possible to do business on a smaller margin of profit, all of which means increased success.

One fruitful source of loss of time, which Ottawa valley manufacturers believe might be removed, is the interruption to the logs during their journey from the woods to the mills. From the moment a log reaches the river until it is delivered at the mill, it is subjected to a series of delays. Not the least of these is caused from interruptions from other logs. If every owner of logs would arrange to have them kept as far as possible out of the way of others, a saving of time could be effected which would probably repay many times the extra cost of services entailed. Lumbermen invariably try to maintain good prices

during dull periods by holding stock in their yards until an improvement occurs. This has happened recently, and stocks are extremely large to-day. Accumulations have occurred which make it more difficult than otherwise would have been the case to bring back a normal condition of affairs. If the habit of keeping a year or two's stock were not so prevalent, periods of dull business could be handled with greater ease and less loss. It would be worth while for the manufacturers to discuss this question thoroughly and see if a method cannot be devised for reducing the time which it takes to prepare lumber for the mill.

A New Lumberman in Parliament.

Among the new faces in the Dominion Parliament will be that of Mr. Manley Chew, the recently elected member for East Simcoe, Ont., who is one of the best known lumber manufacturers on the Georgian Bay. Thomas Edward Manley Chew was born in August, 1874, at Rugby, Simcoe county, and started business for himself about twelve years ago in Midland, in the box shuck manufacture. He sold out in about a year, and started in the same business on a larger scale in Dollartown (a suburb of Midland). Two years after he again sold out. In the fall and winter of 1899-1900 he built an up-to-date sawmill on the site of the John Dollar mill, Dollartown, which he still owns and runs. When Messrs. George Chew and Thomas Chew dissolved part-



Manly Chew, M.P. for East Simcoe, Ont.

nership as "Chew Brothers," Mr. Manley Chew acquired a half interest, along with Mr. E. Letherby, which they held for some time, at length taking in Mr. Geo. Chew as partner. These three are the present partners of Messrs. Chew Brothers.

Mr. Manley Chew also owns the large sawmill at Tannerville, formerly owned and operated by Messrs. Tanner Brothers, which he bought two years ago. He also has an interest in the Ontario-Slocan Lumber Company, whose mills and limits are situated at Slocan City, B.C. He owns the wrecking barge "Reliever," which is equipped for handling all kinds of wrecks and cargoes, and two tug boats which are used for towing logs to his several mills. Mr. Chew was a member of the Midland Council for a term, and will go to Parliament with a good business and general equipment for the work it involves.

The Dominion Railway Commission recently heard a complaint on behalf of certain shippers against the rates charged by the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and the Central Ontario railways upon poles for telegraph, telephone and electric railway companies. The complainants were John Mackenzie, of Ormsby, Ont., the Rideau Lumber Company, and other shippers, who alleged that they were discriminated against when their freight was compared with other freight. M. K. Cowan appeared for the G.T.R. and G. F. Macdonell, of Toronto, for the Canadian Northern. The case for the complainants was presented by A. W. Greene, of Ottawa. The reply of the railway companies was that these poles were freight of a burdensome character, that their carriage involved additional labor and precautions, and that therefore they were justified in charging more than for ordinary freight. Judgment was reserved.

The Ober Manufacturing Company, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, have issued an illustrated catalogue of the Ober lathes, sanders, shapers, etc. The catalogue is extensively illustrated and will be welcomed by any who are contemplating the purchase of such machinery.

Hon. Frank Oliver on the Squatter Question.

Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, addressed a meeting of the settlers in the Notch Hill district, B.C., recently. These settlers are occupying Dominion Government land, and many of them have squatted on land within timber limits, which has been largely cleared of timber. The settlers are seeking formal entry to the land, and asked the Minister to use his influence to that end. Mr. Oliver said that when a lumberman bought the right to cut timber on a certain area, he had a right in respect to it, which a government is compelled to recognize; and he did not know that the man who goes in and squats on the area under timber license has any strong claim on the consideration of the Government.

While on the one hand it was the Government's duty to uphold the right, purchased by the lumberman, on the other it was the Government's duty to see that the land, when the lumberman had exhausted his right and taken off it the value for which he paid, was made available for other purposes. The Government was necessarily interested, moreover, in seeing the land put to its best possible use. When a lumberman tried to hold on to his limit, after he had cut all the merchantable timber upon it, the Government had to ascertain whether there was any more timber on the ground. If there was no more, the area reverted to the Government, in which event the Government was scarcely less anxious than the settler that the land shall be brought under successful cultivation as soon as possible.

It was no part of the Government's policy to withdraw the land from the speculative lumberman and hand it over by sale or any other means to the land speculator. They withdrew the land from the lumberman only for the purpose of putting it into the hands of the actual settler—the man who would improve it and bring it under cultivation. That which appeared to them to be delay, was only due consideration of the rights of all parties. They had had examinations made of certain timber limits in that locality which were reported to have been logged off; and the matter of opening those, in respect of which the reports had been favorable to such action, was only one of routine, which would not be seriously delayed.

They could not, in reason, wipe out by a scratch of the pen the rights for which the lumbermen had paid their good money—rights which in many cases had passed from hand to hand—from the original purchaser to second and third parties. They had first to place themselves in the position of having had an official examination, so that they could say: "This land is logged off; there is not any more timber of commercial value upon it, and therefore, under the terms of your license, we are entitled to withdraw it from your license." The lumberman, in those circumstances, had no grievance.

Canadian Forest Reserves Mismanaged.

Dr. B. E. Fernow, dean of the faculty of forestry at the University of Toronto, in a recent address to the Canadian Club said that every patriotic citizen should realize the deplorable mismanagement of this most valuable resource, and personally exercise himself to secure improvement. The first duty was to stop the fires. The eastern forest had in the last hundred years been slowly robbed of its best values, and while the governments had, from the sale of timber, secured a certain amount of revenue, which had made other taxation unnecessary, the golden goose was now nearly killed, and other sources of revenue would soon have to be found. The worst feature of the mismanagement of a valuable property which might have produced forever, was, that after the timber was taken off fires were allowed to run through the slash and destroy the young growth—the hope of the future.

Dr. Fernow impressed upon the audience the fact that Canada was not rich in timber. Canada was, no doubt, a woodland country, 50 per cent. of which perhaps was covered with tree growth of some kind, but the area throughout Canada which at any time contained commercial saw timber was relatively small to the size of the country. It was comprised in two widely separated regions—on the Pacific coast within 75,000 square miles, and on the Atlantic coast, south of the height of land, within 240,000 square miles, a total of about 200,000,000 acres. The actual area of merchantable saw timber was not known, but probably did not exceed 50,000,000 acres in British Columbia, or about three hundred billion feet, and a like quantity in the eastern provinces. The six hundred billion feet thus represented would meet the requirements of the United States for not more than 15 or 20 years, although it might supply Great Britain's consumption four times as long.

A large amount of pulpwood, not all available under present transportation and development, remained. It was undoubtedly the most valuable of the eastern forests. Dean Fernow hoped that a wiser management than had been used in disposing of the timber would be inaugurated for this. Throughout the vast western and northern territories the wood growth was not of general commercial value, and should be reserved for the use of settlers and miners.

The next annual meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States will be held at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky., on January 19th and 20th, 1909.

Wire Rope Methods of Logging by Steam—Conclusions

From the Forestry Quarterly—Continued.

Logging machinery is labor-saving, furthermore the labor done about such machinery is not of the hardest physical kind, nor need it be, outside of a small proportion, of skilled. The men required merely work levers, a signal, then tong or dog logs, ride a mule or look on, things that even a negro does not object seriously to do. Some trained men about a machine are, of course, necessary, for even engines built fool-proof are frequently severely tried.

The cost of animals and food supplies has been a strong factor. The average logging horse or mule costs about two hundred and fifteen dollars, five hundred dollars a pair are commonly paid, so that the operator in the pine woods, for instance, can sell his stock and for half the value secure a machine that will do the same amount of work.

It costs fifty or sixty cents a day to feed per head, so that Sundays, holidays, or other shutdowns are expensive luxuries; on the other hand the idle machine has no expense. Live stock in the semi-tropical or tropical climatic conditions is greatly hampered by the excessive heat and insects; decreased efficiency and often loss of the stock occurs.

a wide way must be swamped or trodden and much young growth is destroyed or damaged.

With the ground methods of wire rope skidding this damage is somewhat lessened and the suspended system reduces it to a possible minimum. With the log raised above ground it can safely pass over small growth of considerable height directly in the line of skidding. The tremendous damage done to the potential forest on steep slopes where the timber is generally secured by rolling, sluicing, picking or ballhooting can by this system be largely avoided.

The forests on steep faces of the character of the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, of the Southern Appalachians, and many of the western ranges, may thus be exploited without total destruction. From this point of view alone the suspended system should be of inestimable value to a management where the various methods of natural reproduction under seed trees are employed.

In the end it may be found that in many places a clearing system and in other places a strip system would be the best method of regenera-



The McGiffert Loader, Manufactured by the Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn.

Needless to say, machinery is unaffected by weather conditions, disease, animal or insect attacks.

What are the effects of these methods of logging on the future of the forests; i.e., on the seedlings, saplings or seed trees on the forest floor, or any other physical factor on which the perpetuation of the forest depends?

The skidder, loader, road engine, are things of fire and steam, do they not bring great damage with them? Is it not axiomatic that next to man fire is the great enemy of the present forest or its likely perpetuation? The railroad, public or logging, makes a swath of fire through forest on plain or on mountain, not even the swamp escapes when drouth occurs. From the wire rope engine fire need never occur; the rankest carelessness only can allow it. The reason is simply that the machine is stationary, and while sparks may be thrown and ignite adjacent litter, the number of men working immediately about must soon perceive the ignition and can readily extinguish it.

Every operator interested in the preservation of young growth, or immature trees, or trees otherwise left standing during exploitation, finds the damage done by the skidding, yarding, or snaking of logs very great.

The different methods of steam skidding naturally affect differently the damage done to young growth or standing timber. Steam skidding always proceeds in broken or continuous straight line as the short distance from stump to place of deposit; thus a smaller amount of young growth need be removed than in skidding with animals, which follows the meandering and therefore longer road of least resistance or otherwise best passage.

The wire rope skidding road is very narrow, being little wider than the width of the largest log to be skidded. With carts, sleds, or pumbers

tion. In both these methods the steam skidding system would be without any objection.

WIRE ROPE TABLE

Diameter in inches.	Price in cents per foot.	Weight per foot.	Approx. breaking strain in tons.	Allowable working strain.	Use.
3-8	6.8	.22	6.55	1.31	Slackpulling line, construction line.
7-16	7.1	.30	8.85	1.77	Construction line, little used.
1-2	7.7	.39	11.4	2.28	Light return line, light loading line.
9-16	8.8	.50	14.5	2.90	Light skidding line, receding line for short slack system, loading line.
5-8	10.	.62	18.	3.60	Regular skidding line for 1,000 foot snaking, regular loading line, receding line for cableway skidders and general utility.
3-4	14.3	.89	25.	5.00	Skidding line for heavy cable-skidders, receding line for extra heavy cableway and for slack line systems, 2,000-2,500 feet, heavy loading line, guys, main cable for extra light cableways, etc.
7-8	18.7	1.20	34.	6.80	Slack line for long hauls, receding for roading, etc., light loading guys, portable snaker guys.
1	23.6	1.58	44.	8.80	Main cable for light cableway skidders, heavy loading guy, pulling line for long slack systems, roading, etc.
11-8	28.6	2.00	56.	11.2	Main cable for heavy cableway skidders.
11-4	34.6	2.54	67.	13.4	Main cable for log transfer, etc.
13-8	42.8	3.00	82.	16.4	Main cable for log transfer, etc.

A Forecast For Next Season.

The following forecast of lumber prices, based on present conditions and the general tendency of business, was recently published by a Toronto newspaper:

Millions of feet of lumber are held by every mill in these parts and there is no market for it. The average cut of lumber the coming winter will be about 50 per cent. less than last year, and this will be cut by the large and substantial lumber companies, which will lumber full capacity, as usual. The very small local companies, which means most of them, will be idle.

It is not thought that there will be any shortage of lumber during 1909, although practically all of the 1907 cut has been sold and 75 per cent. has been shipped. One-half of last winter's cut is sold, but only about one-tenth of the total has been shipped. The cause of such light shipments of the 1908 cut the present year is largely a close cleaning up of the 1907 cut.

The 1909 prices will, it is thought, remain about as at the present time, though there may be a slight advance on 40 or 50 per cent. of the best quality of lumber. The remainder of the product is quite liable to remain normal or fall off slightly in price. The latter quantity is in competition with other woods, such as spruce, hemlock, Norway and southern pine, and any advance in prices of these will mean that the lower grades of white pine will also be increased in value.

It is quite probable that the result of the decision of the lumbermen in making such a reduction in the coming season's cut will be that the year 1910 must show a very material shortage of logs for manufacturing into lumber. If there is in that year the usual demand, and the lumber of 1907 and 1908 is closely used up, it is reasonably sure that the shortage will cause a sharp advance in all grades of lumber in 1910.

Lumber Imports into the United States.

The importations of sawed lumber into the United States fell off somewhat during the past fiscal year. As British North America furnishes nearly all this class of product the figures for three years are interesting:

Imports of Sawed Lumber from Canada.

Year.	Quantity.	Total value.	Value per M. feet.
1906	944,275,000	\$14,592,634	\$15.45
1907	924,863,000	15,867,631	17.15
1908	782,789,000	14,989,179	19.15

The result for the fiscal year in average value per thousand feet is somewhat astounding, says the "American Lumberman," in view of the fact that this manufactured product comes into direct competition with American lumber—fir, spruce, cedar, etc., in the west, and pine and spruce in the east. The values are supposed to be invoice values at the points of purchase or manufacture. Since the duty on lumber is specific and not ad valorem there would seem to be no reason for under-invoicing this article—yet that would appear to have been the case prior to 1908, for since during at least eight months of the fiscal year American lumber quotations were much demoralized it cannot be assumed that any actual increase in the price per thousand feet paid was for imported lumber. This discrepancy is probably accounted for by the change in the customs' regulations, by which a more accurate valuation was secured. It seems probable, therefore, that the average value quoted in 1908 was approximately the real value. The duty precludes reckless shipment of the lowest grades of the Canadian product, though a great deal of mill run stock comes across the border. A value of \$19.15, therefore, is probably not far from an actual mill value of the lumber imported from Canada.

While the importations of lumber fell off somewhat in value and very much in quantity, such was not the case with shingles. The values increased heavily. This corresponded to a heavy increase in quantity. In 1907 the shingle importations were 881,003,000 pieces; in 1908 they were 988,081,000. This increase is surprising, but may be accounted for by the difficulties with the railroads under which the shingle producers of Washington and Oregon struggled during nearly all of the fiscal year, giving a chance for the Canadian producers, whether of red cedar in the west, or white cedar in the east, to put their product on to the American markets.

The importations of pulp wood and wood pulp have shown heavy increases. In quantity the pulpwood importations in 1907 were 650,366 cords, and in 1908 were 923,503 cords. Wood pulp is measured by the ton. The importations in 1906 were 157,224 tons; in 1907, 213,110 tons, and in 1908, 237,514 tons. Some readers may be surprised to learn that the United States import wood pulp heavily from Europe. The sources of supply during 1908, in quantity, were as follows:

Wood Pulp Importations.

British North America	144,860 tons
Germany	34,710 tons
Norway	19,041 tons
Other European countries	38,903 tons

It might have been supposed that the low prices prevailing for American lumber during most of the fiscal year would have stimulated exportations. But such is not the fact, due probably to a considerable business depression with the chief customers for foreign products and to hesitancy on the part of buyers so long as the markets were demoralized.

The log and timber exportations are by far the heaviest in sawed timber. They were 552,548,000 feet in 1906, 600,865,000 in 1907, and 463,440,000 feet in 1908. This falling off reflects the unfavorable foreign market. In hewn timber there was an increase over the preceding year.

Of the total exportations as to value, the United Kingdom took logs and timber to the value of \$6,677,116; the Netherlands, \$1,863,989; Germany, \$1,673,665; Mexico, \$1,493,148; British North America, \$1,190,158; Italy, \$1,031,873. Other important buyers for this class of forest products were France, British Australasia, Belgium, Central American states and Argentina.

In lumber, under the heading of boards, deals, planks, joists, scantlings, which are the chief line of exportation, the countries in relative importance are not quite as in the previous list. The United Kingdom in 1908 bought 203,994,000 feet, valued at \$7,054,435; Argentina bought 185,012,000 feet, valued at \$3,621,074; British North America bought 149,884,000 feet, valued at \$4,269,179; British Australasia bought 114,523,000 feet, valued at \$1,864,195; Mexico, 113,152,000 feet, valued at \$2,079,531; Cuba, 108,554,000 feet, valued at \$1,870,715. The above are all the countries which bought more than 100,000,000 feet.

It should be noted that the quantity exported in 1908 was not very much below that of the preceding year, though the value fell off heavily. The quantity of this class of stock exported in 1906 was 1,374,726,000 feet; in 1907, 1,658,815,000 feet; in 1908, 1,575,462,000 feet. The average value per thousand feet in 1907 was \$24.48; in 1908 it fell to \$22.96.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

1657. Broom handles.—Inquiry is made as to the prices Canadian manufacturers can quote for shipments of broom handles into Manchester.

1661. Paper sacks.—A firm dealing largely in cement, desires to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of damp-proof paper sacks suitable for holding 112 pounds of Portland cement. Quotations desired by the thousand for c.i.f. shipments into Manchester.

1671. Belting.—A Yorkshire firm manufacturing leather machine belting, main driving and dynamo belts, fire-hose, waterproof and india-rubber goods, etc., wishes to extend business connections in Canada.

1681. Agents.—A Liverpool timber merchant and manufacturers' agent would like to get into correspondence with Canadian manufacturers of yellow pine doors, box-boards and cratewood, who wish to appoint resident agents.

1717. Agents.—Two Yorkshire firms manufacturing leather belting, leather hose, etc., desire to increase business connections with Canada, and are prepared to appoint agents.

1738. Printing and wrapping paper.—A Cape Town firm of wholesale general merchants desires to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of printing and wrapping paper.

New Brunswick and Quebec are following Ontario's lead in establishing schools of forestry. Ontario's was established at the University of Toronto a year ago under Dr. B. E. Fernow. It provides a four-year course leading to a degree of B.S.F. and a post-graduate course of two years of practical experience, leading to a degree of F.E. (Forest Engineer). This fall the University of New Brunswick has inaugurated a four years' course in forestry, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry (B.S.F.). The department has at its head Prof. R. B. Miller, M.A., M.F., a graduate of the Yale Forest School, one of the foremost schools of forestry in the United States. A third school is about to be established in the Province of Quebec, and courses in forestry or preparatory thereto are offered in other universities and agricultural colleges.

Mr. Allan E. Hunt, general salesman of the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company, of Garyville, La., has recently been visiting Toronto and other eastern Canada points. Through his former connection with the Lake Superior Corporation, Mr. Hunt is well known to the Canadian trade. He reports that since the presidential elections business is improving rapidly in the United States. Railways and other large consumers of lumber are now placing freely orders which had been held back for months.

How Canadian Lumber Competes in the United States

In answer to a correspondent the "American Lumberman" goes extensively into the matter of the tariff on lumber and Canadian competition with the United States. The correspondent writes as follows:

"We should be very glad to have your opinion, stated clearly and thoroughly, of the effect upon American lumber products that removing the tariff on lumber would have. We also would be glad to have you advise us fully what kinds of lumber can be exported in the United States and what kind of Canadian lumber comes in competition with our home products."

The reply published is so interesting that we reproduce it in full as follows:

To answer the above inquiry properly it will be necessary to state the facts regarding the present tariff on lumber covering the chief forest products. The United States charges upon sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not otherwise specified, an import duty of \$2 a thousand feet, except on lumber the product of whitewood, sycamore and basswood, the duty on which is \$1 a thousand. For every side that is planed an additional charge of 50 cents is made. If planed on one side and tongued and grooved, \$1 a thousand feet; if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, \$1.50 a thousand feet. Timber, hewn, sided or square (not less than eight inches square), and round timber used for spars or building wharves, 1 cent a cubic foot. Paving posts, railroad ties and poles are charged an ad valorem duty of 20 cents. Sawed lumber, or cabinet woods, 150 per cent. ad valorem; veneers, 20 per cent. ad valorem; clap-boards, \$1.50 a thousand. (This refers to the old standard short clapboards used in New England and the duty is by the thousand pieces.) Heading blocks, heading bolts and last blocks, etc., 20 per cent. ad valorem; fence posts, 10 per cent. ad valorem; lath, 25 cents a thousand pieces; pickets, palings and staves, 10 per cent. ad valorem; shingles, 30 cents a thousand; cooperage, sugar box chutes and packing boxes and chutes, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

The free list contains logs and round unmanufactured timber, including pulpwood, firewood, shingle bolts, ship timber and ship planking. Also cabinet woods in the log, rough or hewn only.

Since Canada exports to the United States no cabinet woods of her own growth, but only as an intermediary, and since her resources in whitewood, sycamore and basswood have been so decreased that she has practically nothing of that sort of lumber to spare, nor hardwoods of any description in quantities worth consideration, the duties in the above list in which American lumbermen are interested are the \$2 duty on rough sawed lumber; the 20 per cent. duty on paving posts, railroad ties and poles; the 1 per cent. a cubic foot duty on timbers; the 10 per cent. ad valorem duty on fence posts; the 25 cents a thousand duty on lath; the 30-cent a thousand duty on shingles; the 30 per cent. ad valorem duty on box chutes.

A good many people seem to have the idea that we have an import duty on logs, shingle bolts, pulpwood, etc. This is a mistake. They are admitted free to this country, but certain of the Canadian provinces absolutely prohibit their exportation. Such is the case at present with Ontario and British Columbia, the greatest two sources of supply of lumber for this country. Quebec gives a rebate on crown dues when material cut from crown lands is manufactured in the provinces. This is equivalent to 25 cents a cord export duty on pulpwood, but export is not prohibited. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia also permit exportation.

The woods exported to the United States from eastern Canada are almost entirely white pine and spruce. The pine comes most largely from Ontario, and Quebec exports most largely of spruce. The latter is true also of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, though from St. John, N.B., comes a considerable quantity of pine. This Canadian pine lumber coming into the United States pays a duty of \$2 a thousand, and if it is dressed to any extent it pays an additional duty as stated above. This lumber is handled, as to part of it, by the exporters themselves, who have branch houses or agencies in the United States, but most largely by American wholesalers who mix it indiscriminately with their supplies from American mills and distribute it to the trade, without regard to its origin.

Canadian pine goes in the United States wherever American white pine goes. Canadian spruce sells in the market with the spruce of New England and New York. The extreme western limit of the growth of northern white pine (*pinus strobus*) is found west of Lake Superior, in both Minnesota and Ontario. There is also a little pine in south-eastern Manitoba. The pine in this section crosses the line both ways, that from Minnesota going, without duty, into Manitoba, while that from western Ontario and south-eastern Manitoba to slight extent pays duty to the United States.

The most important manufacturing territory in east Canada, so far as the United States is concerned, is that around Georgian Bay, from Collingwood to the Soo. Water transportation takes it from the Can-

adian mills to American markets more cheaply than it could be taken to Canadian markets or exported to other countries. A good deal of the Ottawa River product, the principal manufacturing centre for which is Ottawa and neighboring towns, comes to the United States, and also to a considerable extent finds its way across the water. Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia look to the United States to take their surplus—that which they do not use at home or which can not be sent to European, West Indian or South American markets.

There is practically no lumber manufactured in Alberta or Saskatchewan except in the central and northern parts for domestic use. British Columbia is a heavy producer of lumber, its production in 1907 having been about 800,000,000 feet. Its products are fir, hemlock, spruce, larch, western yellow pine, cedar and a little western white pine. Its chief markets are export from the mills tributary to the Straits of Georgia—that is to say, from the Vancouver district to other countries than the United States, and to the prairie regions of western Canada and Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. A certain portion of this product comes into the United States, and when it does it competes directly with the products of Washington, northern Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

Altogether, the United States imports something less than 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber a year from Canada. During the fiscal year ended June, 1908, our importations from British North America were 782,789,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$14,889,179. During the previous fiscal year the importations were 924,863,000 feet, and in the fiscal year ended with June, 1906, 944,275,000 feet. Our importations of shingles in the last fiscal year were 988,081,000. While the panic reduced our importations of lumber heavily those of shingles increased.

As to the way in which these importations competed with American products, every man can judge for himself after absorbing the statement that all that lumber which comes into our markets enters into direct competition with American lumber of the same quality—Ontario pine with Minnesota pine, Quebec and New Brunswick spruce with Maine spruce, British Columbia fir with Washington fir.

There is no wood in Canada that does not grow in the United States, and none, except spruce and balsam, that does not grow in larger quantities in the United States. Perhaps an exception should now be made in white pine. It is barely possible that there is more of that wood in Ontario and Quebec than is now standing in the United States.

The duty on sawed lumber charged by the United States does not seem to have had any effect whatsoever upon the Canadian industries, or upon Canada's exportations to the United States. The industry has increased there as it has in this country. Mills have been put up about as rapidly as places for them could be found and as they could be built. The duty has had no apparent effect in limiting the supply seeking the American markets. Still, it is manifestly reasonable to suppose that if there had been no duty more American lumbermen would have gone to Canada than have gone, and if the duty were now removed there would be an increase of the industry there to take advantage of the \$2 a thousand duty which now has to be paid by the Canadian manufacturer when he enters the United States with his goods.

There are two theories as to the possibilities in case the duty were removed. One is that development in Canada has been as rapid under the duty as it would have been without it, and that to remove it would have no effect whatsoever on the American markets, the \$2 being at once absorbed by Canadian producers. If that be true, the removal of the duty would merely deprive "Uncle Sam" of an income of about \$2,000,000 a year without doing American producers any harm or American lumber consumers any good.

This theory is to some extent supported by the history of timber values in eastern Canada. In Ontario, from which the bulk of white pine importations comes, the privilege of leasing crown lands for manufacture is subject to competitive bidding. There is a very small annual ground lease and a fixed stumpage price to be paid when the lumber is manufactured, but the competitive bidding often runs the price of Ontario pine stumpage up to high figures. The last transaction of that sort this year resulted in a price of about \$12 a thousand that will have to be paid for stumpage by the purchaser.

The other theory is that the American duty has served, in spite of apparent activity in Ontario, to restrict the total production to the and if the duty were removed there would be a great increase in the output, which would of necessity seek our markets. Coupled with this little. A manufacturer explains these reductions by the remarkable decline in the price of the low grade product that have the most influence on the output. There is no difficulty at all in Canada selling all the good grades that it makes. Since \$17. In sympathy with these sorts, pine mill culls are also down a

our duty is specific, the \$2 a thousand on upper grades amounts to little. On lower grade lumber, however, it is sufficient to be somewhat protective to the American product. On lumber that is worth only \$10 at the mill in Canada the duty amounts to 20 per cent. On lumber worth \$15 it amounts to only 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and on lumber worth \$20 to but 10 per cent.

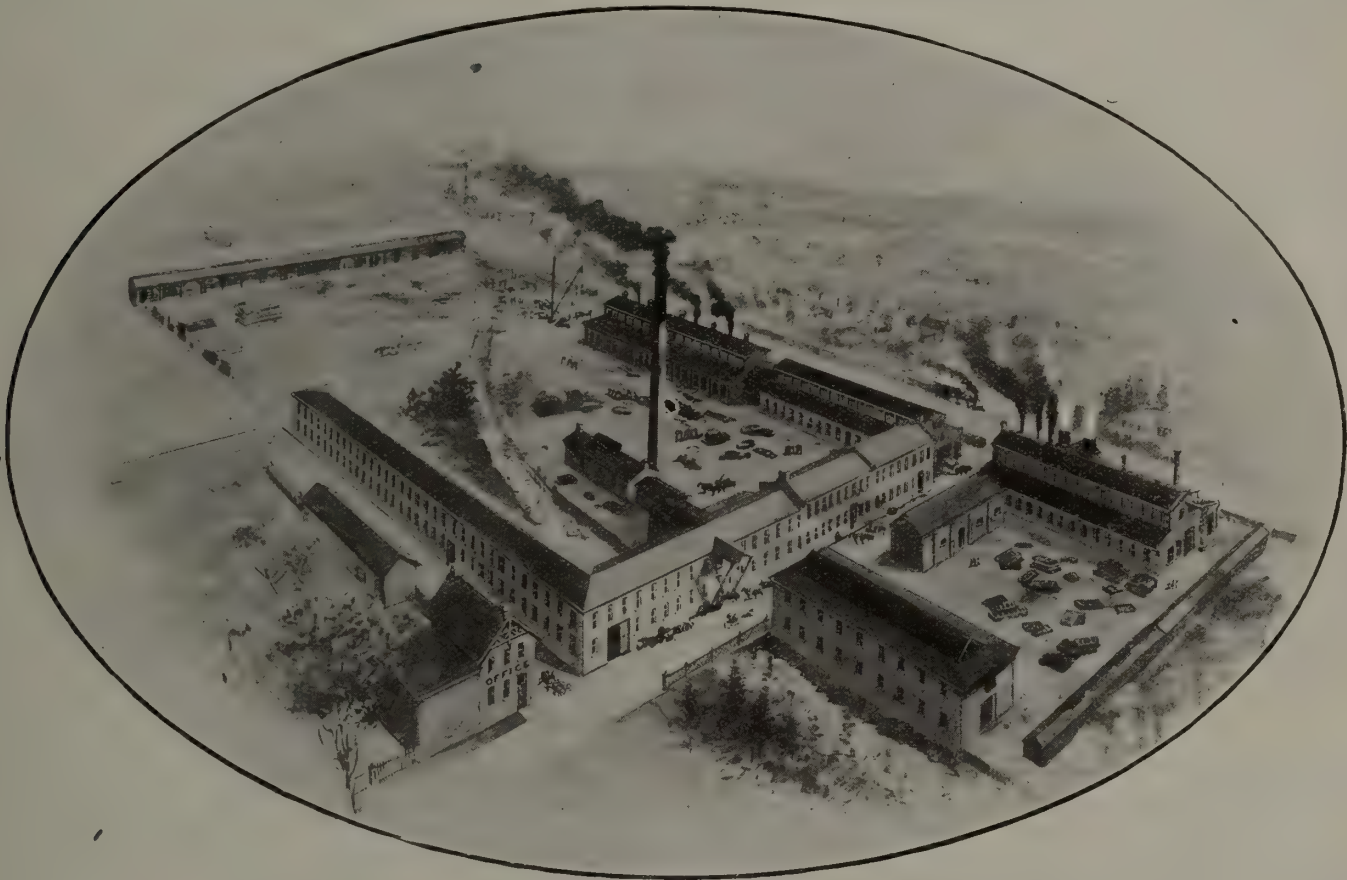
Those who seriously object to the removal of the duty believe that such action would have the effect of flooding the American markets with low grade lumber which would compete with our own low grades which, at the best, are difficult to dispose of at a proper value. To reduce the price of our low grade lumber would prevent as close a utilization of the timber as is customary now, and would postpone the day when conservative lumbering along forestry lines will be practicable.

The Vancouver Machinery Depot Limited, has been incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, to take over as a going concern the business of Geo. A. Walkem Company, engineers and contractors. The business will be carried on as heretofore, Mr. P. M. Lindsay, who has been associated with the Walkem Company since its inception, being in charge of the new concern. The Vancouver Machinery Depot are the local representatives of C. E. Leonard & Sons, boiler makers; Washington Iron Works, logging engines; the American Hoist & Derrick Company, and Joshua Hendry Iron Works.

The William Hamilton Company.

It will probably be interesting to our readers to know that the works of the old Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Peterborough are again in operation. A new company, known as William Hamilton Company, Limited, have been organized and have acquired the business, and are carrying on the manufacture of all kinds of sawmill machinery. For over fifty years "Peterboro" sawmill machinery has been used by Canadian lumbermen, and of late years the Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Company was one of the leading and best known manufacturing establishments in Canada. Their machinery is in use in a great many of the most successful mills in Canada, and is favorably known from Vancouver Island to Newfoundland. A great many improvements in the method of manufacturing lumber were introduced by the old company, and anything of merit for the economical manufacture of lumber is now being built by their successors, the William Hamilton Company, Limited. The head office and works of this company will still be in Peterborough, Ont. Many of the men formerly connected with the old company are identified with this new company, thus keeping up the high standard of workmanship.

The president of the new company is Mr. Andrew McFarlane, who is well known to mill men throughout Canada. For many years he was superintendent of the old company, and his practical knowledge of sawmill machinery will be of great advantage to the new company and all their customers. The board of directors consists of George G. Glad-



William Hamilton Company's Plant at Peterborough, Ont.

M. J. Scanlon and H. D. Blackford, of the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company, Minneapolis, Minn., have been looking over sites near New Westminster, on the Fraser River. They were in this section some time ago looking over the limits on Harrison Lake.

At the recent Nelson Agricultural & Industrial Fair the Kootenay lumber industry was well represented by an exhibit of the finished product of the local forests. The Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association combined with Contractor W. G. Gillett in building a miniature cottage in the interior of the large pavilion. The walls were lined inside with white and yellow pine, cedar and hemlock, all beautifully finished. Kootenay shingles were also in evidence.

Taylor & Crate, of Buffalo, are showing their faith in the future of lumber by investing in a large tract of spruce and cedar in British Columbia. President H. F. Taylor, of the company, is back from a trip there with the report that a moderate amount of logging will be done this season on the general plan of working into the trade there gradually. The logs will be sawed in Vancouver. The company reports a stock of 20,000,000 feet of mostly southern hardwoods in Buffalo and the usual good stock at southern mill points.

Mr. E. C. Wright, formerly with the American Refining & Smelting Company, of Mexico, has accepted the position of assistant manager of the Vancouver Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

man, first vice-president, formerly a well known lumberman of Parry Sound; W. H. Collier, second vice-president, a mechanical and electrical engineer; J. C. Smith, formerly office manager of the Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Company; David Spence, former manager of the foundry department of the Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Company; L. A. Potvin, secretary-treasurer; C. R. Cameron, former sales manager of the old company, who will occupy the same position with the new company.

The shops are being largely overhauled and put into better shape to handle all their work. The equipment is of a special nature for manufacturing sawmill machinery, and is thoroughly modern, thus enabling the William Hamilton Company to get out rapidly, and at low prices, any work in their line which they may undertake. William Hamilton Company are manufacturing a complete line of up-to-date sawmill machinery for mills of all sizes, from the semi-portable of ten thousand feet per day capacity to the very largest stationary sawmill. Their engineering staff contains several sawmill specialists who have been designing and improving this type of machinery for years, and their services are free to customers of the company at any time. The company also conduct a mill supply department, from which they can furnish chain, belting, saws, etc., made by the most reputable manufacturers in Canada and the United States.

The A. R. Williams Machinery Company, of Vancouver, have been appointed sales agents for British Columbia and Alberta. The advertisement of the company, describing one of their well-known labor saving devices, is to be found on the inside of front cover of this issue.

Market Correspondence

Business Is Quiet in the East.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 8.—The present fortnight has been lacking in any developments of importance in the lumber trade. Shipments of "English" deals have entirely ceased and there will be nothing in this line going forward from this port until the winter liners make their first trips. The magnitude of these shipments by the winter liners will depend to a very great extent upon trade conditions in the United Kingdom. Should present conditions or similar ones reign, the probabilities are that local shippers would curtail as much as possible.

The manufacturing season in New Brunswick is rapidly drawing to a close. It will be a matter of only a fortnight or three weeks until the river will freeze, which will mean practically complete cessation of manufacturing. The quantity of stocks of English deals on hand at local mills will be somewhat augmented owing to the lightness of shipments in this line during the autumn. The quantities of this line of goods on the local wharves at present would total somewhere in the vicinity of fourteen millions of superficial feet, which is considerably in excess of the usual quantity at this time of year, and yet not so large as the conditions governing the trade during the past year might seem to indicate.

The portable mill industry throughout this province has every promise of being remarkably quiet during the coming winter, and many of these small plants, whose output is usually an important element, will not begin operations this winter unless some important change in spruce deal trade conditions should materialize. The cost per thousand of sawing is much higher than is the case in the stationary mills, and the operators of portable plants must consequently get better prices for the output of their mills than are obtainable at present.

The trade in spruce lath has been very quiet in local lumber trade circles for some weeks past. Under present conditions it is a difficult matter to name a price that would size up the situation correctly, as values in this line have been subject to much fluctuation all through the autumn and have not as yet settled down. Local stocks are probably somewhat heavy, between five and six millions being at present stocked at the local yards. Perhaps two-thirds of this quantity are dutiable goods and the probabilities are at present that the much greater part, if not all, the local holdings will be wintered.

The prospects for logging point to light cuts. Several contracts have been made of such a nature that the quantity mentioned may be increased, which would no doubt be done if conditions of trade should show considerable improvements during the winter. The quantity of cedar logs got out this winter will be much below the average, as nearly all the local mill-owners are wintering quantities of sufficient volume to last well into next season.

A Good Price Obtained for 1909 Deals.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—The greatest stimulus to the lumber industry in this part for many months is the sale by one of the largest manufacturers of the Ottawa valley, of his 1909 cut of deal. While many buyers and even some manufacturers had small hope of current rates being maintained, this sale has been consummated almost at last year's prices. The contract provides for a slight reduction on first quality stuff, but all the other grades will bring last year's figures. The transaction is large enough to be regarded in the trade as a sure indication of what all British buyers will have to pay next year. The circumstance of the sale being made a month and a half earlier than usual for contracts with the British agents is another sign of coming buoyancy in the lumber industry. The contrast is very striking with last season, when manufacturers could hardly find buyers for their deal until nearly spring. The lumbermen who have learned of this sale were informed in confidence so that neither the name of the seller nor buyer has been disclosed for publication. The manufacturer in question told the "Canada Lumberman" that he did not wish yet to say anything about the transaction.

J. R. Booth has not yet closed the contract for his next season's deal output. When his sale is made the price will be practically fixed. Robert Cox, who has bought the deal from this large mill for many years, has just left for England, and while over there will size up the British market in a way that will enable him to make safe bargains on this side. A representative of the Booth firm in discussing the deal prices referred to, observed that any reduction on last year's rates would not be justifiable, despite the dull market, in view of the cost of production, which is practically unchanged. Any weakening in deal quotations would have to be followed by a strengthening in prices of other sorts of lumber. The low water of the concluding season had added immensely to the expense of running sawmills. The cost of fighting bush fires, not to speak of the great loss in timber, would more

than offset any reduction in wages paid shantymen the coming winter. Coupled with the evidence of improved conditions across the Atlantic is the promise of a steadying effect on the prices of lumber shipped to the United States, where the turmoil of the Presidential campaign seemed to hit Ottawa valley shipping. At least the leading exporters blame the election, with its uncertain results, for the timidity of buyers. Customers who in other seasons would place large orders bought only in carload lots.

The continued dulness in sales has slightly affected Ottawa quotations for medium-priced pine stock. Pine shipping cull strips are frequently selling as low as \$18 per thousand and shipping cull shorts at depression in box lumber business. There has been no demand for any of this sort of material, and the lumbermen have their yards packed with strips and shorts, while in other years the supply would become quite diminished by active autumn shipping. Some of the manufacturers are holding up quotations still, but naturally dealers are placing their orders elsewhere. The weakening in prices is particularly noticeable in the thin class of shorts and strips.

The trade in shingles shows a sign of improvement, but there is still much lath on hand and the demand is so poor that further reduced prices are not out of the question.

The W. C. Edwards Company and the Sheppard & Morse Company are still running. The latter is supplied by steam power, while the Edwards mill is driven from the Rideau River. Both of these establishments will run as late into the season as usual. J. R. Booth, who was compelled a few weeks ago to close down completely on account of the low water in the Chaudiere, has started to saw a few logs that remained around the mill, but the water is so low that the output of lumber is very small. The Hawkesbury Lumber Company, on account of low water, had to cut six weeks off its sawing season. A large number of its logs remain in the river, but they will be good next year. The closing of this mill threw 500 men out of work, but most of them were given employment in the company's shanties. The Hawkesbury Lumber Company is operating fourteen camps, being only four less than last year. Wages for these men correspond with those paid by companies outside of Ottawa through local employment agents. Where \$32 was paid last year the rate is now \$26 for expert men, and for common hands the price has dropped from \$28 to \$22.

A prominent Ottawa lumber manufacturer complains about articles in the press which minimize losses by forest fires of the last few months. No detailed reports are in from bush rangers, but this authority states that the destruction this year is easily the worst on record. He attributes the great sweeps by fire to defective mining regulations. He looks for similar ravages in the Temagami reserve unless mining and lumbering can be carried on together with more protection for the latter.

Cooperage Conditions Have Been Good.

Mr. John Anderson, secretary of the Wallaceburg Cooperage Company, Limited, Wallaceburg, Ont., reports that: "Conditions generally in the cooperage business this year have been very good, more especially since the new wheat crop came in, and we find the demand for flour barrel stock has materially increased within the last few weeks."

"The apple crop, while not so large as expected earlier in the season, is still a good average crop, and there is a fairly good demand at the present time for apple barrel stock. The general impression is that there will be very little cooperage stock carried over into another year, and with the demand throughout the entire year, stock at the different mills will be greatly reduced between now and New Years."

"There has been a good deal of mixed timber stock of questionable quality offered on the market this year at very low prices, but the mills which have had straight elm, properly manufactured,—while they have felt the competition of the inferior grades—have still had no difficulty in disposing of their stocks at reasonable prices. I believe that the effect will be beneficial, as another year the coopers who have handled this inferior stock will have no hesitation in considering quality in preference to low prices."

"Our staves have been practically all elm, and as we have had a very large business for flour barrels and have put up a strictly first-class grade of stock, our No. 2's of necessity have also been of extra good quality, and we, with other manufacturers who turned out a good article, have enjoyed a large trade at reasonable prices."

"The users of cooperage stock are coming more and more to consider quality along with prices. The day for putting out any kind of trash, especially for the apple barrel trade, is past. The sooner manufacturers of cooperage begin to realize the fact that the quality of stock must be right and graded up to standard, the better it will be for the trade generally."

"There is a brisk movement at present in flour barrel stock, and we also notice a marked improvement in the shipment of sugar in the barrel. There can be no question, that from a sanitary point of view, shipments in barrels reach consumers in a much more cleanly condition than when the sugar is tumbled around from car to car in bags, which absorb all the loose dirt around station platforms and boxcars."

Economical Handling of Stock.

There is to-day no more urgent question in the business world than that relating to the economical handling of stocks. The days when one can afford to ignore economies, because of the great volume of business offering, are rapidly passing away in many lines of business. In none is this more so than in the business of retail lumber selling. Dealing with this subject, an authority, writing in the "American Lumberman," says:

"In mercantile transactions of whatever nature the item of expense is one of prime importance. It is, of course, absolutely necessary that profit and expense shall not run neck and neck, else no matter how large the former the business can not be on a paying basis. In various lines of merchandising, wholesale as well as at retail, there are dealers who, in order to increase their profits, are conducting their business along more economical lines than formerly. A determination to do this has become so general that there are men whose calling it has become to inspect the various details of a business, detect and point out any defects which might lead to larger expenses than necessary, and in this way place the enterprise upon a better paying basis.

"It is the testimony of the majority of the retail lumbermen that the line of business in which they are engaged has seen its palmy days, which is true in the sense that the successful operation of a yard will call for more money and more modern mercantile methods than formerly, and with this change it is natural that there are dealers who think more seriously of curtailing expenses than ever before. And these dealers are asking, how can it best be done?

"In coal, the problem has been solved by a few of those whose volume of trade will warrant the building of elevators, which reduces the handling bill to less than four cents a ton from car to waggon, besides making it possible to reduce the number of teams and men that under the old system would be necessary in the delivering department. To make such a reduction in operating expenses as this must be highly satisfactory to those dealers who have taken advantage of the system. They, it may be said, have killed two birds with one stone or, rather, three birds with one stone, as in addition to handling their coal at a price heretofore unknown they place themselves outside the influence of a stringent labor market, when such there be, and owing to the fact that all unloading of cars is quickly done by power there is no demurage to pay.

"Lumber, however, can not be run through an elevator to reduce the expense of handling, and other means must be employed. It can not be successfully contradicted that many of the older yards, as well as some of the newer ones, were planned with no reference whatever to the economical handling of stock, as neither in yard nor shed can there be seen a trace of the carrying out of such an idea. The object seemed to have been obtained when piling ground was secured, a building that was called a lumber shed was erected, and a stock was laid in from which to sell, other considerations being completely ignored.

"A dealer who, when he established his business, was not alive to the importance of so locating and constructing his yard and buildings that his stock could be handled to the best advantage said that, if it were to be done over again, by rearrangement he would be able to dispense with the services of one man less than he now employs. This man receives \$40 a month, or \$480 a year, and to produce this amount at 6 per cent. would require an investment of \$8,000, and he felt sure that \$1,000 over and above the original investment would have put the plant in the desired shape. Among other things he would enlarge his shed so that practically everything could be carried under one roof. He would have his stock so arranged that every item could be reached in the quickest possible time, and that this might be done his shed would practically have but one floor, one man being able to load or unload at all times. He has learned that every additional handling of a board costs money, hence the fewer handlings the smaller the expense.

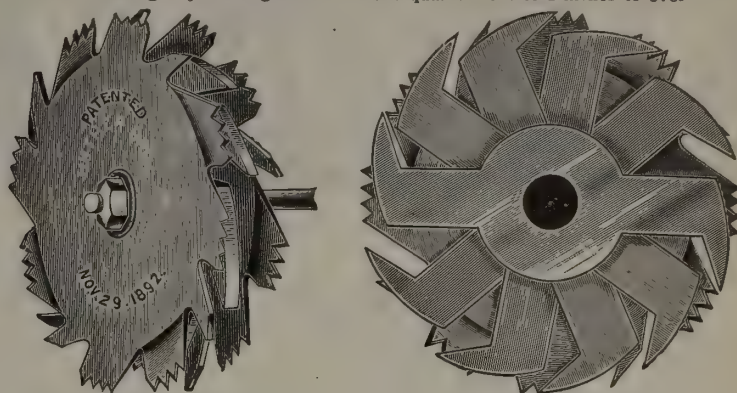
"This dealer also would have the shortest possible hauls from car to bins, and if it could be done he would unload from cars on track in his shed, and in this way be enabled to place the lumber in the bins without the assistance of a team. By dispensing with a horse for this work, and delivering with one horse whenever it was practicable to do so, he was confident that he would avoid the investment, risk and feed bill involved in the ownership of one horse.

"A finer manipulation of lumber has brought a higher degree of success to certain dealers, and such a manipulation of business methods as well as of stock is required to increase the profits by reducing operating expenses."

C. Jackson Booth, manager for the Booth Company, Ottawa, reiterates his opinion held all through the dull season that the lumber stagnation will not affect the quotations of the large manufacturers. Although the close of navigation is near at hand, the impetus that this season generally brings is not felt. At this time last year lumbermen figured on having their stocks well broken up by the opening of winter, but no such calculations are now made, and there is but little fear of low prices next season as the situation will be met by curtailment of the winter's cut.

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD

For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over



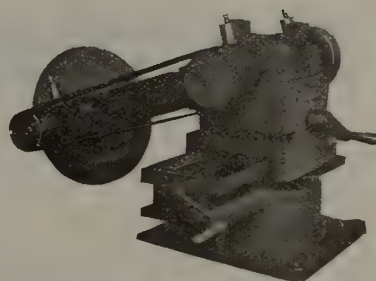
Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of wood-working machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense. HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

TWENTY MINUTES

and not two or three days is the time it takes to adjust the

Midland Band Wheel Grinder

to the mill.



One Setting Grinds Both Wheels.

No timbers and expensive rigging to haul around.

You will save time, trouble and money if you will

HOOK 'ER TO THE BAND MILL

Georgian Bay Engineering Works

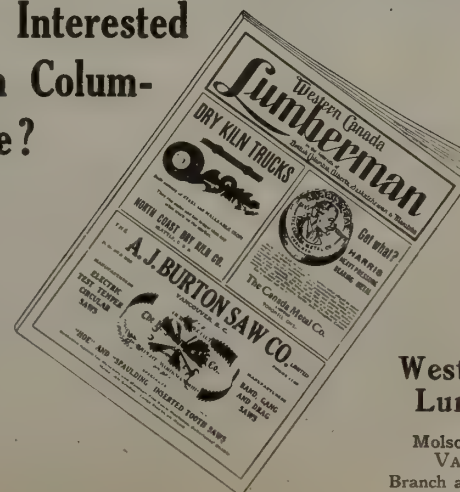
P. O. BOX 425

Midland

Ontario

Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Canada Lumberman

Molson's Bank Chambers, VANCOUVER, B. C. Branch at Winnipeg

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED HEMLOCK LUMBER, PINE culls, lath, pine and spruce flooring, for cash **CHELEW LUMBER CO., 74 VanHorne St., Toronto.** 23

WANTED 150 M FEET 4 1/2 GOOD MILL Run Basswood. Box 650 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

MAPLE WANTED—750 M. FOR 1909 DE- liveries Also quantity of Beech and Basswood Either rail or water shipment. Apply Box 653, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Wanted

TWO MILLION FEET TWO INCH HEM- lock, for immediate delivery. **GOLD MEDAL FURNITURE MFG. COMPANY, Limited, Toronto.** 21

Wanted

150,000 FT. 4 1/4 DRY, HARD MAPLE, Box 641 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. **SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.** 11

Soft Elm Wanted

WE REQUIRE 500,000 FEET OF LOG Run Soft Elm cut to order for next Spring and Summer delivery. This stock can be taken out this coming Fall and Winter. Box No. 648 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

Maple Squares Wanted.

1 1/2 x 4 1/2", 1 1/2 x 5 1/2", 1 3/4 x 5 1/2"; also 2 1/2 x 10", 2 3/4 x 12". Can also use a quantity of Basswood Squares — 1 1/2 x 5 1/2". Address Box 656 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Wanted

1" Cull Soft Elm and Basswood. 2 1/2" Maple and Birch C & B. 2", 2 1/2" 3" Rock Elm, C & B. The R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO., Limited, Hamilton. 11

Wanted

GOOD STOCKS OF LOG RUN BASSWOOD, Birch, Beech, Oak, Soft Elm and Hard Maple for 1909 delivery. Inspection at mill. Box No. 658, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

500 M. SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK, CUT TO order this winter. Box 34, Sundridge. 23

For Sale

50,000 FEET OF WHITE OAK COMMON Lumber, cut 1" plump. Apply to W. C. CRAWFORD, Tiibury, Ont. 23

For Sale

100 M 3" Log run, Cedar. 20 " 1" Log run, Cedar. 200 " 1" Cull Ash. 200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12' 16'. 600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11. All 1907 Cut H. BOURGOUIN, Montreal. 11

FOR SALE

10 cars 4 1/4 B. Ash C. & B. 2 cars 8 1/4 " " " 2 cars 12 1/4 " " " 4 cars 2" Elm, mill run. 30 cars 1 1/2 x 4" Spruce Lath. GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. 11

For Sale

LARGE STOCK OF SPRUCE, PINE AND Hemlock dressed to order, also Birch Flooring, Lath and Shingles. **THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, Limited, Sundridge, Ont.**

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. **THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. CO., Huntsville, Ont.** 11

For Sale

4 cars 1" 1st and 2nds 1 car red-face Birch 10 cars 1" 6/4 and 8/4 common and better Birch Pine, Spruce and Hemlock in car-load lots Several cars Basswood, Ash and Soft Elm White T. L. BAILLIE, North Bay 22

For Sale

1 Car 3 x 4 Merchantable Spruce 1 " 3 x 5 " " 1 " 3 x 6 " " 1 " 3" Refuse and Fourths A small amount of 3 x 3, 3 x 7 and 3 x 9 and up Spruce Merchantable No. 1 Spruce Lath 4" x 1 1/2 x 3/8 SOMERSET VALE LUMBER CO. New Brunswick 24

For Sale

400,000 FT. HEMLOCK CUT TO ORDER during April and May next. Ten cars C. B. and ten cars XX Shingles for immediate shipment, Address Box 569, Lindsay, Ont.

For Sale

30 M. 2" C. and B. Birch, "Bone Dry" 15 M. 1" " " 5 M. 3" " Elm, " 3 M. 1 1/2" " Elm, " 10 M. 1" " Elm, " Box 657, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

STEAM CIRCULAR SAWMILL, CAPACITY 40 M. t. per day. Splendid location on G.T. Railway. Apply the SNIDER LUMBER CO., Gravenhurst. 24

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with fine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B. 11

For Sale

LARGE BOILER, ENGINE AND SMOKE Stack in first-class working order; also a Saw Mill, all in working order, operated this summer. Two Boilers steam feed, Gang, Edger, Trimmers and Slash Table, all complete. Apply Box 233, GoJeric, Ont. 22

Machinery Sales Agents Wanted

UNITED STATES FIRM MANUFACTUR- ing a select line of wood working barrel and cooperage machinery wants responsible individual or firm to get as Canadian sales agents. Some good sales have already been made to large Canadian plants. This is a good opening for a young firm with a good reputation. Address Box 660, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

Second Hand Machinery

For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler One 5 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 7 single acting plunger pump Several first class second hand heaters One 16 x 20 right hand slide valve engine One 14 x 18 R. H. Watrous straight line saw mill engine One 14 x 20 R. H. engine One 11 x 10 centre crank Watrous engine Several fly wheel pulleys in stock One Watrous L. H. Reliance carriage 40" opening One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 46" opening One No. 1 friction nigger One Corey and Baker steam setter Two No. 1 Watrous double acting set works One 10 x 16 Cunningham steam feed

The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition.

Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, CANADA 11

For Sale

TIE MILL, SECOND-HAND, SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 Ties, per day. Write us for Particulars and Price **WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.** Brantford, Canada. 11

For Sale at a Bargain

A THOMPSON HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO. 300 light Generator; 110 volt direct current. In good working order for sale cheap. Reason for selling, we required more light. For particulars write to MOULTHROP LUMBER CO., John Island, Ontario. 23

For Sale

DUNBAR CLAPBOARD MACHINE AND clap-board planer. These machines are in perfect order and only offered for sale because we cannot keep them constantly running; also one return tubular boiler, used only eight weeks, in perfect order, sixteen feet long, five feet diameter, sixty-six three inch tubes, tested for one hundred and twenty pounds working pressure.

MURRAY & GREGORY, LIMITED, St. John, N.B. 11

For Sale

SINGLE SURFACE PLANER AND MAT- cher: 1 two sided moulder, work 5 inches; 1 eight roll patent triple cylinder sand papering machine, 42" wide; 1 double head moulder and panel raiser; 1 tenoning machine; 1 shaping machine; 1 power mortising machine; 1 sash mortising machine, foot power; 1 blind slot tenoner; 1 blind wiring machine; 1 sash and door clamp; 1 saw-mill, three block carriage and iron saw frame, with shafting, pulleys and four circular saws for cutting logs; 1 slide valve engine, 40 h.p., in good running order; 1 gap squaring and slitting shears; 1 four leaf cornice brakes, patent, 4 feet; lock corner box machine; 1 double cylinder surfacer with divided rolls.

CHAS. KRUEZIGER Waterloo, Ont. 24

FOR SALE

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

1 30" revolving bed, double surface planer complete
1 27" Cowan, revolving bed, double surface planer
1 26" Cowan, revolving bed, double surface planer
2 refitted 24" double surface planers complete
1 refitted 24" double surface planer and matcher
1 new 24" planer and matcher
3 refitted 24" planers and matchers complete
1 refitted 24" revolving bed surface planer
2 refitted 24" surface planers complete
1 refitted 24" planer in good order
1 refitted 23" wood frame surface planer
1 new 18" Little Giant planer and matcher
2 refitted 16" pony planers
1 nearly new 13" lightning flooring planer
1 refitted 12" pony planer
1 nearly new 24" buzz planer with countershaft
5 new 16" buzz planers with countershafts
8 new 12" buzz planers with countershafts
2 new No. 3 Fox foot-power mitre machines
1 new Cowan hand mitre machine
1 refitted graduating stroke power mortiser
1 nearly new improved power mortiser
1 new No. 1 MacGregor, Gourlay foot mortiser
1 refitted 8", 3 side Cowan moulder
1 new 6", 3 side MacGregor Gourlay moulder
3 refitted sash stickers complete
1 new 44" Ober handle and spoke lathe
1 refitted 27" wood turning lathe complete
1 refitted 18" wood turning lathe complete
2 new 16" wood turning lathes
3 refitted rod and dowel machines with heads
3 new post boring machines
1 refitted horizontal single spindle car borer
2 new iron top two spindle wood shapers
2 new wood ton two spindle wood shapers
1 refitted single spindle wood shaper
1 new 36" pedestal bandsawing machine
1 refitted 32" Crescent bandsawing machine
1 new 20" Crescent bandsawing machine
2 refitted 54" hand resawing machines
1 refitted 48" hand resawing machine
1 refitted 40" circular resawing machine
1 new No. 6 power feed rip saw table
1 new dimension saw table with tilting attachment
1 refitted MacGregor Gourlay rip saw table
2 new No. 1 Crescent saw tables
4 refitted variety saw tables complete
1 Cowan combined saw table and dado machine
2 nearly new roller top cordwood saw tables
1 new wood frame swing cut off saw with table
3 new iron frame swing cut off saws
1 new MacGregor, Gourlay gravity cut off saw
1 new MacGregor, Gourlay improved scroll saw
1 nearly new 32" disc sander with boring attachment
1 refitted 24" single drum sander
1 new No. 2 tenon machine, double copes
2 new No. 6 E. Fox universal wood trimmer
A copy of our supply catalogue or monthly stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver 11

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Wanted

SECONDHAND BAND MILL, ALLIS PRE- terred, also engine about 16 x 20. Apply Box 655, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

Wanted

GOOD PORTABLE SAW MILL, BOILER and engine not less than 35 H.P. Must be in good condition. M. B. ZIMMERMAN, Smithville, Ontario. 23

Wanted

SECOND HANDED REFUSE BURNER, capacity mill 50 M feet per day. Apply P.O. Box 353, Ottawa. 22

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Wanted

POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR STEN- ographer by young man with five years experience in the lumber business. Best references. Apply Box 651 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 22

POSIT ON WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 11

WANTED—POSITION WITH A LARGE concern who can afford to pay for executive ability. Have had two years' experience with steam log haulers on eight to fifteen mile haul and can take full charge of business or of any department. First class salary wanted and first class reference and service given. **JOHN R. STEWART, Blackduck, Minn.** 20

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Selling Connections Wanted

LUMBER SALESMAN WISHES SELLING connections with Mountain and Coast Mills also Manitoba or Saskatchewan Spruce Mills for the Prairie Provinces for 1909 and balance 1908, on a commission basis. Mills must have sufficient output to assure grades and the filling of orders. Address Box 659, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Vancouver, B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

TIMBER LIMITS IN BRITISH COLUM- bia, Kamloops district; 36 square miles; 60 per cent. cedar. **GEO. FAULKNER, 77 Victoria street, Toronto.** 23

For Sale

FIFTY-THREE MILES TIMBER LIMITS with rotary lath and shingle mills and all scows, booms and rigging required to carry on a lumbering business. Farm in connection. Will sell together or separately. For further information apply to J. D. SOMERBY, Oak Bay Mills, P. Q. 24

British Columbia Timber For Sale

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBERS, Limited, are offering some very desirable timber limits for sale in British Columbia in blocks of various sizes.

All their timber was carefully selected by expert cruisers and the reports can be relied on.

This is an opportunity for obtaining some choice timber property at very low figures and on favorable terms of payment.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to

E. STEWART, General Manager, Formerly Dominion Sup. of Forestry 509 Coristine Building, Montreal. 11

BOX FACTORY AND LUMBER YARD
for sale. Machinery At. Good opening to
increase the business. Good reasons for selling.
Box 652 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

For Sale B. C. Timber

FIVE MILES OF TIMBER ON C. P. R.
Will cut 60,000,000 feet. Will sell on stumpage
basis. Pay as you cut. 20,000,000 feet White Pine,
balance Fir, Larch and Hemlock. Can be logged,
sawed and loaded on cars for less than \$800 per M.
J. C. SCHERMERHORN, Nelson, B. C. 22

Timber Berths for Sale

Two virgin berths, Kitchener
and Roberts. Also Berth No. 107
in District Algoma,—tributary to
Spanish River. For further par-
ticulars, apply to

Nipissing Lumber Co., Ltd.
HAMILTON

Tenders for the Cutting of Timber.

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDER-
signed up to the first day of December, 1908,
for the cutting and making and delivering 50,000
tamarack, and hemlock railroad ties, also all stand-
ing pine and laying pine, also hemlock, spruce and
balsam timber situated on the northern part of the
Whitefish Indian Reserve.

Delivery of logs to be made on Lake at or near
Naughton Station. Ties to be piled at or near the
railroad siding at the same place.

Also all standing and sound laying timber con-
sisting of pine, hemlock, spruce and balsam situ-
ated on the southern part of the above mentioned
timber berth, the same to be delivered at the mouth
of the Whitefish River. This limit is on the Soo
line, twelve miles from Sudbury and easily lumbered,
running through the northern end. The C.P.R.
branch of the Soo line.

Tenderers to state the price for a thousand feet
B.M. for logs and railroad ties per piece.
All duties to be paid by the owners.

D. O'CONNOR, Temagami.

Logging Piracy.

A Vancouver despatch says that
for some time past Americans have
been coolly visiting British Col-
umbia logging camps and, wher-
ever possible, purchasing booms
from loggers who have been
financed in their operations by
Canadians, but recently the
most flagrant abuse occurred when
an American lumber company se-
cured a boom of cedar logs from
two loggers, and succeeded in get-
ting the boom as far as Nanaimo.
The boom contained approxima-
tely 400,000 feet and belonged to J.
S. Emerson, of Vancouver, who
succeeded in tracing the logs and,
by a writ of replevin, is now in
lawful possession.

It has been the habit of Can-
adian lumber men to finance log-

gers securing contracts for the
cutting of logs, and, furthermore,
to build boom sheds and supply ma-
chinery for the loggers. For some
time past a number of logging
firms, at the expiration of the con-
tracts and after receiving their
money, have sold the logs to
Americans, returning the contract
money received from the Canadian
lumber men. So far the lumber
men have been satisfied with the
return of the money, and have not
troubled to look up the law on
this matter, but recently two
loggers, who have been stead-
ily working for J. S. Emerson, sold
a boom to an American firm, and
are alleged to have departed with-
out refunding any money to J. S.
Emerson. So far they have not
been caught.

As soon as the information
reached Mr. Emerson, he sent a
man to hunt for the logs, who
traced them to Nanaimo, where
they had been towed. The name
on the boom had been chopped off
and "J. J., Malcolm Island," in-
serted. The logs were cut a short
distance north of Brickton Island.
As the logs were waiting to be
scaled when recovered, it is prob-
able that the loggers only received
a small sum on account from the
Americans.

Mr. Emerson has announced
that prosecutions will follow all
further abuses of this kind so far
as he is concerned, and other lum-
ber men have also expressed their
determination to put a stop to the
practice.

Fernie's Rehabilitation.

Philip Seippel, treasurer and
general manager of the Eastern
British Columbia Lumber Com-
pany, who was in Spokane recently
from Fernie, B.C., said, in the
course of an interview: "Records
made in past years for the rehabi-
litations of cities and towns de-
stroyed by great conflagrations are
all being broken by Fernie. There
are more residences built or in the
process of erection in Fernie to-
day than there were before the
fire. Work on business blocks and
other permanent buildings is also
progressing rapidly. The new
Commercial hotel will be open for

business in a few weeks. Whalen
Bros. have begun the erection of a
costly hotel building and work is
far advanced upon the Henderson
office block and the big brick
structure being built by the Bank
of Commerce. The population of
Fernie is greater than it was before
the conflagrations, and a stranger
might spend a day in the town and
hardly know there had been a fire.
The lumber company I am con-
nected with is arranging to rebuild
immediately, and we will try our
luck a second time with a larger
and better equipped plant than we
had before."

Estimating shingles is thus ex-
plained by an exchange in reply to
a correspondent: "A shingle is four
inches wide, put up in random
width or cut to size. A 5-inch
dimension shingle would contain a
shingle and a quarter for each
piece; a 6-inch a shingle and a
half. Shingles usually are packed
250 to the bundle. It is not pos-
sible for the packer of random
width shingles to secure pieces
that will exactly fit the frame,
therefore there is a little waste of
the space allowed between the
pieces of shingles in each course.
In many mills the rule is that the
space between shingles shall not
exceed the thickness of a pencil.
The packer must do his work as
well as he can, but this rule is not
rigidly adhered to. In California
they have a custom of packing 200
shingles to the bundle, five bundles
to a thousand, which merely
changes the quantity put in a
package, but in no wise interferes
with the measurement."

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1 in. and 2 in. dry Norway

1 in. dry Spruce

Edward Clark & Son

123 Bay Street, TORONTO

Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

Reports from Central Ontario show that operations may be more extensive than was at first expected. Orders have been received by the manufacturers recently in fairly large numbers, which will make it necessary to carry on more extensive operations in the woods this winter. Some operators who did not expect to send in camps at all, are now making their arrangements with a view to doing so. The reason for this is that they have a number of orders on hand. Much encouragement is reported from Ottawa, where one of the largest manufacturers has completed a deal for the sale of his 1909 cut of deal at prices equal to those of last year on all but first quality. The transaction is a sufficiently large one to be indicative of actual prevailing conditions. Moreover, this sale has been made a month and a half earlier than is customary, and shows that the demand is not sluggish, but rather apprehensive of a steadily advancing market. Good prices for deals will go a long way to compensate for the excessive expenses of manufacturing this year. An improvement in the demand from the United States is already indicated by enquiries which have come to hand since the election. Medium-priced stock has suffered somewhat from the continued dullness of the market, and pine shipping cull strips at Ottawa are selling at about \$18 per thousand, while shipping cull shorts bring only \$17. Pine mill culls are also easier. The demand for this kind of lumber has been dead for a long time and the stocks are large. Shingles are a little firmer and lath is plentiful with a poor demand.

Eastern Canada.

It is probable that the present season will see only a comparatively small amount of logging operations. A few contracts, however, have been made which may result in an increase, if trade conditions show any improvement during the winter. Most of the St. John mill owners have on hand sufficient quantities of cedar logs to last well into the next season, so that the quantity to be brought from the woods will probably be well below the average. Spruce lath has been very dull for several weeks. Stocks are too heavy and the demand has fluctuated all through the autumn. It looks as though a great quantity of the lath now in stock would have to be carried through the winter. An indication of the probability that most of the portable mills will not begin operations this winter unless the spruce deal trade should show great improvement. It is but a short time now until the rivers will freeze over and the manufacturing season in New Brunswick will come to a close. There are large quantities of English deals on the wharves at present, the total being about fourteen millions of superficial feet. Shipments of this class have entirely come to an end and will not be commenced until the winter liners commence their trips. Unless a decided improvement occurs the shipments by winter liners will also be greatly curtailed.

Great Britain.

English advices are to the effect that the soft wood market is in a somewhat lifeless condition, and although inquiries are fairly numerous they are not by any means so large as might be expected at this season. Freight rates to Great Britain will probably be somewhat better for the last two or three steamers, although little business is expected until next year. Charterers for the better ports, such as St. John and Halifax, are naming 36s. 3d. to the west coast of Britain or

the east coast of Ireland, up to 42s. for the dearer ports. In one case, however, 38s. was recently conceded from Campbelltown to the west coast for a handy steamer, November loading. The Liverpool market has improved in tone quite materially during the last fortnight. The demand for spot goods has brightened and the demand for forward delivery is broadening. It is hard to say, however, whether this will continue. The spot demand for spruce continues steady with prices unchanged. Most of the arrivals are confined to liner shipments, no entire cargoes being reported. The indications for good prices for Quebec pine deals are very promising although stocks are not light. The improvement in the spot market at London continues, and the hope is generally entertained that the corner has been reached, the turning of which will indicate better times for the timber merchants. In connection with the recent sale of an Ottawa firm's cut of 1909 deals at prices equal to those of last year, it is interesting to note that a Liverpool report says there is every probability that Ottawa mill owners will stick out for very high prices for next season's shipments. "It is rumored," the report says, "that best quality deals have been sold here

United States.

A feeling of confidence prevails in the lumber trade throughout the United States. The reappearance of corporation buying and the result of the elections are said to be largely responsible for this. The railroads are already in the market and are buying good-sized quantities of lumber for maintenance of way and car material. At Chicago, northern pine has improved slightly. White cedar ties have been a feature and have advanced materially. Better inquiry is noted for hard woods. Hemlock prices are also improving. Shingles at Chicago are unchanged. Red cedars are quoted at \$3.15 to \$3.20 for clears and \$2.65 to \$2.75 for stars. Lath has been more quiet, with prices a little lower. In New York there is a strong market with an improved outlook for northern pine. The hardwood business is rather irregular. The demand for hemlock is good, with a probability that \$20 will be made the base price. At Buffalo white pine is still quiet and the supply of spruce from Canada is extensive with a quiet market. White cedar shingles are dull.

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, under date of Oct. 24, report as follows: Lumberstuffs—white pine—There have been no reports during the fortnight, but a cargo has been sold to arrive at \$28.60 and \$20.60 for merchantable and second quality, respectively, and one or two other shipments are known to be on the way. These will supply present requirements. Spruce and hemlock—No arrivals but two cargoes are now on the way, and as prospects for next year's crop are very bad, there will be a smaller demand for this class of lumber. Pitch pine—No arrivals but a cargo is momentarily expected and market is well supplied. Shingles—No receipts, but a mixed cargo of Gaspé cedar and cedar laying is now about due, which will supply present requirements. Shooks—The trn, schooner "Lydia M. Deering" arrived from Portland on the 16th inst. to selves, with 19,000 bbls., which had been previously contracted for, and the "Guiana" brought 500 bbls. for dealers account. Market is heavily stocked and supplies are in excess of probable requirements. Wood hoops—No arrivals.

A Buffalo, N.Y., despatch says that some of the dealers in telegraph poles report that they are now shipping them to Canada. These are so scarce that almost anything that is not too heavy is in demand, but one dealer says that his customers prefer the juniper or southern cedar.

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1x4, 5 & 6x10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring

N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

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65 Yonge Street - TORONTO



Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

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The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited

If you want yard stock that needs no apology when you offer it to your trade, write us to-day. We make quick shipments.

We have the following Dry Stock in White Pine we are desirous of moving:

200,000 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Cuts and better
300,000 ft. 1x4 Log Run
50,000 ft. 1x5 " "
100,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Cuts
100,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 "
50,000 ft. 8/4 No. 3 "
500,000 ft. 1x8 " "
300,000 ft. 1x10 " "
100,000 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Barn
300,000 ft. 8/4 No. 2 "
300,000 ft. 1x8 No. 3 "
100,000 ft. 1x10 " "
500,000 ft. 1x6 and wider No. 1 Box
1,000,000 ft. 1x4 and wider No. 2 Box

1,000,000 ft. 1x4 and wider No. 2 Mill Culls
1,000,000 ft. 1x4 and wider Farmers' Delight
100,000 ft. 2x4 Piece Stuff 10 ft. to 16 ft.
300,000 ft. 2x6 " "
300,000 ft. 2x8 " "
400,000 ft. 2x10 " "
300,000 ft. 2x12 " "

Also the following Red Pine

800,000 ft. 2x6 10 ft. to 16 ft.
400,000 ft. 2x8 "
500,000 ft. 2x10 "
100,000 ft. 2x12 "

Red Pine Piece Stuff

5,000 Pieces 2x6—18
5,000 " 2x8—18
7,000 " 2x10—18
4,000 " 2x12—18
3,000 " 2x6—20
5,000 " 2x8—20
5,000 " 2x10—20
3,000 " 2x12—20

White Pine Piece Stuff

2,000 Pieces 2x6—18
2,500 " 2x10—18
1,500 " 2x12—18
600 " 2x6—20
1,000 " 2x8—20
1,500 " 2x10—20
1,500 " 2x12—20

White Pine Bill

100 Pieces 12x12—12
100 " " —14
150 " " —16
60 " " —18
100 " " —20
40 " " —22
40 " " —24

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Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.

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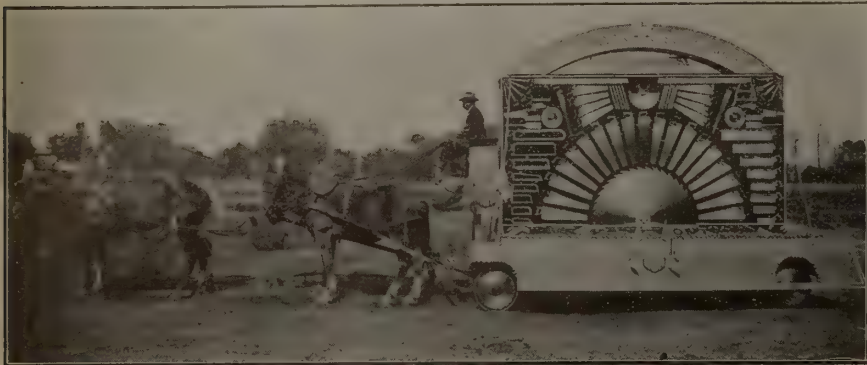
Limited

Special Bills cut to order in a hurry

Everything in White Pine and Norway

Disston Saws in Industrial Parade.

In the industrial parade recently held in Philadelphia, Henry Diss-ton & Sons, manufacturers of saws, tools, etc., had an attractive ex-



One of the Disston Floats in Philadelphia Parade.

hibit in the form of five floats. The floats were cleverly designed in a manner to give at a glance a comprehensive idea of the company's productions. A picture of one of the floats is reproduced herewith.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, Greenville, Mich., have issued a circular describing and illustrating a new machine which they have placed on the market, viz., the Tower 32-inch planing mill edger. This is a particularly useful looking machine for which all the driving mechanism is at one end of the husk. A number of other interesting features are outlined in the circular, which should be interesting to all mill owners.

Mr. J. M. Macoun, late editor of the Canadian Forestry Journal, has for some weeks been exploring for peat in the vicinity of Ottawa and elsewhere. In his investigation he found that in what is usually termed a "tamarack swamp" as great a depth of peat frequently exists as in any open bog—a result quite unlooked for but of great importance.

At the recent convention of the International Tax Association held in the Legislative Buildings, Toronto, the question of the taxation of forests was taken up, and the following resolution passed: "Resolved, that it is within the legitimate province of tax laws to encourage the growth of forests in order to protect watersheds and ensure a future supply of timber, and legislation, or constitutional amendment where necessary, is recommended for this purpose."

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for all purposes

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Phone Main 4095

Saw Mill at Rainy Lake, Ont. Yards and Planing Mill at Hamilton, Ont.

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MFG. CO. LTD.
— HAMILTON, CANADA

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43 Steel Flat cars in perfect condition suitable for Lumber or Dry Kilns Standard Gauge. Capacity 5 to 7 tons. Will sell cheap to a quick buyer.

Also New and Re-laying rails from 12 to 60 lbs. with Fastenings.

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SOLID TOOTH } CIRCULAR
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IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
IT PAYS US TO SUPPLY IT

FULLY GUARANTEED

Our Travellers are all Experienced and Expert Sawmakers

You will profit by a half-hour spent with any of them.

We make only one Grade
Saw **THE BEST.**

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS **NOW**

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REPAIRS

OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

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Manufacturers of The "Hanson" Sock and Mitt.

Nothing in the Market
to equal them for Lum-
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ALL MY SOCKS BEAR THIS STAMP



Can be obtained from any Wholesale Dry Goods House in Canada

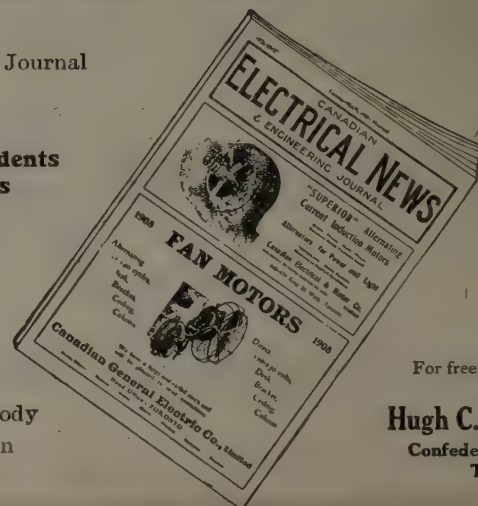
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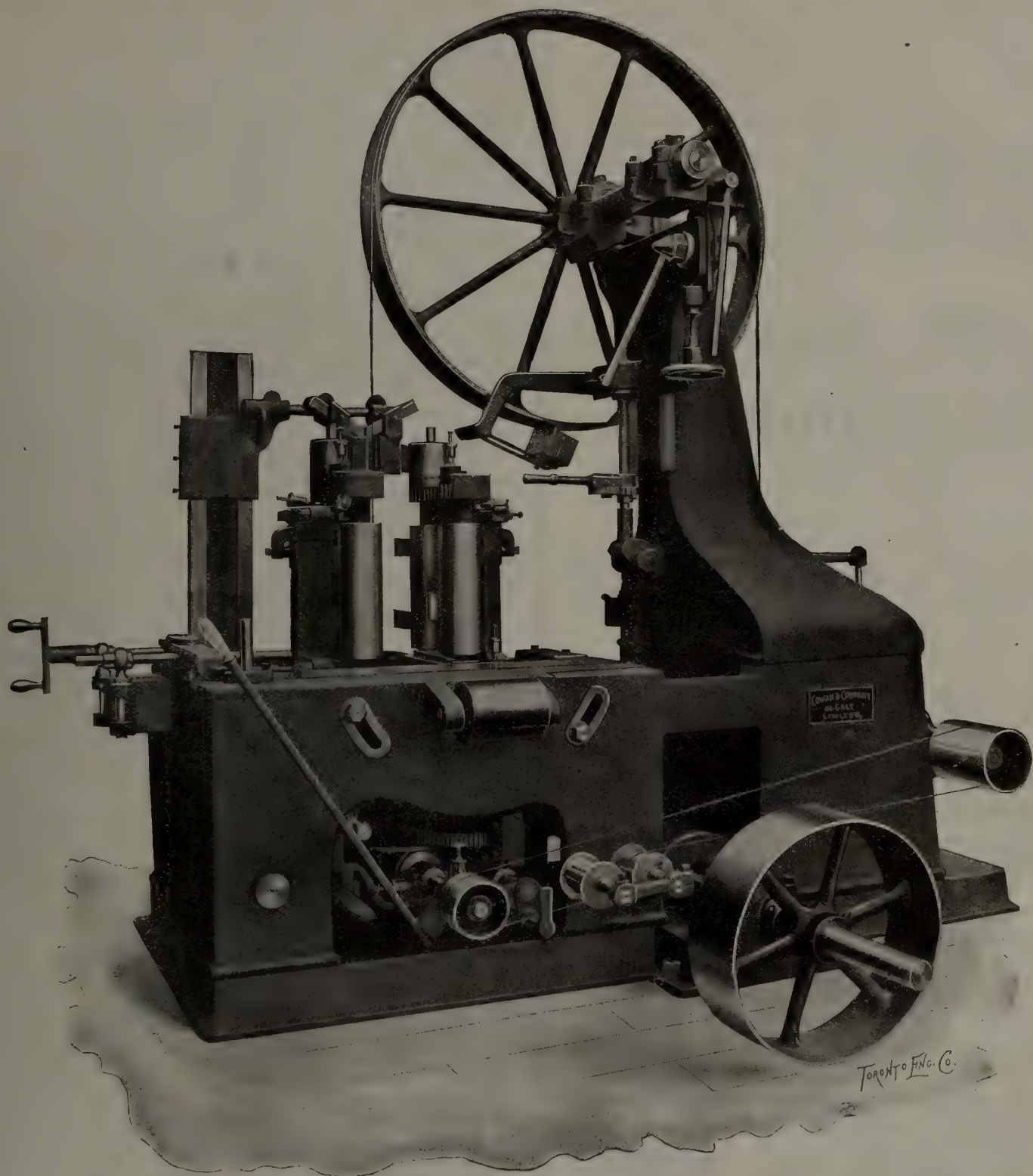
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A Heavy Machine for Heavy Work, contains every Practical Feature of Convenience Necessary in Modern Mill Practice

STRENGTH of design, material, workmanship.

CONVENIENCE of adjustment. All adjustments simple and easily made.

ACCURACY All adjustments perfectly accurate and quick.

SAFETY Feed rolls thrown out by one simple movement in case of accident.

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"HIGH CLASS STOCK FOR HIGH CLASS TRADE"

Louisiana Red Cypress, Long Leaf Hard Pine Timbers and Kiln Dried Stock, Whitewood, Cottonwood, White Ash, Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock.

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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

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Most people notice big leaks and take measures to stop them.

Its the little leaks that run away with Your Profits.

For example, have you ever figured what difference **50 cents per \$100 on your Fire Insurance** amounts to.

On \$20,000	it means	\$100	a year.
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We are saving many of our customers far more than \$500 a year.

It costs you nothing to have us figure on your business.

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If You Want THE BEST in Long Leaf Yellow Pine

let us figure on your next bill. The stock we furnish will fill your most exacting requirements. It is perfectly milled, correctly graded and has a reputation to uphold. We are particularly well equipped to give Canadian trade prompt service.

We are in a position to get out timbers up to 36 ft. in length and to surface sizes up to 6 x 12. All timbers larger than 6 x 12 we can arrange to have dressed in transit.

Big Sandy Lumber Company

HULL, ALABAMA, U.S.A.

EDGINGS

Shurly & Dietrich's saw factory and Sheldon's Limited, Galt, are still reported very busy.

The work of rebuilding the plant of the Elk Lumber Company at Fernie, B.C., has been begun.

Abernethy & Lougheed's large sawmill at Port Haney, B.C., is reported running full capacity.

Miller's sawmill, at Pokiak, N.B., resumed operations last month after a close-down of some weeks.

Watts & Company, lumber manufacturers, Wattsburg, B.C., suffered a loss of \$20,000 by fire last month.

The Hunting Lumber Company's sawmill at Vancouver has resumed operations, extensive improvements and additions having recently been made.

The Nimpkish Lake Logging Company, Limited, Vancouver, has been authorized to take over the sawmill and wood manufacturing business of Stracey & Garland.

The Pioneer Lumber Company, Limited, of Lethbridge, Alta., have been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Among the incorporators are C. R. Carlson, of Lethbridge.

The Malcolm Lumber Company, Fairview, B.C., have taken over the business of the Telford Lumber Company, and are fitting up a modern sawmill of 50,000 feet capacity per day.

The Kelowna Sawmill Company, capital \$100,000, have been chartered to take over the business carried on under that name in Kelowna, B.C., and to manufacture wooden products.

The Humber River Pulp & Lumber Company's timber limits and sawmills near Deer Lake, Newfoundland, have been sold to a syndicate headed by H. G. Bykhous, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

It is proposed to establish a match factory at Selkirk, Man., and a company is in process of organization. J. D. Manton, of Springfield, Ohio; J. Grisdale and F. A. Gemmel, both of Selkirk, are interested.

The Graham Island Lumber Company, in which two of the prominent members are C. H. Shannon, of Los Angeles, and J. C. Slean, of Pittsburg, will build a large sawmill at Massett, on Graham Island, B.C.

The sawmills on Vancouver Island are becoming more active. The Red Fir Lumber Company, of Nanaimo, has a contract to supply 900,000 feet to the C.P.R., and other mills are also receiving good orders.

The steamer "Ogemaw" arrived at Bay City, Mich., recently with 436,740 feet of lumber, and the schooner "C. J. Fillmore" with 425,324 feet, both from Blind River and consigned to E. B. Foss & Company.

James Beveridge, St. John, N.B., who is building a pulp mill on one of the branches of the Miramichi, expects to have the plant in readiness early this month. It will be fitted with the most modern machinery.

In the case of Beck vs. Wilberforce Lumber Company, of Monmouth Township, Haliburton, Mr. Justice Anglin has issued an order giving the mills, etc., to the defendants, provided that the latter give security for \$7,000.

The lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley district derived great benefit from the recent rains. The drought of over two months had stopped many mills. Fire rangers report that the heavy downpour effectively checked the progress of all bush fires.

A Vancouver advice states that few orders are coming in and that mills are running about half-time. Pacific coast lumber mills have shut down for repairs earlier this year in anticipation of busy times right after the opening of the new year.

Lumber companies have been generous in their donations toward the construction of the provincial sanatorium for the treatment of those afflicted with tuberculosis at Kamloops, B.C. Already 400,000 feet of lumber has been sent to the site.

An Ottawa despatch lends confirmation to the report that property has been purchased along the river front between Aylmer and Hull for the erection of a large sawmill. The estimated cost is stated to be in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

A charter has been obtained by the Algonquin Lumber Company, Klock, Ont., capitalized at \$48,000. The incorporators include: J. H. Maybee, M.E., and W. S. Woodstock, of Edwards, N.Y., and F. W. and W. A. Sullivan, both of Watertown, N.Y.

The Fernie Lumber Company, Fernie, B.C., whose plant and buildings were entirely destroyed by the big fire last summer, have erected a mill which now is in operation. The timber limits of the company were not damaged to the extent at first reported.

The Haines Lumber Company, Buffalo, N.Y., report that they have received several lake cargoes lately and that they have more on the way, but all of one cargo will be taken to Tonawanda, which yard ought to be filling up considerably by this time.

An accident occurred a short time ago in the Dodds-Cook lumber yard, Toronto, in which Frank Cook was badly hurt, his hand being caught in the machinery. He was taken to the office of Dr. Chapman Brown, where some of the bone had to be removed before the hand could be stitched up.

The British Columbia Timber Company have been formed to erect a mill at Smelter Lake, near Grand Forks, B.C., the officers being: President, L. I. Bregman, Chicago; Vice-president, George Mayer, Chicago; Treasurer, H. W. Hutting, Muscatine, Iowa; Resident Director, G. M. Frupp, Grand Forks.

The Canadian Railroad Commission recently handed down a decision in the complaint of the Independent Lumber Company, of Regina. Reparation was asked for from the Canadian Pacific Railway, for demurrage collections which, it was alleged, had been unjustly made. The case was decided in favor of the lumber company.

C. E. Stone, of St. Paul, Minn., formerly general passenger agent of the Great Northern Railway, was recently at the coast. He is now in the land and timber business, and is part owner of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard land grant in the Kootenay, besides owner of various timber limits on the coast. He was recently nominated as a representative in the Minnesota legislature.

C. A. Lillesburg, formerly of Vancouver, has just completed the erection of a new sawmill near Kitsumkalum and reports everything running well. It is the only sawmill on the Skeena river above tide-water. Mr. Lillesburg has a contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific, and expects to have his sawmill running steadily throughout the winter cutting ties for the railway company.

A party of eastern capitalists who are interested in timber lands and mill plants in the States recently arrived in Vancouver after inspecting a number of timber limits along the coast. They were composed of R. G. Wright and H. F. Taylor, of Buffalo, and J. A. Smith, of Pittsfield, Mass. It is probable that the outcome of their trip to the coast will be the closing of a large deal covering the tracts inspected.

Final arrangements have been made for the completion in Victoria, B.C., of the New Porto Rico mill on the C.P.R. flats between the C.P.R. wharf and the Launch Club. Arrangements have been made to drive the necessary piles at once on the site, and A. McPherson will superintend the work. It is proposed that the mill itself shall be built on piles and that it shall have a capacity of about 45,000 feet daily.

While operating a gang saw at the Carney Lumber Mills, Owen Sound, Ont., Antonio Leduc met with a serious accident. He was using an iron bar in order to remove a sliver from the gang saw. The machine was in motion, and when he loosened his grip upon the bar it recoiled and struck him a violent blow on the jaw, fracturing it in two places. A portion of his tongue was cut off as the result of his teeth coming together.

Harry E. Hopper, of Indianola, Iowa; Charles Bentley, of Chicago, and John Evans, of Emerson, Iowa, are on the coast inspecting timber limits. They are promoting a large syndicate which will invest heavily. Mr. Hopper has been here for some time, and the party returned this week from Alert Bay, Vancouver Island, and Knight's inlet, on the mainland, where they looked over timber and left on Wednesday night for the Skeena district.

George W. Volckman, of Ottawa; Jas. Beveridge, John D. Volckman, and Francis N. Beveridge, of Chatham, N.B., and A. H. Honnington, of St. John, are applying to the provincial Government for incorporation as the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company, Limited. Their object is to acquire the business of the New Brunswick Pulp & Paper Company, now carried on at Millerton, Miramichi. The company will have a capital stock of \$200,000.

An advice from Detroit, Mich., states that Mrs. Robert Woodhull, aged 65 years, the only known woman timber inspector in the United States, died recently at Muskegon, in which section she was for years a woman of affairs. Mrs. Woodhull was the widow of a lumberman and as such learned much of the lumbering business. She established the Lake Shore Commercial, a newspaper at Sangatuck, and was the first woman editor in the state. She was originally of St. Thomas, Ont.

The W. G. Edwards Company, of Rockland, Ont., object to the valuation put on their property in Plaisance, Que., claiming that the corporation assessed the estate \$10,000 above value. The town replied to the appeal of the company and because their notice came thirty days after the specified time the Edwards Company took strong objection on the ground that the notice was behind the statutory time for such matters. Judge Rochon, however, ruled the writ of the town legal and fixed November 13th for hearing the case.

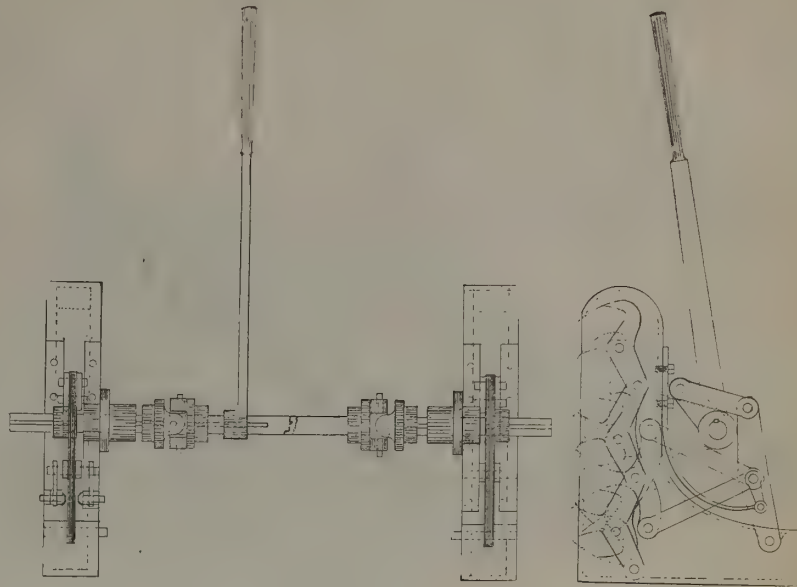
According to a despatch from North Sydney, C.B., Cape Breton will have its first pulp mills in operation before the close of next year. Extensive surveys have been made during the past summer of the valuable timber areas in the northern section of the island, and lately engineers have been at work ascertaining the probable water supply. The result is very favorable, and those interested in Cape Breton's first pulp mills are sanguine of success. F. J. D. Barnjum, of the North River Lumber Company, states that plans are now being prepared for a large modern plant capable of a ten-stamp mill. Employment will be found at the start for some four hundred men.

With the exception of J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, and McLaughlin Bros., of Arnprior, none of the mills of the Ottawa valley district has closed completely, but their output in all cases is curtailed either by deficient power or inability to get logs. Losses are sustained by manufacturers thus handicapped and in many cases they are running largely for the benefit of their employees. Manufacturers estimate that in twenty-two of the largest mills along the Ottawa river the cut of lumber for the season will drop to 350,000,000 feet from 500,000,000 last year. Nevertheless the yards have more stock in them than for a great number of years, owing to the small trade of this year.

Ottawa middlemen are speculating on lower prices for next year's lumber, particularly on account of the reduction in wages in the shanties. High wages were given as a pretext for the advance in lumber rates, so a shrinkage in price is held to be the only logical outcome of the change in wages. On the other hand, lumbermen contend that shanty supplies are as expensive as ever and that most of the stock that will be handled next summer will be the product of the 1906-7 and 1907-8 cut of logs. None of J. R. Booth's last winter's cut has reached his mill, his policy being to keep at least a couple of seasons' supply ahead. Mr. Booth generally sets the pace for lumber quotations and next year he may not give any manufacturers a reason for cutting current prices.

The British barque "Inverclyde" is reported loading lumber at Chemainus, B.C., for Delagoa Bay at 47s. 6d. The "Inverclyde" arrived at Royal Roads from Santos, Brazil, after a passage of 117 days. The vessel failed to make her way in the strong head winds she encountered in the vicinity of the Horn, and she put back, coming by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The "Inverclyde" left Santos, one of Brazil's large coffee ports, July 5th, for Royal Roads. She had an uneventful passage to the Horn, but there she met a series of gales, and after being blown back several times, Captain King decided to put back and make the passage via the Cape of Good Hope, across the Indian Ocean, and skirting Australia.

Action has been taken by the Laurentide Paper Company against the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway for damages which they claim to have been done their property at Grand Mere. The claim is for \$22,140. In 1897 the railway company built a bridge across the St. Maurice river near Grand Mere, under authority obtained from the Lieutenant-Governor in council. Part of the bridge was since destroyed, and was rebuilt in 1904. Instead, however, of leaving the river clear from pier to pier, as was the case when the bridge was first built, it is claimed that the trestle work was extended across the river. The effect was that last spring the river was dammed, and the water was backed as far back as the paper company's mills, resulting in the mills being shut down for several weeks last spring. The Laurentide Paper Company are now claiming damages alleged to have been caused already, and are also asking that the portion of the bridge not in accordance with authorized plans be removed.



New Patent Mill Dog

We claim many points of superiority for our Patent Mill Dog, of which One Hundred and Fifty have been sold.

Each mill dog contains ten dogs; six of the dogs have the down-forward motion and four of them the upward motion, so that the log or cant is dogged both on the top and bottom, preventing it from turning its position on the head block. Even if the log were dogged, not touching the head-block, it would hold the log as well.

P. Payette & Company

Penetanguishene, Ont.

HAND POWER ELEVATOR

LOAD,
1,500 lbs.
CAR, 6 x 5 FT.

\$100⁰⁰

F. O. B.
HAMILTON
ONTARIO



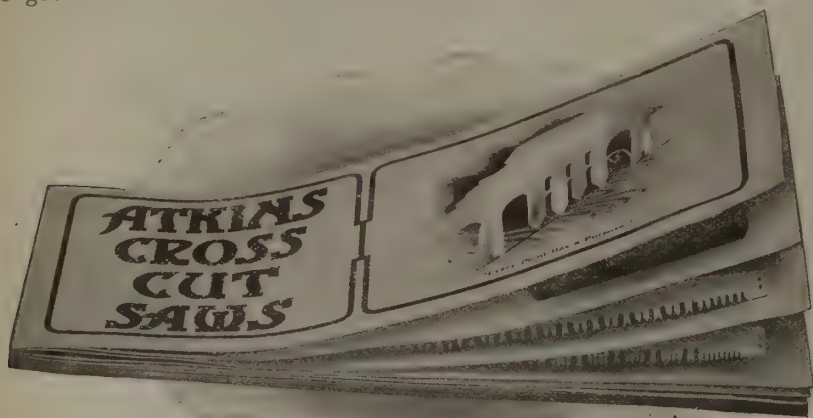
We supply drawings and instructions enabling anyone to install.

SAVE
TIME
LABOR
EXPENSE
HANDLING
GOODS
FOR UPPER
FLOORS

Write our nearest office for full particulars.

MONTREAL | WINNIPEG | VANCOUVER | OTTAWA
St. James St. | McRea Block | Alexander St. | O'Connor St.
Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Limited
HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO, ONTARIO

The illustration published herewith gives only a slight idea of the attractive booklet just issued by E. C. Atkins & Company, the "Silver Steel Saw People." The book deals entirely with cross-cut saws, and presents the arguments which this company use in the sale of their cross-cut saws, in a forceful and convincing manner. The illustrations are good and show some of the Atkins silver steel saws to much ad-



vantage. The booklet is being distributed through the mails by the Atkins Company and by a number of prominent jobbers. Copies will be sent free of charge upon request.

Opposition to Removal of Tariff.

The probable action of the United States Congress at its next session in the matter of the tariff on lumber, is already exercising United States lumbermen extensively. Active steps are being taken by manufacturers in the United States, especially by those of the Pacific Coast, to present their case before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress. This committee is to meet on November 26. It is probable that the committee will hear conflicting opinions from different parts of the country. Lumbermen themselves, are pretty well agreed that they do not want competition from Canadian lumber made easier than it is at present. Those for whom lumber is a raw material of manufacture, however, may be depended upon to take the

other view of the matter. There are others also who have the conservation idea uppermost in their minds, and believe that it would be well to promote the using up of Canadian forests so as to delay the destruction of those of the United States. A strong argument in favor of the removal of the tariff will probably be put forward by those who are buying Canadian timber limits. Many United States operators have been investing in Canada. They have been partly influenced by the belief that the duty on lumber will be removed, in which case the value of their holdings in Canada will be greatly increased.

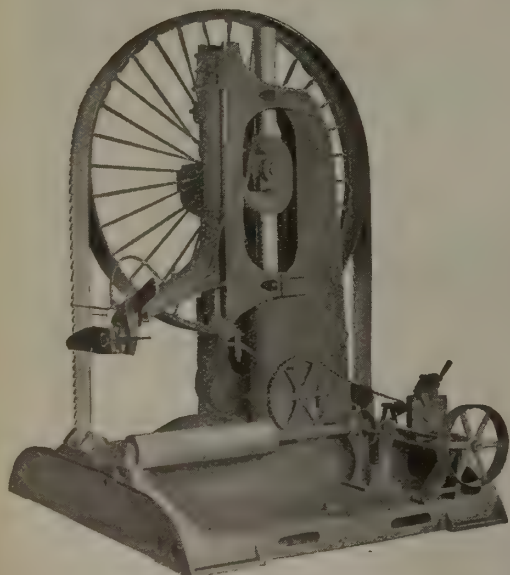
Unquestionably there will be an interesting contest. Canadians will watch it without much anxiety, whichever way the result comes. Unfortunately there is just one feature in the matter which cannot be looked upon by Canadians with entire equanimity. If the tariff on lumber is removed or even reduced it will encourage United States operators to invest more heavily in Canadian limits. While it is pleasant to see our raw materials being worked up into manufactured articles, it would be much more pleasant if the profits of the operations were to remain in the country. This will not be the case with lumber manufactured from limits owned by operators from the United States. Canadians need a greater faith in their own country. If they will hold their own timber resources or invest more money in their development, the day will soon arrive when they will be able to dictate the price to be received for the manufactured lumber instead of, as at present, taking what they can get for the growing timber.

The Jury of Awards of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition has just issued to the Simonds Manufacturing Company, of Fitchburg, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., a certificate awarding that company a gold medal on Simonds saw steel. This is said to be the first award that has been given on saw steel. The Simonds Company feel justly proud of this recognition of the quality of steel they make for Simonds saws and knives. In Canada this company is known as the Simonds Canada Saw Company, and has branches at St. John, N.B., Montreal, Que., and Vancouver, B.C.

Since the breaking of the price agreement among shingle manufacturers in British Columbia some time ago, prices have tumbled, and shingles put on the American market to-day, duty paid, net the mills but \$1.65. All the mills are cutting to a fairly large American trade.

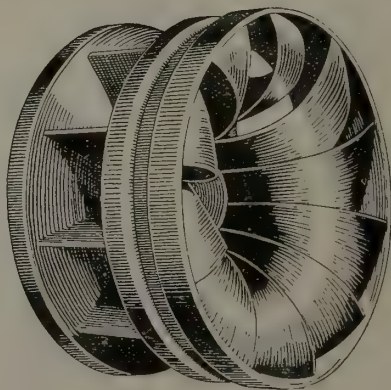
ALLIS - CHALMERS BULLOCK

LIMITED



NEW BAND MILL

BUILT WITH 8, 9, 10 AND 11 FT. WHEELS.
SEND FOR BULLETIN 1700.



WATER WHEELS

OF ALL CAPACITIES UP TO 20,000 H.P.
AND FOR ALL HEADS UP TO 600 FT.
SEND FOR BULLETIN 303.



ELECTRIC MOTORS

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR PLANING MILLS
AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES.
SEND FOR BULLETIN 301.

REMEMBER THAT WE SUPPLY NOT ONLY THE LATEST SAW MILL MACHINERY BUT ALL AUXILIARIES INCLUDING WATER WHEELS, STEAM ENGINES, ELECTRIC MOTORS, DYNAMOS AND TRANSFORMERS. WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BULLETINS.

WORKS: MONTREAL

SALES OFFICES:

NEW GLASGOW

MONTREAL

TORONTO

COBALT

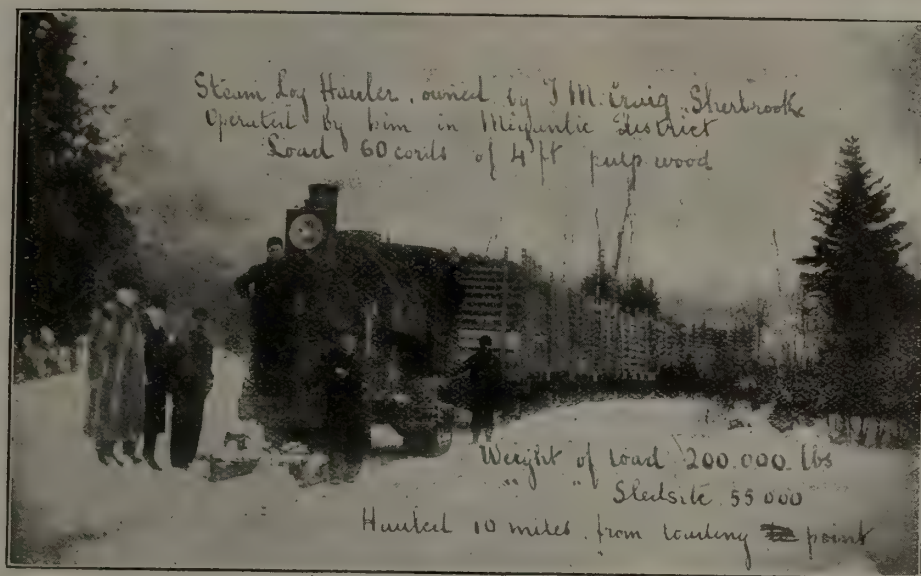
WINNIPEG

CALGARY

VANCOUVER

The Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Dominion of Canada Patent No. 108676



With all large lumber operators moving logs from the yards in the woods to the mill or shipping point is a question of great importance.

The distance may be anywhere from four or five to twenty-five or more miles and hauling the logs this distance with horses is a very expensive business.

This is just where the Lombard Steam Log Hauler comes in, especially if the road is comparatively level, or well graded.

Results to be obtained are not based on theory but have actually been obtained by many satisfied users.

From 50,000 feet upwards can be moved at a single load on average roads and if a little care is taken in improving the road it is more than repaid by the extra results obtained.

In comparing this machine with horses the following points should be considered:

It will do the work of from 12 to 18 four horse teams and do it quicker and better.

The operating cost is very small as:

The Hauler crew consists of only the Engineer, Fireman and Pilot.

It burns only $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons of coal, or equivalent in wood, for 10 hours work.

It travels at the rate of five miles an hour and will work 24 hours a day if required.

When not in use for a day, week or season, there is practically no expense for upkeep, and you don't have an army of idle horses and teamsters on your hands.

Our descriptive circular will be sent on request and it is bound to interest any wide awake lumberman.

The Jenckes Machine Company

General Offices: Sherbrooke, Que.

Limited

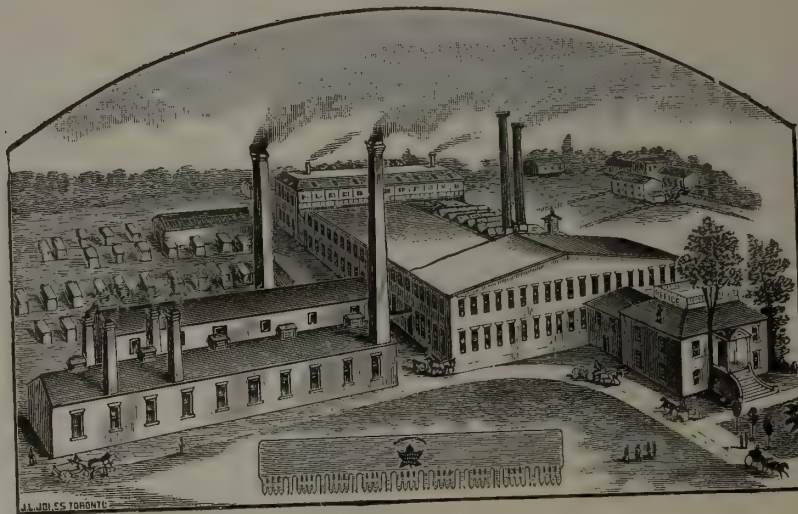
Works: Sherbrooke, Que. St. Catharines, Ont.

Sales Offices: Sherbrooke St. Catharines Cobalt Vancouver Halifax

The Maple Leaf Saw Works Shurly & Dietrich GALT, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Circular Saws
Gang Saws
Mill Saws
Band Saws
Cross-Cut Saws



MANUFACTURERS OF

Hand Saws
Buck Saws
Plastering Trowels
Butcher Saws
Straw Knives



GROUND THIN ON BACK

Save Labor

Save Gumming

Save Time

Save Files

This Saw Stands Without a Rival

AND IS THE

FASTEST CUTTING SAW IN THE WORLD!

Its Superiority consists in its Excellent Temper. It is made of "Razor Steel," which is the finest ever used in the manufacture of Saws. We have the sole control of this steel. It is tempered by our secret process, which process gives a keener cutting edge and a toughness to the steel which no other process can approach.

Maple Leaf Saw Set

MANUFACTURED BY

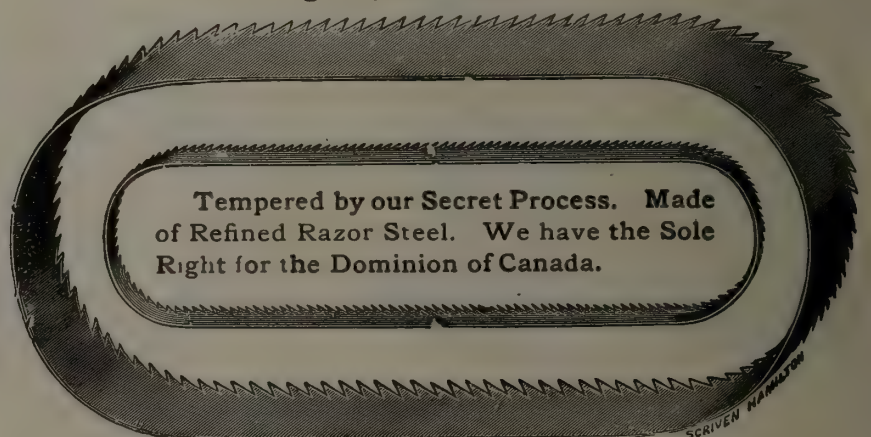
SHURLY & DIETRICH, Galt, Ont.

Directions.—Place the set on the point of tooth, as shown in the accompanying cut, and strike a very light blow with a tack hammer. If you require more set, file the tooth with more bevel.

If you follow directions you cannot make a mistake. Be sure and not strike too hard a blow, and it will set the hardest saw. On receipt of 40 cents we will send one by mail.



We are the only manufacturers in the world who export Saws in large quantities to the United States.



We Manufacture

HIGH GRADE BAND SAWS

Of All Widths and Lengths.

These Saws are made of Refined Razor Steel, and tempered by our Secret Process; for Fine Finish and Temper are not excelled.

SAW GUMMING WHEELS

made by 3 processes
VITRIFIED - ELASTIC
Canadian Hart Silicate

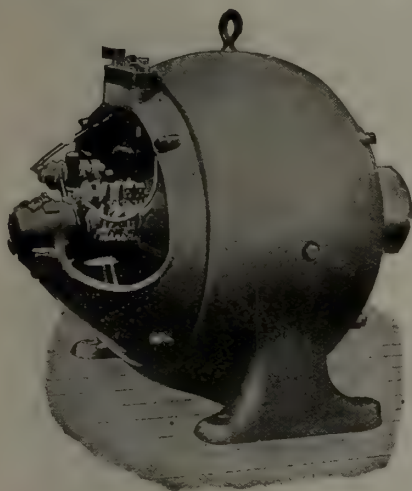
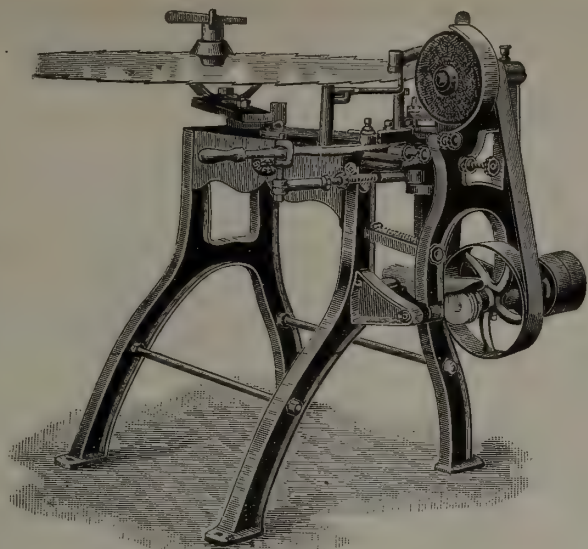
Try our Vitrified Wheel.
Guaranteed the best wheel
on the market.
Have you got our Catalogue?

Saw Filers
ROGERS - HART

Canadian & Hart
Knife Grinders
Grinding Machinery

**Canadian
Hart Wheels**

Limited
446 Barton Street East
HAMILTON



Importers and Contractors for
all kinds of Electrical Work

Lighting Plants

Watchman's Clock and
Telephone Systems

FOR

LUMBER MILLS

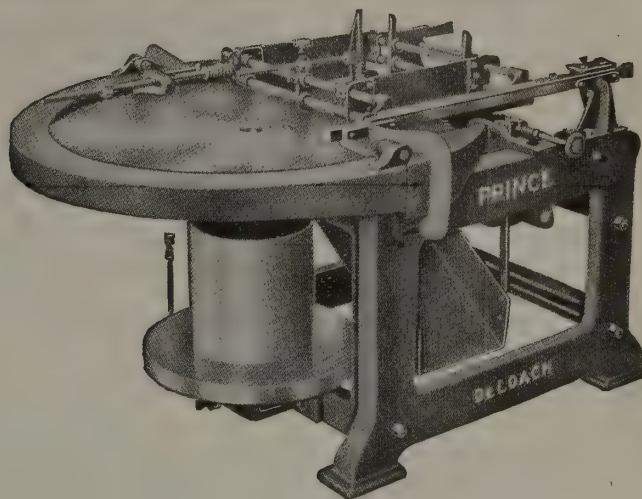
Motors, Dynamos Repairs

Electrical Supplies
OF ALL KINDS

**THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC
SUPPLY CO.**

Electrical Contractors
ORILLIA - ONT.

DeLoach "Prince" Hand Feed Shingle Mill



JOHN H. CRANE

Manufacturer of Lumber and Shingles

DELOACH MILL MFG. CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, ALA.

MONTEREY, ALA., JULY 2, 1907.

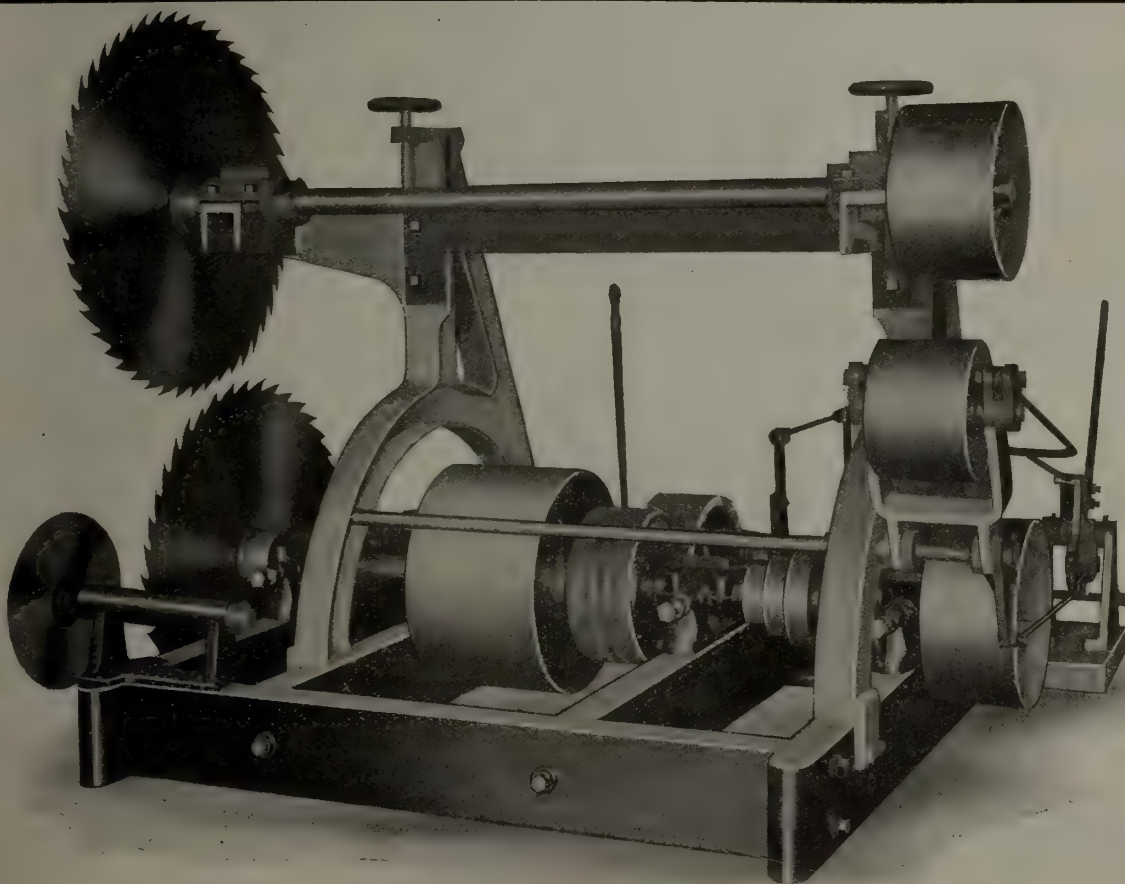
GENTLEMEN,—I purchased from you in 1905 a "Prince" hand feed shingle machine. I have operated it and find it all you claim for it. We cut at the rate of 30,000 shingles in 10 hours and made first class shingles. I consider your machine a very light running machine. If I wanted another hand machine I would certainly buy a DeLoach Prince.

With best wishes for your success, I am

Yours very truly,
JOHN H. CRANE.

Send for Catalogue of Engines, Boilers, Gasoline Engines, Saw Mills,
Shingle Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Lath Mills, Grinding Mills,
Water Wheels, Etc. Complete Circular and Band Mill Equipment.

DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co. Box 511,
BRIDGEPORT, ALA.



"Top-Saw"

The accompanying cut represents our regular saw bench, light or heavy pattern, equipped with "Top Saw," which can be adapted to our ordinary carriages.

This Top Saw is especially made to cut large logs.

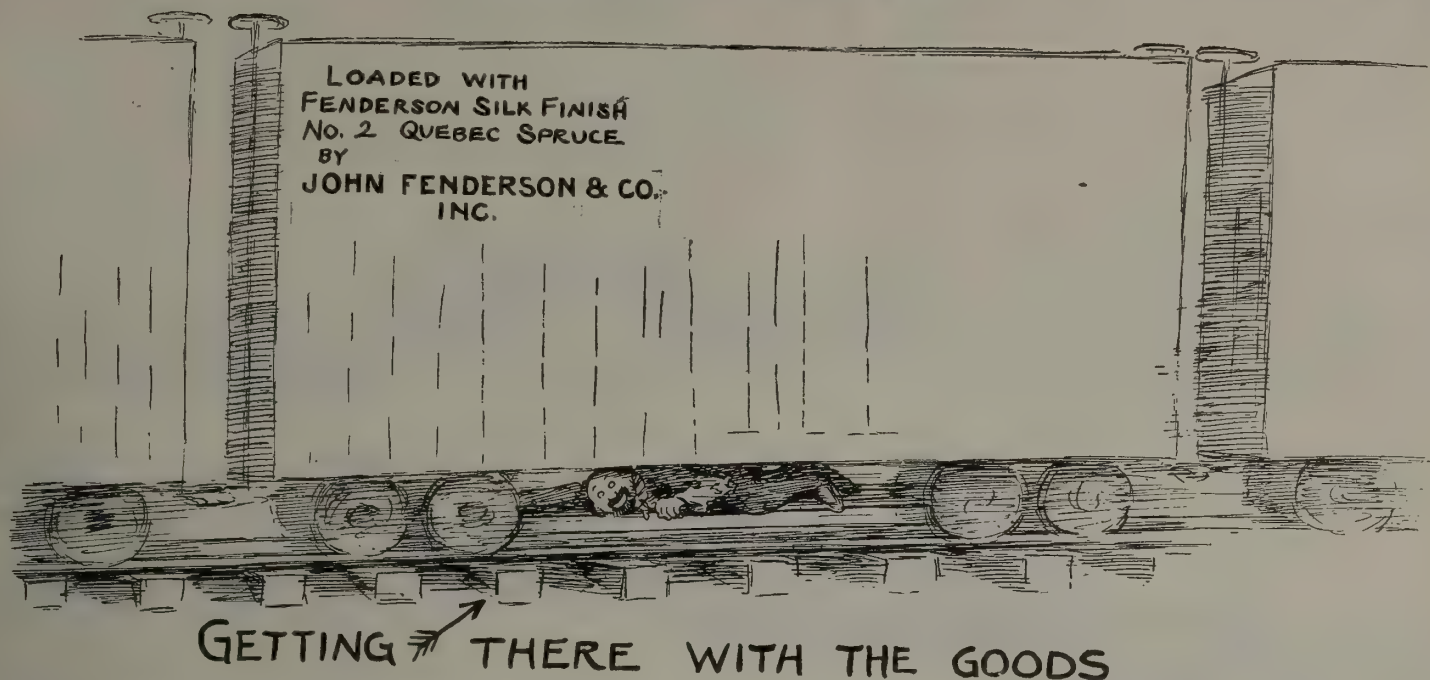
The frame of Top Saw is of solid cast iron. The Top Saw arbor slides from top to bottom, by means of screws, visible on cut, which allows using saws of different sizes. This Top Saw is equipped with a tightener, handy to the operator, to set in motion or stop the saw, at will.

The SAVOIE-GUAY CO., PLESSISVILLE STATION, P.Q.

MAKERS OF

Turbine water wheels of all sizes, Gasoline and steam engines, Circular Saw Mills, Double edgers, Shingle mills, Planer and matchers, Buzz planers, Shaping machines, Lath Machines, Band saws, Polishing machines, Trimmers of all Description, Butter and Cheese factory outfits, Acetylene Gas Generators, Shafting, Hangers, Iron and wood pulleys, machinery of all description for factories and saw mills.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"



That's what we're doing with our celebrated **Fenderson Silk Finish No. 2 Quebec Spruce**, and **N.B. White Cedar Shingles** both of which we're having manufactured with special care as to the requirements of the yard trade. We're **getting** there with the goods, because we have got the **goods**, the **real goods** and the **real good goods**, and that is the reason why every yard dealer who tries a car of our Spruce, or our shingles, is on our books to stay. Our products are being manufactured under our own personal supervision and as we are thoroughly familiar with not only the requirements of the yard trade of Canada, but their customers also, we come pretty nearly knowing what grade and class of lumber fills the bill. If you have not tried any of our products, won't you give us a trial order? That's all we ask.

Our plant in the Province of Quebec is one of the most modern and complete mills manufacturing Spruce and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles.

We aim to carry at all times a full stock in all sizes, and can furnish, dressed in any desired way, on short notice.

No. 2 Quebec Spruce and White Cedar Shingles

This Spruce is a small tight knotted stock, and when worked in the characteristic Fenderson "silk finish" style, there is nothing on the market that can beat it.

John Fenderson & Co., Inc.
Sayabec, P. Q.

SAW & SHINGLE MILLS:
SAYABEC, P. Q. ST. MOISE, P. Q.
SALMON LAKE, P. Q. RED RIVER P. Q.

SALES OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS
U.S.A.

OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding, Bevel Siding, Mouldings, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY LUMBER AND SHINGLES

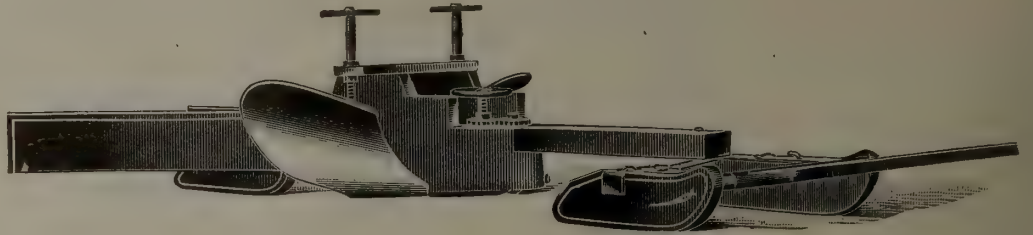
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY SPRUCE IN CANADA

SNOW PLOUGHS The Famous Brazel Patent

Every Plough built to order. Delay may mean a heavy loss to you. Look into your requirements NOW for the coming winter, and write for catalogue, prices and fuller description than here given.

1906 Model Lumberman's Snow Plough

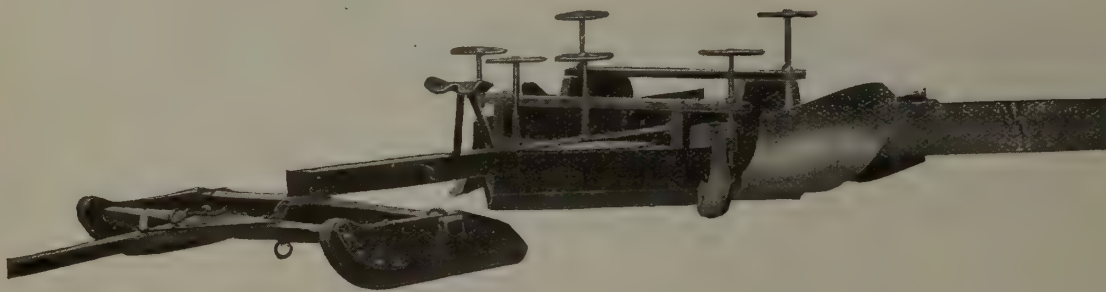
One man operates. Simple and quick adjustment. Very strongly built. Wings will make road 9 feet wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. High mould-boards prevent snow falling back on roadway. Will cut 6 inches wider than logging sleigh, taking off knolls, filling in hollows, and leaving a level clean roadbed..



Combination Model Lumberman's Snow Plough

Built on similar lines to 1906 Model, and with equal working capacity, but with longer centre section, so that plow can be used **either with or without Ruf Cutter.**

When ordering, always give width of track from outside to outside of Runners



SNOW ROLLERS—8 feet diameter, built to order, any width. Write us for prices and description.

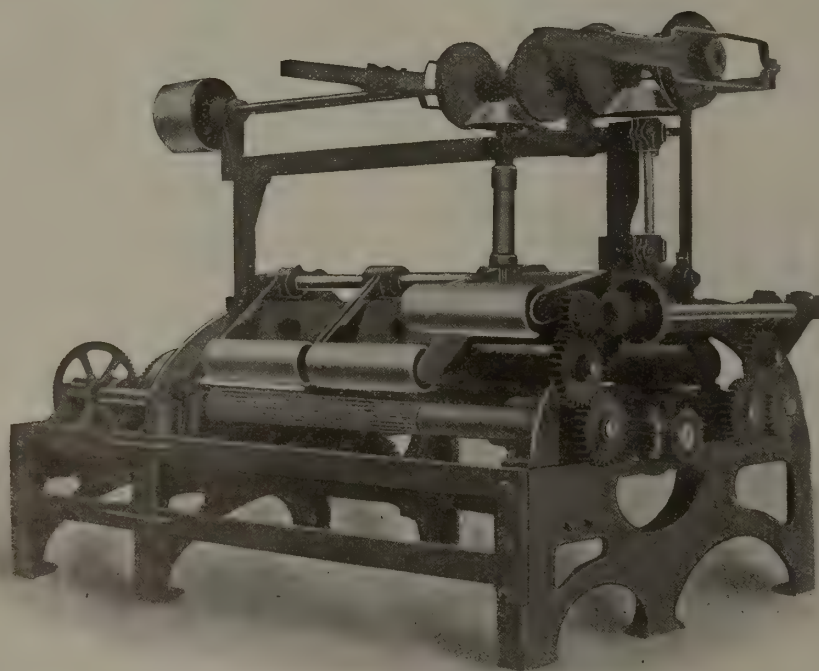
Manufactured, Sold and Guaranteed by

The WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., Limited - Toronto, Canada

SOLE CANADIAN RIGHTS FOR BRAZEL PLOUGHS

Mowry's Jumbo Edger and Gang

Separate or Combined



THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST MACHINES manufactured in Canada. We have sold quite a number of these machines and have some splendid recommends for them. Mandrel is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter by 10 ft. 6 in. long. Drive pulley is 20 in. x 20 in. The machine is five feet seven inches inside of frame. It has two water boxes. Two stationary and two movable saws (or more if desired). It has eight stationary saws for the gang side (or more if desired). It will rip up cants to eight inches thick. Take a slab off two sides of your small logs and run the log through the "Jumbo" and it will come out in boards. It is impossible for the cant to fly back. It has reverse gear so that if a cant binds the operator can touch a lever and run the log back. 24 in. or 26 in. saws are used. Prices quoted on application, with or without saws.

**We make all Kinds of up-to-date Saw
Mill Machinery**

Send for our Catalogue and Prices

Mowry & Sons, Gravenhurst, Ont.

There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

POINTS OF MERIT

MATERIAL

FINEST
CRUCIBLE STEEL

{ UNIFORMITY.
TOUGHNESS.
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.

**HARDENING
AND
TEMPERING**

DISSTON
METHOD

{ Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

GRINDING

DISSTON
METHOD

{ By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws, whether tapered or of even thickness, are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

TENSIONING

DISSTON
METHOD

{ The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

WE HAVE BEEN MAKING SAWS FOR OVER 68 YEARS

Canadian Works:

112 Adelaide Street, East,
TORONTO, CANADA

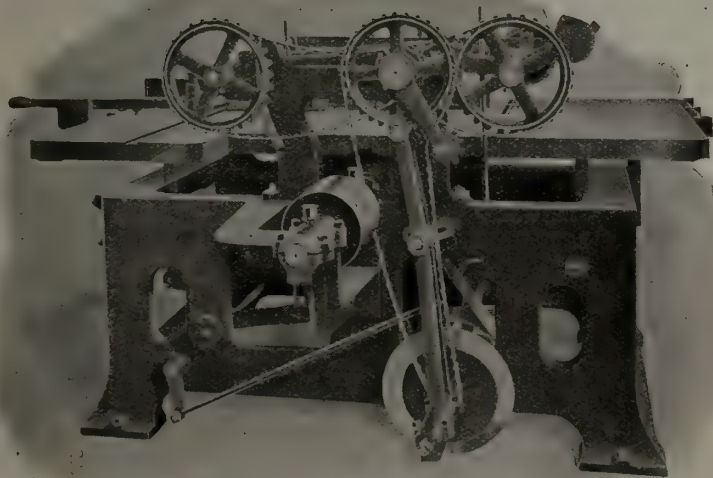
Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

KEYSTONE, SAW, TOOL, STEEL, AND FILE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, PA



New No. 1 Heavy Self-Feeding Rip Saw



Frame Cast in One Piece, Assuring
Constant and Perfect Alignment

Rips 24 or 29 in. wide

Cuts 9 in. thick

Feeds up to 200 ft. per minute

We shall be pleased to furnish Prices and all information
to persons interested

The Goldie & McCulloch Company, Limited

GALT

ONTARIO

CANADA

WESTERN BRANCH:

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QUEBEC AGENTS

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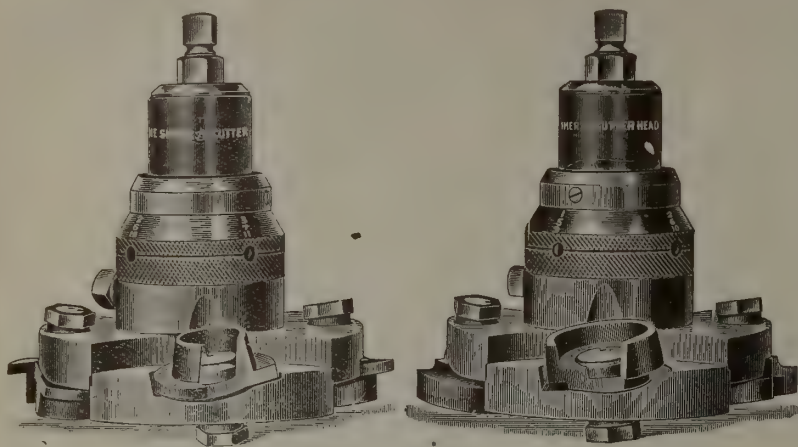
B. C. SELLING AGENTS:

ROBT. HAMILTON & CO., VANCOUVER, B. C.

WE MAKE Wheelock Engines, Corliss Engines, Ideal Engines, Tangye Frame, Piston Valve Saw Mill Engines, Boilers, Steam and Power Pumps, Condensers, Flour Mill Machinery, Oatmeal Mill Machinery, Wood-Working Machinery, Transmission and Elevating Machinery, Safes, Vaults and Vault Doors.

ASK FOR CATALOGUES, PRICES AND ALL INFORMATION

Strong, Safe and Reliable !



The Shimer Cutter Heads

Are Built from Forgings of Steel

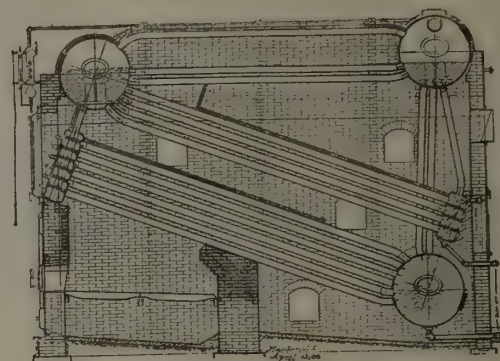
and are finished throughout in the solid metal. This insures accuracy, durability and perfect mechanical adjustments.

They are appreciated by the user because they hold up under the severest tests. They cut easily all kinds of hard, knotty and cross-grained lumber. If you make single tongue and groove Flooring, Ceiling and Wainscoting, buy THE SHIMER CUTTER HEADS and you will have no disappointment.

We make Heads for every class of work. A copy of our catalogue giving the uses to which they are put and the best styles for certain classes of work, will be sent free on request.

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons,
Milton, Pennsylvania

Robb-Mumford Water Tube Boiler



Free Expansion of Tubes—Perfect Water Circulation—Dry or Superheated Steam—
Half the usual number of handholes.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
AMHERST, N. S.

DISTRICT OFFICES { Traders Bank Building, Toronto. William McKay, Manager
Bell Telephone Building, Montreal. Watson Jack, Manager.
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg. J. F. Porter, Manager.

In Stock in Vancouver

Two 72" x 16' Horizontal Tubular Boilers

One 48" x 14' Horizontal Tubular Boiler

Two 16 h. p. Vertical Boilers

One 10 h. p. Vertical Boiler

One 16 x 18 "Eric City" Centre Crank Engine

One 14 x 16 Double "Lidgerwood" Engine

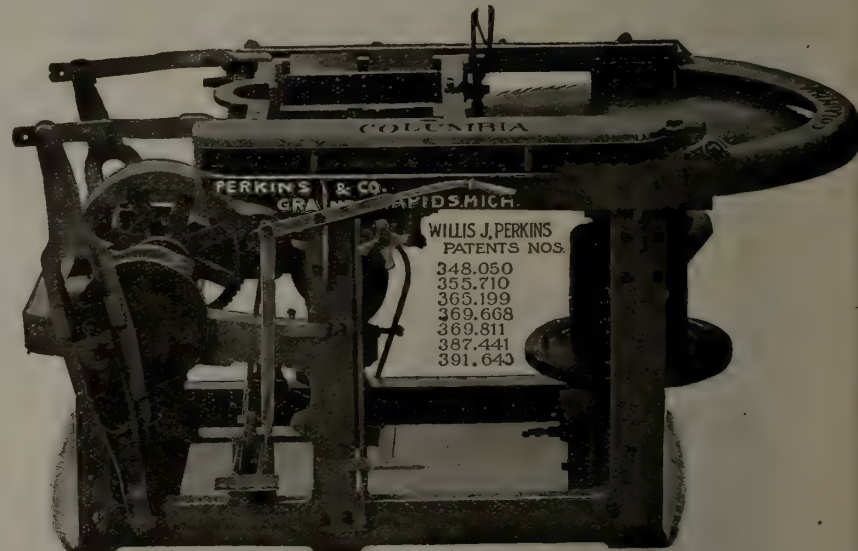
One "Tower" two-saw Trimmer

Hoisting Engines Carried in Stock
For Rent
Warehouse and Storage Accommodation

Geo. A. Walkem & Co.

Office : 441 Seymour St. Warehouse : Foot of Alder St.

VANCOUVER, B. C.



In Pine or Cedar

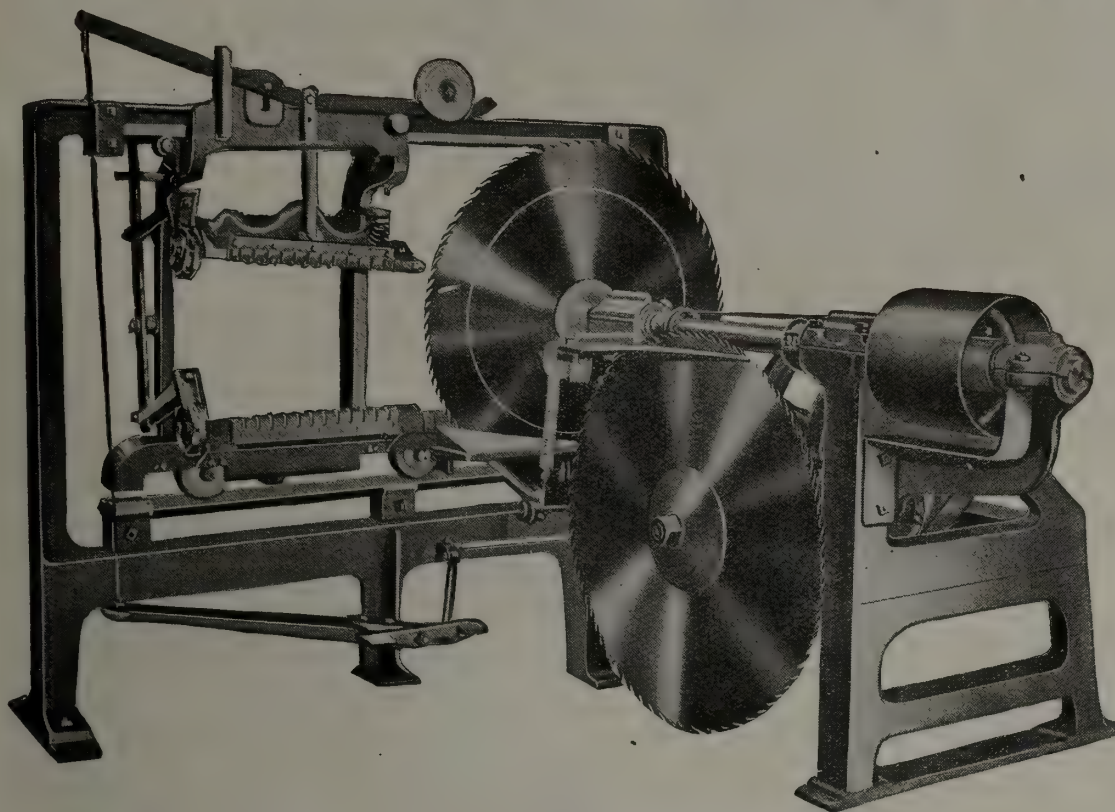
Spruce or Cypress, or any other wood, the

Columbia Shingle Machine

Works equally well. It's built to run and work right in any section of the country—in any wood you see fit to use. It will not only produce more and better shingles from the same stock, but will convert all slabs, boards, etc., into shingles at a good profit. Get to know more about it. Write us.

PERKINS & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Iron Frame "Simplex" Shingle Machine



IN this, our latest design of Shingle Machine, we have incorporated all the advantages contained in our wood frame 'Simplex' and added several improvements.

The arbor has been made heavier and a third bearing added to support it outside the driving pulley. The method of putting lead in the saw arbor has been greatly improved. This is now done by swinging on a centre directly under the saw the whole frame which carries the arbor. Thus the alignment of the bearings is not in any way affected and there will be no danger of hot bearings after the lead has been changed. The change may be made while the machine is running and without stopping the carriage.

An improvement has also been made in the method of driving the edger. It is belted direct from a shaft running at right angles to the main arbor from which it is driven by means of a bevel friction. This makes a very neat compact drive and has proved satisfactory in the mill.

The rail on which the carriage travels is made of square steel and when worn can be renewed by simply turning upside down.

Over three hundred of our Upright Machines (wood and iron frames) are in use in British Columbia and Washington.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Letson & Burpee, Limited, Vancouver, B. C.

"THE DUNBAR"

New and Improved

STEAM LOGGING ENGINES

Best on the Market



This is the machine for which we claim all the good qualities possessed by any other and a great many valuable improvements besides.

This time we wish to call your attention to one of many important points which prove conclusively the superiority of the **Dunbar Logging Engines**: that of the Hydraulic Apparatus for raising and lowering the Boiler, an invention of our Mr. Dunbar, Sr. (for which patents are pending). By this device all danger from rush of water to either end of the Boiler, caused by irregularities of the road, is avoided. One of the most serious drawbacks in other Engines is the fact that the Boiler is stationary on the frame, consequently a source of great anxiety because of the danger to both the Crown Sheet and the Tubes. You can readily understand that in going up or down hill either the Crown Sheet or the Tubes are bared, causing them to become so heated that they will leak badly, and after repetition for a time the Boiler will be practically ruined.

This improvement, which supersedes our previous method for raising or lowering the boiler, has been added since cut here with shown was made.

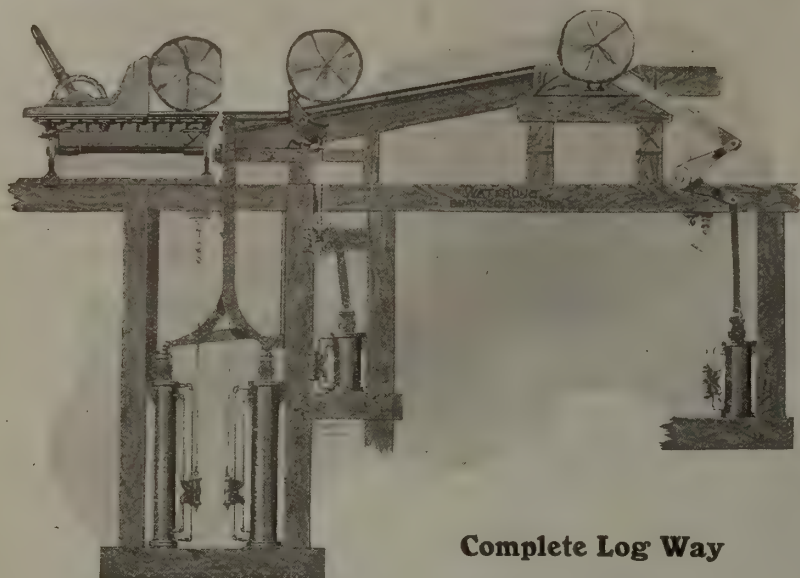
Should you contemplate putting in a Logging Engine we shall be glad to take the matter up with you and give you particulars.

Quotation for Logging Sleds furnished.

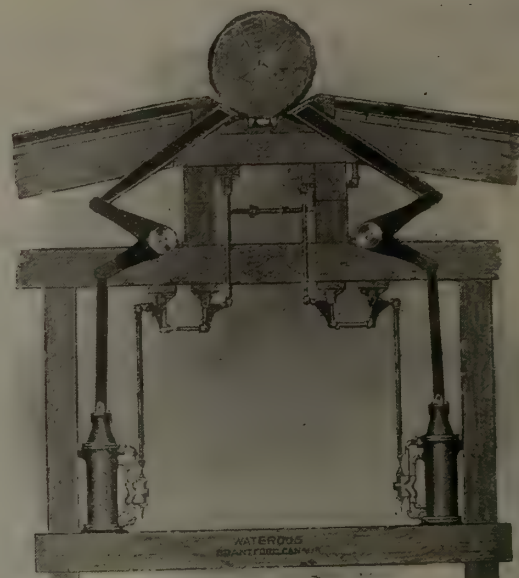
Write Us for Particulars

The Alex. Dunbar & Sons Company
Woodstock, N.B. Limited

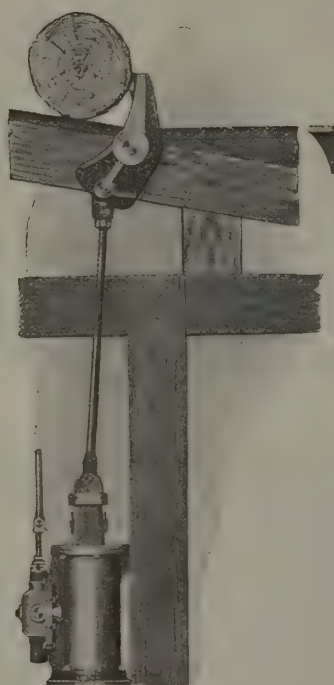
Steam Log Deck Machinery



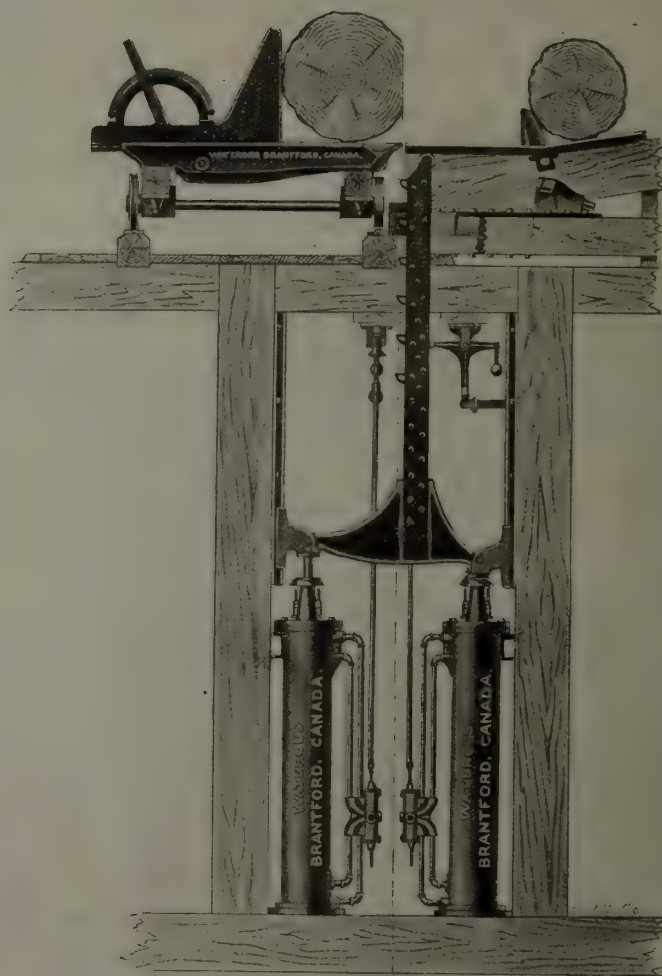
Complete Log Way



Special Straight Line Kickers



Log Stop



Double Stationery Cylinder Steam Nigger
Built in Different Sizes

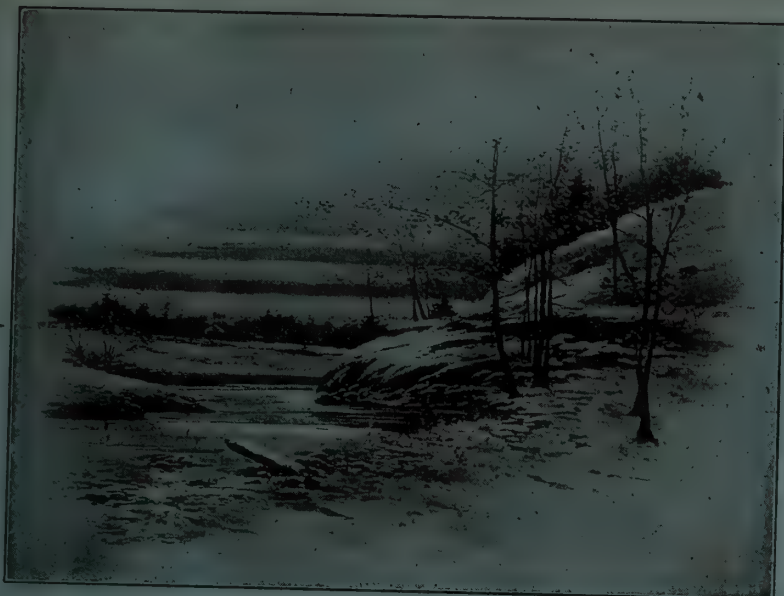
We supply a complete line of Steam Machines for handling logs from Bull Chain to Carriage under control of Sawyer and Log Deck Man.

Write us for any information desired.

Waterous Engine Works Co.
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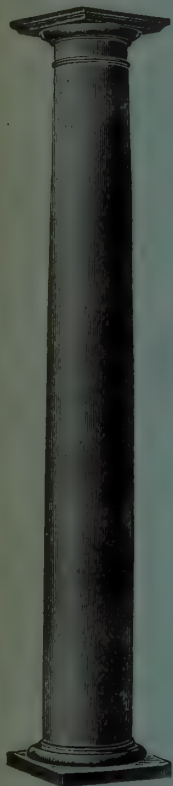
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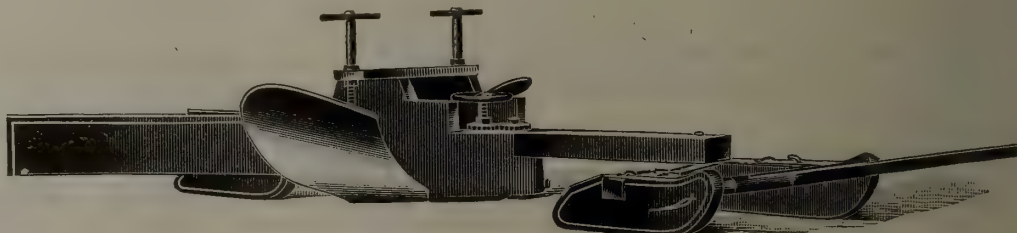
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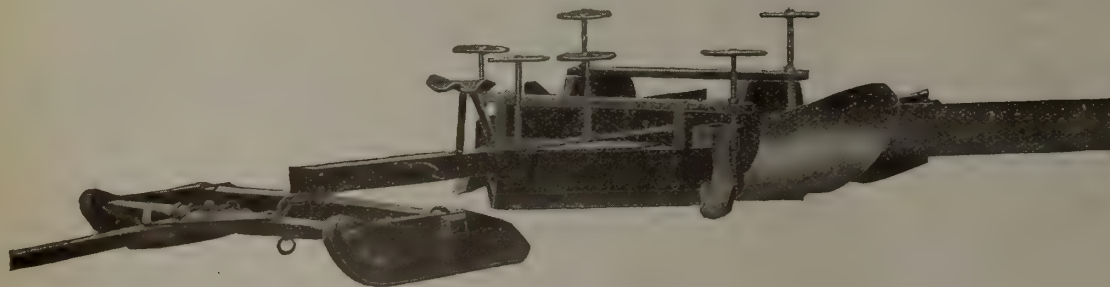
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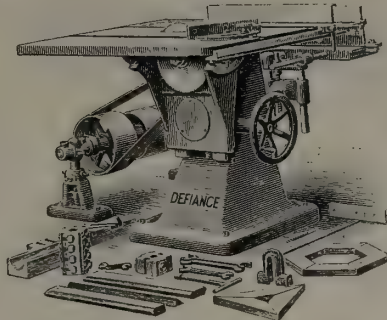
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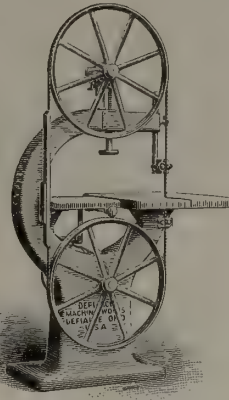
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and General
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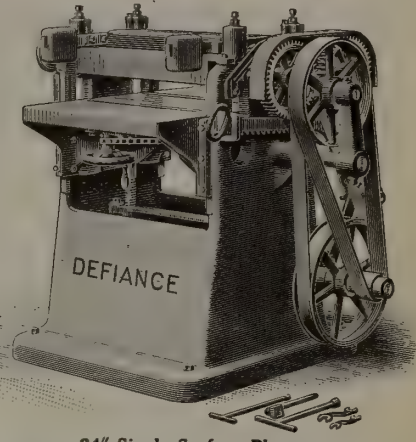
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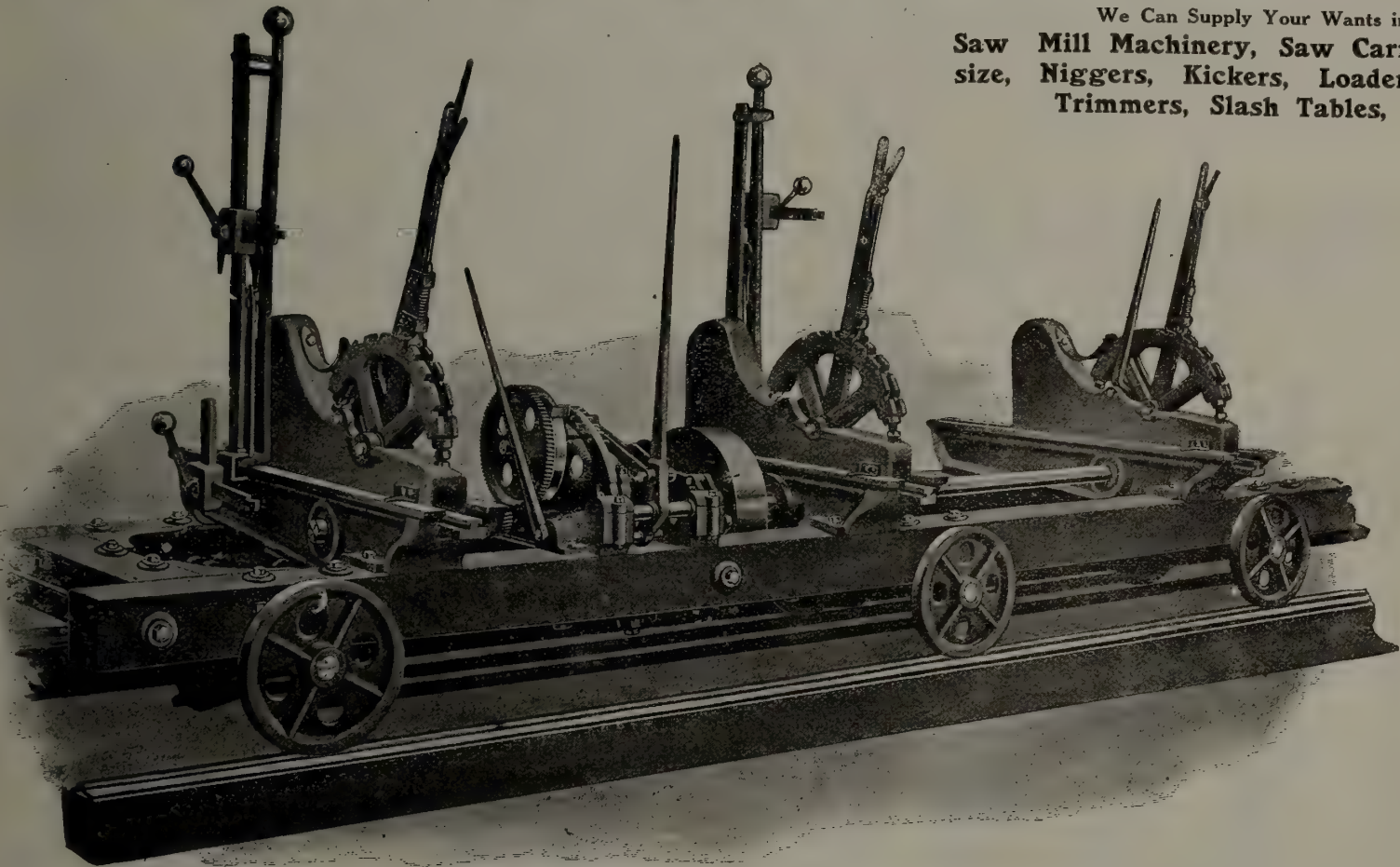
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A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada, United States and Great Britain, \$2.00 per Year, in advance; other
foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 28

Toronto, December 1, 1908

No. 23

Lumber Tariff on Trial

The Republican party in the United States made an important plank in their platform of a proposal for revision of the tariff. They went a good deal further even than this, and decided that a special session of Congress ought to be held immediately after the inauguration of the President. Since the success of the party at the polls widespread preparations have been made by industries which are interested, for opposing any reductions in the tariff which would injure them. According to the policy of the Republican party the proper duty to be maintained upon articles manufactured in the United States is one which would be equal to the difference in the cost of reproduction in the States plus a reasonable profit, and the cost of production in a foreign country. It will be necessary therefore, for lumber interests, if they wish to prevent a reduction of the tariff, to prove that lumber can be produced more cheaply in Canada than in the United States. If they can do this they can rely upon maintaining the tariff at a figure which will be equal to the difference plus a fair profit.

This makes the issue amount simply to a question of profit. If the manufacturers are making too large a profit and if lumber would be cheapened by a removal of the tariff, manufacturers in the United States must expect the duty to be taken off. Manufacturers of lumber on the Puget Sound do not believe that it is possible to prove they are making too large a profit. In fact, they claim that during the past season there has been no profit at all in lumber, except for those who bought timber many years ago at much cheaper prices than those prevailing now.

In British Columbia, on the other hand, there are manufacturers of lumber and shingles who are convinced that public opinion will result in the tariff on shingles and lumber being removed by the present administration. The North-western farmers have a great influence in

the country and their vote can not be overlooked. It is likely that this influence will carry much weight when the question comes before Congress. A suggestive fact is that a large number of sales of timber in British Columbia were held over until the presidential election made it certain that the Republican party would return to power. Deposits were paid on many of these options, and since the election of Taft they are being taken up rapidly. The reasonable conclusion is that the purchasers of this timber are convinced that the duty will be removed.

Retaining Dams Badly Needed

The power situation on the Ottawa River has become much more serious during the last few weeks. It is not expected that the construction of the reinforced concrete dam across the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa will be of any assistance during the present winter. It was hoped at first that relief would be obtained this fall, but this hope has turned out to be groundless. To-day the water is simply trickling over the Chaudiere instead of leaping over with a pitch of at least six feet, which was formerly the minimum. Powers users at Ottawa and Hull have been greatly handicapped and are now only able to run a few of their plants intermittently. A few days ago the city of Ottawa realized that the danger on account of the low water pressure was extremely great, and that either the power users must shut down entirely or in case of a fire there would be great danger of a conflagration. Proposals are being made therefore to have the power users shut out entirely. The loss already has been severe, and with a total suspension of operations it would be much greater.

This condition of affairs makes it more urgent than ever that the Government should immediately take up the matter of the construction of a series of storage reservoirs on the Ottawa River. By this means it would be possible to regulate the flow of water throughout the year and have a good supply of power at all times. Every spring great volumes of water pour down the tributaries of the Ottawa, causing dangerous and costly floods to many of the low-lying towns along their banks. These losses could be stopped by a system of conservation dams. The combined arguments in favor of such work are strong enough to warrant the Government in losing no time in commencing it. One needs only to consider the drop in the water of the Ottawa during the present season to realize that the urgency of the case is pressing. There is a difference of nearly 36 feet between the height of water now and the height last spring.

B. E. Walker's Views on the Tariff

Mr. Byron E. Walker, president of the Bank of Commerce, in an address on "The Industrial Future of Canada," delivered at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, recently said:

"In the last ten years we have bought from Great Britain to the extent of \$599,047,000; from the United States, \$1,430,852,000, and from other countries \$271,436,000, in all \$2,301,335,000. In the same time we have sold to Great Britain to the extent of \$1,174,385,000, to the United States \$747,296,000, and to other countries \$226,545,000, in all \$2,148,226,000.

"It used to be thought that while nations settle their accounts with bills of exchange and other forms of money, in reality they only exchange goods with each other; and also that if one nation bought from another very largely in excess of its power to pay in goods it must look to the nation it was buying from so largely to buy the securities which must be sold to pay the balance. But apparently we have changed all that. Great Britain takes our products far beyond our purchases from her, and buys our securities as well. You sell us 60 per cent. of our imports, but buy only 35 per cent. of our exports, and rarely buy our securities. It is true that we are improving our purchases from England, and that you are improving your purchases from us, and even oc-

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asionally taking an interest in our securities, but I invite your deepest, most broad-minded and wisest consideration of these most striking figures, and I ask you whether you think it is likely that trading relations so one-sided can continue forever. Beyond a peradventure if you do not open your doors a little more liberally to us, so that we can more nearly pay you in goods instead of always drawing on London for the purchase price of what she has bought from us in order to pay you, you will leave

us no alternative but to keep up our tariff walls until we can create at home almost every manufactured thing you sell us on the one hand, while on the other we seek trade preferably with any nation which takes pay in goods so as to lessen our payment of actual money to you. Believe me, I am bold enough to say these things because some one should say them and because you of all bodies in the United States are the one to which they should be said."

United States Tariff Committee's Canadian Visit

Three members of the United States Congress were in Toronto recently in connection with the inquiry into the supply of wood pulp and paper manufacture. They are enquiring also into the question of reciprocity in wood, wood pulp and paper between Canada and the States with the Dominion Government. The Select Committee has a membership of six. Of these the following came to Toronto: Congressmen James R. Mann, Chicago; W. H. Stafford, Milwaukee, and W. H. Ryan, Buffalo.

"We have been busy all over the United States since last spring, and on this visit will spend a week in Canada," said Mr. Mann, after the party had visited Premier Whitney and Hon. Frank Cochrane, Ontario Minister of Lands, Mines and Forests. "We are endeavoring to get information as to the spruce forests of the United States, Canada and the rest of the world, and to ascertain how far it may be necessary for the Government to go into the business of growing spruce forests to meet the future demand, as an essential for cheap paper. We are not authorized, of course, to make any arrangements on the tariff question, for that could come only through diplomatic conference, but the tariff will undoubtedly be discussed in our report. Most of the importing is, of course, done by the United States, although Canada took some of our sulphide fibre, and some news print and book paper last year."

The committee went up the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario line

and west along the north coast of Lake Superior. They will spend a short time in Ottawa and Montreal.

Discussing the general question of tariff, Mr. Mann stated that at the special session of Congress which the President-elect, Mr. Taft, would call about the middle of March, the tariff would be decided on. "Congress in revising it will undoubtedly make a reduction pretty well all along the line," said Mr. Mann. "We are ready for a special tariff with Canada, for we want closer trade relations, but we understand that the Government of Canada and Canadians as a whole are opposed to any reciprocity, and I guess we can survive. In any case, our tariff was not made primarily against Canada, but against the nations of Europe employing cheap labor. Our sulphide fibre tariff, for instance, was raised to meet Sweden, not Canada. Canada itself has to compete against Sweden."

"Later we expect to visit the Maine forests and pulp mills. While Mr. Stafford and myself are engaged up here three other members of the committee are down south investigating conditions in North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. By breaking up in that way we are able to cover much territory in the short time allotted to us. From Wisconsin we will go to Pennsylvania, and from there we probably will go to Maine. American paper manufacturers want the Government to put a high tax on Canadian paper so as to force Canada to agree to a removal of the export duty on pulpwood."

Conflicting Interests Before U. S. Tariff Enquiry

The House Committee on Ways and Means of the United States Congress has at last got down to a consideration of the proposed changes in the tariff on wood and its manufactures. The hearing of witnesses commenced on November 20. Many conflicting interests are involved, and the evidence will be followed with great interest by lumbermen all over Canada and the United States.

White pine lumbermen of Michigan desire a reduction of the \$2 tariff on rough lumber. They are opposed by nearly all the other lumbering interests of the country, with the possible exception of Wisconsin and Minnesota. In both the South and among Americans interested in British Columbia and the Western States the reduction of the tariff will be fought tooth and nail. Michigan hardwood men will also oppose the reduction, as there is much hardwood left in Michigan.

The Michigan hemlock men have, it is said, enough to last them for forty years yet, and the two will not agree to opening the gates to Canadian white pine. The Michigan white pine men, however, have practically nothing with which to run their mills except Canadian pine, and over one hundred million feet is shipped into Bay City every year, while smaller quantities go to Saginaw, Grand Rapids and interior towns.

Southern pine men will be the bitterest opponents, as every foot brought from Canada supplants the Southern pine shipped to Northern States. The white pine men, however, believe that the amount shipped from Canada, while vastly benefitting Michigan, would do no harm outside the state.

The National Association of Furniture Manufacturers have declared that there should be immediate reduction on certain tariff rates which they claim have enabled a few beneficiaries to combine and destroy competition. This association, which represents 300 manufacturers having an annual output of about \$40,000,000 worth of furniture, have gone on record in favor of a maximum and minimum tariff law.

Among the witnesses appearing were R. L. McCormick, Pacific manager of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, John McMaster, re-

presenting shinglemen, and Victor H. Beckman, secretary of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, from Seattle, Wash., who made a vigorous fight against the removal of the \$2 duty on lumber from Canada. They declared that if the duty were removed the lumber markets of the Pacific Northwest would be flooded with the Canadian product, thus demoralizing the market and driving the American lumbermen out of business.

On Nov. 20 a feature of the committee's proceedings was a severe arraignment of the so-called "paper trust." After hearing arguments, mainly for a protective tariff, the committee heard the testimony of John Norris, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Mr. Norris argued for free trade in pulp and print paper, giving many figures to show that the protection afforded the paper manufacturers by the present tariff resulted in unreasonable prices for paper. Representatives of the Typographical, Photo-Engravers', Pressmen's and Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Unions supported Mr. Norris' contentions, with the additional argument that the increased cost of paper reduced the size of the newspapers and gave less work and lower wages than they would otherwise be able to get.

Mr. Norris submitted reports that the International Paper Company had made a profit of \$8.79 per ton on every ton of paper it had produced during the last ten years; that it had made a profit of 29 per cent. in cost of manufacturing, and that the average price obtained by it since the passage of the Dingley Bill was \$11.91 per ton in excess of the price which prevailed when that bill was passed. He submitted figures to show that the labor employed in the paper industry received less than that of any other organization, an average of \$1.53 per day. He furnished comparative costs of production to prove that paper can be made cheaper in the United States than in Canada or in Europe. Citing numerous sales to indicate that paper is made in the United States at a cost of \$24 per ton or \$1.20 per 100 pounds; he showed that 18,300 square miles of woodland are stripped every year to make

pulp and paper, and that one million cords of pulp wood are brought annually from Canada, which is the sole source of supply of 23 important news print mills.

Mr. Norris furnished names and dates to confirm his charge "that the paper famine in 1907 was caused by the manipulations of John Adavais, of H. G. Craig & Company, of New York, who bought up 20,000 tons of news print paper at that time to starve the market." Mr. Norris asked the committee to search state department records, where it would find reference to conferences of American and Canadian manufacturers at the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal. He also called attention to "the action of American paper makers, who had, by threats, driven out of the country a supply of over 10,000 tons of news print paper, which had been bought under contract, dated February 1, 1908, by S.

A. Cook, of Neenah, Wis., from the Belgo-Canadian mill at Shawinigan Falls for use in the American market."

Mr. O. E. Westfall, chief forester for the Washington Forestry Association, in an interview said: "Throughout my travels through the State of Washington I have found that lumbermen are absolutely indifferent as to whether or not the forest interests of Washington are conserved. They have expressed themselves, for the most part, as not caring whether the forests are decimated or not. All the majority of them appear to think of is quick sale of timber. Whether large profits accompany these quick sales or not I am not in a position to say. As a rule the lumbermen seem desirous of clearing off their lands at the earliest possible moment, realizing on such clearing and getting out of business.

The Difficulty of Maintaining Health in Camps

The question of medical attendance for Ottawa valley shantymen is a live one among the men, themselves, and their employers. The camps are too far distant from doctors for the ordinary conditions to apply, and some special arrangement has to be made. Most of the men being hired at the present time are told that the physician's attendance will be a matter of option with them. This means that they can arrange to have the doctor of the company inspect the camp or attend them at a per capita tax levied on all, whether they are ill or not. If the men go away on these terms they are looked after as soon as any sickness appears among them. The company retains a doctor to remain in the camp if the gang is large enough to warrant it. Otherwise a physician is brought in when special cases demand his presence. This year it is found that a great many men, when the option is offered them, refuse to help out the co-operative plan, preferring to take a chance on enjoying good health all winter and collecting their full wages. As a rule, the shanty man is blessed with good health in the favorable surroundings of the pine forests and what he pays for medical service brings him no benefit. One of the Ottawa hiring agents told the "Canada Lumberman" that the medical attendance tax was the cause of more complaints from the shanty crews than any other

arrangement made between them and the companies. A case is related where a new arrival in Canada had just begun work in the woods when he became ill with epilepsy, and had to be transferred to a hospital under his agreement with the employers. His illness was of permanent nature, and not at all due to the shanty work; nevertheless his fellows had to bear the expense of his treatment in the hospital for several months. He was finally removed by the raising of a subscription and was deported to his native land. Cases of imposition similar to this make men averse to casting in their lot with strangers for joint medical service and, indeed, make the companies wary as to who are allowed to participate in their schemes of general medical treatment.

The matter of health among the shanty hands leads to a good deal of comment as to whether the change of food in recent years has been to the detriment of the men. Pork and beef are still supplied in abundance in the Ottawa valley, but much more pastry and a larger proportion of canned goods is bought. The members of the modern shanty crews prefer the present bills of fare, or, of course, they could go back to the rougher provisions, but old managers of men assert that their health was better a decade ago.

Lumber Soon to Reach Record Prices

With large interests in both Canada and the United States, and constantly moving from one centre to another, Mr. A. C. Dutton, managing-director of the A. C. Dutton Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., and John Fenderson & Company, Sayabec, Que., is afforded unusual opportunities of feeling the pulse of the business world. Of keen perception, he is thus able to forecast trade conditions with more than ordinary accuracy. To a representative of the "Canada Lumberman" he recently remarked: "Already conditions have improved very perceptibly, and I predict that during the next two years prices of all commodities, including lumber, will advance to the highest point yet reached." Whether Mr. Dutton's anticipations may be realized in their entirety is a question which time alone can answer, but he doubtless gives expression to the sentiment which now prevails throughout Can-

ada and the United States. With \$667,000,000 of deposits in our Canadian banks, a plentiful supply of money will be forthcoming for the development of our natural resources, which means greater activity in every branch of commerce.

Referring particularly to lumber, Mr. Dutton said that for some weeks past the increase in orders had been very noticeable, evidence that buyers had regained confidence and were forestalling in some measure the inevitable rise in price. Spruce timbers have already advanced materially in the Eastern States, and spruce boards will doubtless follow in their wake. As prices now stand, they should stimulate the production of timbers, with the natural result of causing a shortage in the supply of boards, which in turn will advance in price.

A Pioneer Forestry Statesman Removed

The recent death of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere removed a man who was not only prominent in politics but in matters relating to forestry. All else that Sir Henri Joly did in Parliament or in office counts for little by comparison with what he did in the interests of forestry. Both as a public man and as an influential private citizen he exerted himself to stop the destruction of the forests and to establish systematic forest husbandry. He was really a pioneer in this great work. In 1887 he made a report to the Minister of Agriculture, in which he said:

"Let us try and make an inventory of the timber resources of the Dominion, beginning in the West. On the Pacific shores of the Dominion, in British Columbia, the bountiful gifts of Providence are still stored up for us, and the forests have scarcely been attacked by the

lumberman. The great forest of Canada par excellence is spread over that vast territory watered by the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, the Saguenay, and their tributaries, over 100,000 square miles in extent. Other timber lands are found in the Georgian Bay country, the Muskoka and Nipissing regions; the Eastern Townships, and the south shore of the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, the region on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from the Saguenay to the Betsiamis, and perhaps lower down as far as Mingan, and the country watered by the St. John, the Miramichi, the Restigouche and their tributaries." Sir Henri's intelligent advocacy of forest preservation did much to start Quebec on a policy of reforming its administration of timber lands, and gave an impulse to the formation of a Canadian Forestry Association.

New Brunswick University's New Forestry Professor.

Robert Barclay Miller, M.F., head of the new Department of Forestry which has been established at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, whose picture is published herewith, was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1875. He graduated from Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, with the degree of B.S. in the class of 1896, specializing in botany, and later obtained the degree of M.A. For one year he was assistant principal of the Thorntown High School, teaching science and mathematics, but having acquired a liking for newspaper work, spent two years in a country office.

After further newspaper experience on the Terre Haute "Express" and the Chicago "Record Herald," he took a course in ecology in the University of Chicago and was elected professor of science in the Rochester Normal, at Rochester, Ind. He occupied this position for four years, a similar position at Dakota University for one year, and at Huron College, Huron, S.D., for two years. In the spring of 1906 he entered the Yale Forest School at Milford, Pa., spending ten weeks in camp, studying surveying, forest botany, silviculture and forest mensuration. He continued the course at New Haven, Conn., in the Yale Forest School, and received the degree of Master of Forestry last June.

The course at Fredericton covers four years, the first two being parallel with the engineering course. In the junior year the real forestry subjects begin. At present twelve men are pursuing courses, four of them juniors. Besides the lectures field work is taken in estimating timber, studying the trees, etc. In January it is intended to spend a week in the lumber woods and later, to give the men all the woods experience possible, to establish a summer camp where field courses will be pursued. Most of the men will look for positions during the summer with lumber companies or with the government.

The work in the senior year, while not definitely outlined, will consist of work in topographic surveying, study of lumbering and the mills here, study of the commercial woods and the insects and fungi injurious to timber. Besides this, courses will be offered in forest law, forest management, etc. The course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry.

Freight on Poles is too High.

The Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada after a second hearing reserved judgment on a complaint regarding tolls on telegraph poles by the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Central Ontario Railways. The chief complainants were John Mackenzie, of Ormsby, Ont., and the Rideau Lumber Company, of Ottawa, who alleged that they were discriminated against when their freight was compared with other freight. M. K. Cowan appeared for the Grand Trunk Railway and G. F. McDonnell, of Toronto, for the Canadian Northern. The case for the complainants was presented by A. W. Greene, of Ottawa. The reply of the railway companies was that these poles were freight of a burdensome character; that their carriage involved additional labor and precautions and that therefore they were justified in charging more than the ordinary freight.

The statistics for shipments of wood this year from Norway up to August 1st show a continual reduction compared with shipments during the same period in 1907 and 1906, viz.:

	1908	1907	1906
Wood.	Std.	Std.	Std.
Sawn	66,452	75,407	87,186
Planed boards	5,789	76,730	84,400
Total of all kinds wood shipped	213,775	253,365	274,296
Exports of planed woods to United Kingdom	40,522	52,812	60,474
Export to Holland	4,089	4,500	6,759
Export to Australia	7,928	11,384	11,797

A true forest is not merely a storehouse full of wood, but, as it were, a factory of wood and at the same time a reservoir of water. When you help to preserve our forests or to plant new ones, you are acting the part of good citizens.—Roosevelt.

Personal Mention

Mr. E. J. Deason, barrister, has been appointed attorney for the Columbia Timber Company of Vancouver, in place of H. W. Magoon, vice-president, who returns to his home in the United States for the winter.

Mr. Geo. Gardner, of the Walsh Lumber Company, Rock Cut, Wash., visited Vancouver last month on his wedding tour.

We regret to report the death of Alexander Daigle, of the wholesale lumber firm of Leclaire & Daigle, Sorel, Que. The company will be dissolved.

Mr. C. F. Hendricksen, a prominent timber owner in the Middle States and well known in Winnipeg, Man., has disposed of most of his interests and purchased a home at Portland, Ore.

Mr. J. S. Thompson, of Thompson, Hubman & Fisher, North Tonawanda, N.Y., has returned home after an enjoyable and successful hunting trip in Canada.

Mr. A. C. Dutton, managing director of the A. C. Dutton Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., and John Fenderson & Company, Sayabec, Que., was a welcome visitor at the "Canada Lumberman" office recently.

Mr. John J. Gartshore, dealer in railway equipment, Toronto, has recently removed to more commodious offices at 58 Front street west, but still retains his storehouse and yard at his former address opposite the Queen's Hotel.

Mr. H. J. Mackin, sales manager for the Fraser River Lumber Company, Fraser River, B.C., recently paid a visit to Portland, Ore., in which city he was formerly sales manager with the Tongue Point Lumber Company. Incidentally, Mr. Mackin is one of the youngest lumbermen on the Coast.

By a decision of the Ontario Court of Appeals Henry L. Sprague, of New York, loses the appeal he made against the judgment given against him in Ottawa dismissing his action to recover \$250,000 against J. R. Booth, lumberman of Ottawa. It had been alleged that Mr. Booth sold his interests in the Canada Atlantic Railway to the Grand Trunk Railway Company before an option held by Sprague had expired.

R. N. Calkins, of Anacortes, Wash., has organized a company and made arrangements for the purchase of materials, machinery, etc., for the establishment of a pulp mill on Powell River, a short distance up the mainland coast from Vancouver. He was in Vancouver recently on his way north and made the announcement. The plant will cost about \$350,000, the capital being English. It is likely that a plant for the extraction of turpentine will also be installed according to the recently patented invention of Provincial Assayer Carmichael.

Commission Hears Refund Case.

The Laidlaw Lumber Company's claim against the G.T.R. for a refund of charges for switching to their Dundas street yards, Toronto, was heard by the Railway Commission at Toronto and judgment was reserved. The company are asking for \$1,056, being one-half of the charges from March 1st, 1907, to Sept. 1st, 1908. The company in their evidence pointed out that the tariff under which the company collected the charges was illegal. They waived this point, however, and rested their case wholly upon the declaratory order of the Board. The payments were made under protest. They anticipated the order of the Board of April, 1907, by shipping cars direct to their siding and attempted to follow the same proceedings with other cars, but were prohibited from doing so by an order issued by Mr. Dewey, as follows:

"The attention of agents is drawn to page 23, paragraph 15, of the book of freight instructions:—'Agents must not issue or sign shipping bills for or way bill freight consigned to any particular side track or private siding, and in the case of freight so consigned received from connecting lines the Grand Trunk Railway will decline to assume any responsibility for said special delivery, but the agent at destination will give delivery at the most convenient siding.'"

The outcome of the case will be watched with interest as it is a test case and will decide the issue of many other similar claims.

News from the Maritime Provinces

Gibson Interests Will Probably Be Sold.

Probably the largest transaction in the history of the lumber business of the Maritime Provinces will be effected during the next few days, when, unless some unlooked for feature should intervene, the mills, lumbering privileges, river rights and other properties of the Alexander Gibson Railway & Manufacturing Company, of Marysville, N.B., will be sold to representatives of the International Paper Company of New York.

Neither party to the sale would make any definite statement, but there is little doubt that the deal will go through. F. R. Davis, of Lawrence, Mass., and C. S. Baxter, of Boston, have been on the ground for some time past in the interests of the New York company. The object of the prospective purchasers is the erection of pulp mills at Marysville. The purchase of the Gibson properties would give them the sole control of forty miles of the Nashwook River, a branch of the St. John which empties into the latter river at Marysville. The Nashwook is thoroughly equipped with dams and other log-driving facilities. The mills of the Gibson Company have been driven by water power, which is unlimited. The American company's representatives have made a thorough survey of the river and have had soundings made of its entire length.

The properties of the Gibson Company include upwards of two hundred thousand acres of some of the most valuable timber lands in New Brunswick, most of which is situated on the Nashwook River. The exact figures upon which the negotiations have been based have not been obtainable, but the sum of \$2,500,000 is mentioned in this regard, and these figures are probably very close to the actual. In addition to the purchase price the proposed outlay of the American company includes a probable outlay of as much more in the erection of pulp mills.

Brighter Prospects In New Brunswick.

A dispatch from Fredericton, N.B., says that in the lumber business in that section the effects of the elections in the United States are already being felt and prospects for the future are brighter than formerly. Lumber which was cut this spring and has since been held for the American market, is now being shipped. At the Scott Lumber Company's mill deals cut for the American market are now being shipped for the first time this season. It is also generally understood that the cut this winter of the companies operating for the United States market will be at least fully as large as that of last winter, although the cut of pulp wood and of spruce for the English market seems to be inclined towards a curtailment. The Scott Lumber Company's cut this season will be fully as large as that of last season, it is said. Gilman Bros. & Burden, on the Pokiok, have more men in the woods than usual this year, and their cut will be heavier than last winter. A well-known lumberman stated to-day that the Tobique would be fully as large as last year. The cut on the Tobique last season was about 18,000,000 feet and of that amount about 12,000,000 feet was for the Fraser Company's mills at Plaster Rock. Morrison's mills will probably be running all winter, but this depends upon the state of the American shingle market, which has been very good for months past, and is expected to continue so.

The following comparative statement of timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, staves, etc., measured and culled to date has been issued by the Quebec supervisor of cullers' office:

	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Cu. feet.	Cu. feet.	Cu. feet.
Waney white pine	673,040	1,116,240	979,160
White pine	76,720	136,200	131,920
Red pine	13,400	8,400	8,200
Oak	576,800	399,920	524,280
Elm	602,160	212,360	86,440
Ash	8,880	25,880	4,400
Birch and maple	158,400	82,200	59,880

Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, has announced a new lumber regulation, to go into effect at once. It reduces the limit of log allowed to be cut in New Brunswick to 16 feet in length and 9 inches in diameter at the top. Double stumpage will be taxed on any of smaller than this size. The minimum size which prevailed here for 35 years was 18 feet length, 10 inches at top. Hon. Mr. Grimmer said the change was made in the interests of the lumbermen's operations, as the former regulation, while about right years ago, made too great a limit now.

A Decline In Spruce Deal Export.

The following comparative statement of the exports of spruce deals and birch plank to the United Kingdom and the Continent for the quarter ending 30th September, 1907 and 1908, shows a decline of over 64,000,000 feet:

	1907.	1908.
	Spruce.	Birch plank.
Ports.		
Liverpool	20,142,166	325,815
Manchester	51,403,348	479,409
Fleetwood	2,433,731	.....
Channel	32,670,578	1,629,247
Glasgow	16,519,336	344,207
London	16,689,032	2,247,073
Other points	6,993,937	87,151
Ireland	23,621,467	2,015
Continent	2,380,733	3,120,877
South Africa	213,670	330,641
Total	173,067,998	5,314,917
		108,473,581
		2,479,100

One-Third Smaller Cut In Maine This Year.

The timber cut on the Hennebec River and its tributaries, in the State of Maine, for the present season will be from one-quarter to one-third less than the cut last year, according to lumbermen. During the past summer, either because of a slow market, low water or industrial disturbances, many mills were idle and consequently there remains in pulp and sawmill log yards many millions of feet of spruce more than there should be at this season of the year. A Waterville, Maine, dispatch says that sawmills doing business in the dimension market will reap a great benefit from present prices. Spruce is now being asked for at \$26 per thousand feet, a figure much beyond the market price of late. Whereas usually full crews have been sent into the camps during the month of September, very few men were set to work until the first of November. The men were increased when the market took the sudden jump recently, but two months of the chopping season have passed now, and no matter how many men are put to work they cannot catch up with the cut of last year. For this reason lumbermen believe the price of spruce will remain where it is for some time.

Pulpwood Business Is Increasing.

The question of exporting pulpwood from New Brunswick has never attracted a great deal of attention because, until within the last few years, there was no trade in this line worth speaking about. The purchase of large timber tracts by American firms has, however, altered the situation, and now the trade in pulpwood is assuming considerable proportions. It is announced that the Bay Shore Lumber Company, which has a large property in St. John County, on the Bay shore near St. Martins, will this year cut some 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 feet of pulpwood to ship to its mills in Maine. It is stated that about half the quantity will be cut on the company's property, and the other half purchased from other owners. The company already have several barges and will build more, to carry the wood. There is a general feeling that the pulp mill should be erected in New Brunswick, rather than that the pulpwood should be carried out of the province to be manufactured.

In a report to the United States Government, Consul Gebhard Wilrich from St. John, N.B., says the iron and steel market in the United States is watched closely by lumbermen there, as a barometer of the times. When rising, it indicates increasing railway construction and building, and as it appears that the situation at Pittsburg has improved much of late lumbermen are much more hopeful than they have been at any time during the past six months.

A meeting of the directors of the Canadian Forestry Association was held recently, and an increase in interest and membership was reported, the roll being now about 1,600. Resolutions of condolence were passed at the deaths of Sir Henri Joli de Lotbiniere and Dr. Fletcher. The Canadian Northern Railway were commended by resolution for their action in taking precautions while burning railway ties on the Saskatchewan line. The annual meeting at Toronto also came under discussion.

The British Columbia Trade

Logs too High, and Lumber too Low.

Business conditions are unsatisfactory in British Columbia. Logs are going up in price and lumber has been going down. It is not believed that lumber can go lower, yet it is a certainty that logs will advance further. As high as \$10 a thousand is being obtained for good fir logs, and there are very few in the water at that. Lumber is being shipped at from \$8 to \$8.50 a thousand.

A number of logging concerns ceased operations during the depression and logging chances are very scarce, present conditions indicating that the mills cannot depend upon obtaining cheap logs any longer. Logs must advance in price, and the mills must advance lumber or close.

The establishment of a list of higher prices would be a simple matter for the manufacturers if they would get together, but it would be another matter to sell at advanced prices. Under existing conditions good fir timber should bring \$17 a thousand. If it were offered at that price, however, the eastern Canadian mills, the spruce mills and the United States mills would compete in the North-west market and put the Coast and mountain mills "out of business." The question is a difficult one, and the only present solution is that a good demand should occur in the spring and ease the situation.

Cedar logs are exceptionally scarce because of the great number of booms which have been shipped to the United States during the suspension of the embargo. Fir logs will probably be selling shortly at \$11 and the mills may have to advance prices on lumber or shut down. It is extraordinary in the face of these facts that builders are buying lumber as low as \$6.75, and at these figures it is no use cutting timber. Many of the logging companies have stopped cutting their valuable timber and have suspended operations partially, pending a better demand for lumber. The Government has wisely done what it can to check waste in the forests by discontinuing the issuance of licenses. Timber is very precious now and the day is passed when a holder of good lumber should sell it by the acre.

Over Production, the Cause of Depression.

For sixteen years Mr. J. S. Emerson has been in the lumber and shingle business in British Columbia, and has been extremely successful. Mr. Emerson is undoubtedly one of the best authorities on the lumber situation to-day, and for this reason his opinion was recently sought by the "Canada Lumberman" upon current conditions.

Speaking of the present depression in the lumber market he said, without hesitation, that it was caused by overproduction. People might blame the banks for forcing mills to dispose of their stock, or blame the lack of demand, or lack of cars, the financial condition or a dozen other things, but if the mills would be wise enough to get together and curtail production, the solution of the difficulty would be reached. The members of the Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association allowed various considerations to influence them against limiting production, and although the result was disastrous they did not seem to be able to carry out such a plan.

The market was not so eager for lumber at high prices as to warrant an outside mill in cutting prices if a plan of limiting production were adopted. Mr. Emerson believed that if the manufacturers once made up their minds to ascertain the requirements of the market, and manufacture only to fill those requirements, the sawmill business would not be, what it is to-day, a perilous enterprise. If all the mills in the Province of British Columbia ran for a few months and shut down for the rest of the year, there would be ample lumber for the trade. The shingle manufacturers were in the same boat. They could manufacture enough shingles in three months to supply the demands for the year. They had thrown all sorts of safeguards around the industry to prevent a collapse in the market, but had not curtailed production properly. Without a curtailed production the market could never be kept right.

Mr. Emerson was asked if it was right for manufacturers to arrange matters in this manner and to affect the prices of their product. He replied that this was a matter that was little understood by the general public. Lumber and shingle manufacturers were often looked upon as monopolists, money grabbers, combiners and all that sort of thing. Yet in the past sixteen years if the manufacturers in British Columbia and Puget Sound who had been making shingles and lumber for that period of time had put their money in the savings bank at three per cent. and occupied their time in some other field of labor they would have been on the whole better off. There had been a few successful operators, but the greater number had failed, many of them not having earned a low interest on their money.

It had been the same in the logging business. He could count on

the fingers of his two hands all those who had made money out of logging in British Columbia in the past fifteen years.

On Puget Sound, however, it was different. Formerly, every man was for himself, there, and they were running races to see who would get the most logs in the water, and reach the market with them. The result had been sudden drops in price, repeated failures and demoralization in general. Then they figured out the demand of the market and cut logs only to satisfy it. The result was that without the mills or the consumer or anyone else being unfairly treated, their bank accounts commenced to grow, and to-day there was not a logger on the Sound who has not made money.

Mr. Emerson was asked if that was not a combine. He replied that such arrangements must be made to protect the industry. It was folly to suppose that our forests should be rapidly depleted and that the farmers of the Northwest and other consumers should be the only beneficiaries.

At present builders are buying rough lumber from the mills at \$6.75, and the mills are paying \$8.50 for logs. Yet, more mills are constantly starting up in the province. Shingles, however, might be sold still for a small margin of profit by economically managed mills. He himself was running straight along, and would continue to run on cedar shingles, almost entirely for the American market, where they could be sold, including duty, at a small profit.

Mr. Emerson was asked if it were not wiser for some of the big mills which had large timber limits to keep running and cutting down their trees. He said it was not. The money that had been made in the industry was out of standing timber and not out of logs, lumber or shingles, and it would pay the big mills to hold their timber limits intact.

Puget Sound Log Prices Advanced.

On account of the continued increase in demand for logs from the mills on Puget Sound prices have advanced 50 cents to \$1 a thousand, according to a new schedule promulgated on November 3rd. It is reported that fir logs on the Sound are now quoted at the following schedule: No. 2, \$6 a thousand; merchantable, \$9 a thousand, and flooring logs, \$12 a thousand. About a year ago prices were much higher but the panic of 1907 brought a slump in the log market, as in other lines of trade. Prior to the drop last fall the following prices prevailed: No. 2 logs, \$9 a thousand; merchantable, \$12 a thousand, and flooring logs, \$15 a thousand. This shows the difference between the prices now asked and those in effect a year ago to be \$3 a thousand feet, log scale. The decrease in the price of lumber has been fully in keeping with the lower values of the logs.

Timber tributary to the Sound, or to streams emptying into it, is becoming scarce, says the "American Lumberman." During the era of low prices many of the camps were closed down, those in charge refusing to cut their timber without deriving what they considered a sufficient profit. The supply of logs in the water is very light. The increase in the price of logs means a much firmer lumber market, and, with the election safely and satisfactorily out of the way, operators in western Washington believe there will be a steady advance in lumber values brought about by heavily increased consumption.

A Plea for a Forestry Commission in B.C.

That the Province of British Columbia should have a forestry commission, that fire protection should be put into the hands of a force of men trained as well as the Northwest Mounted Police and altogether free from political influence, and that the first faculty of the British Columbia provincial university to the established should be a faculty of forestry—these are some of the suggestions made some time ago in an address given by Mr. G. O. Buchanan, a well-known British Columbia lumberman, to the Nelson (B.C.) University Club. Other suggestions were the prohibition of the cutting of immature timber, the substitution of sawn ties for hewn ones, the discouragement of the manufacture of lumber in advance of requirements and the reservation of all the land above 3,000 feet in altitude in the coast districts and 4,000 feet in the interior. He would also have the remainder of the timber on provincial lands held for a long time to come, liberal terms offered for the surrender of existing licenses and the withdrawal of the largest possible amount of timber from the market.

Floods in the Squamish River recently caused heavy loss to Hickey & Madill, shingle bolt operators. The water was the highest on record, sweeping out bridges and clearing the lowlands. A large boom at the mouth of the river, containing a million and a half feet of logs, was swept away and will be a total loss.

Seattle Man's View of B.C.'s Timber Resources.

J. E. Corlett and T. S. Ives, of Seattle, were in Vancouver recently on their way north to the Queen Charlotte islands, where the syndicate with which they are connected is erecting a large lumber mill. In regard to the investment of United States capital in British Columbia, particularly noticeable in the lumber industry, Mr. Corlett said: "We occasionally meet a man who tells us that we have no business over in Canada, virtually assuming control and taking possession of these developmental industries, but as a matter of fact, it is the best thing that can happen for the country. It requires enormous capital to develop the rugged resources of the west, and no doubt much money will be lost in the speculative science of finding out what there is to develop. Many of our people who have made their money in the mining and timber industries will lose some of it in the development of your country, but there is no doubt also that many will make money and all are willing to take a chance at the possibilities. It is the intention of the people whom I represent to assist in every possible manner the development of what we believe to be the marvellous resources of your farthest north. We have the prospectors out all summer, and certainly the reports which have been forwarded to us have been of the most encouraging kind."

Changes in Hartley Bay Company.

Following the announcement a couple of weeks ago that a representative of American capital was inspecting the property of the Hartley Bay Lumber Company comes the news that a transfer of the controlling interest is now being made for \$100,000 to Michigan people. Capt. E. McCroskie, who has been president, will retain his interest, but J. J. Martin, secretary and treasurer, will resign. The Hartley Bay Lumber Company have been capitalized at \$200,000, but it is expected that this will be increased another \$50,000, as the company intends to put in a cold storage plant and conduct a fishing business on a large scale, having valuable privileges under a special license from the Dominion Government. The company owns two bays of commercial importance on the northern coast, situated at the junction of three important inland channels, namely, the Douglas and Grenville channels and the Gardiner canal, about 70 miles south of Prince Rupert. The improvements recently made consist of an up-to-date sawmill, 700-foot wharf, hotel, fishhouse, several dwellings, blacksmith shop, etc. The limits are said to contain as fine timber as there is on the coast, including a large quantity of yellow cedar, a scarce variety.

Chicago Syndicate Buying B.C. Limits.

A wealthy American syndicate recently organized in Chicago, and comprised of Messrs. Chas. Bently, Chicago; Harry Hooper, Indiana, Iowa, and Jno. Evans, Emerson, Iowa, is likely to invest several million dollars in British Columbia timber limits. Mr. Bently says that a great amount of American capital will be invested in coast timber areas now that the presidential elections are over. He and his friends have just completed the inspection of large tracts near Alert Bay, Vancouver Island, and at Knight's Inlet on the mainland. They did not intend to close any deals until a fortnight, though Mr. Bently feels confident that the Republicans will place lumber on the free list. The visitors also looked over the Skeena River district and visited Prince Rupert before proceeding to the Queen Charlotte Islands, where they and their experts examined other areas.

B.C. Revenues From Timber Licenses.

The receipts on account of timber in British Columbia for October approach the \$200,000 mark and the Government revenue for the fiscal year coming to an end will be nearly \$2,250,000. These figures do not include royalty on cut timber, but represent the annual contributions to the treasury, of those who are holding timber on Crown lands for future use. These figures effectually dispose of the contention that the Government system of timber licenses which they introduced amounted to giving away the timber. This revenue contributes largely to the expense of carrying on the affairs of the country. The figures are as follows: Timber licenses west of the Cascades, \$107,134.96; east of the Cascades, \$73,973.80; total, \$181,108.76.

A petition has been filed in the courts for an order winding up the British Columbia Tie & Timber Company, of Vancouver and Prince Rupert. The petitioners are Mr. Frank D. and James E. Elkins. Messrs. Whitesides & Robertson, solicitors for the petitioners, ask for an investigation of the claims of the creditors, reciting that at a meeting of the creditors held on October 9th, it appeared from a statement of the accountant that the fixed property, lumber and logs of the company had been mortgaged to G. I. Wilson to secure \$50,000.

Fire Losses Were Exaggerated.

Mr. C. F. Pretty, of Vancouver, in a recent interview said: "I do not think that the losses in timber in British Columbia through recent forest fires would total more than five million dollars. I feel certain that the reports as printed by many papers greatly exaggerated the losses and entirely overlooked the fact that much of the timber areas that have been fire-swept have not contained the really first-class trees that are used for all but local trade." Referring to the Fernie fire, he said: "I have not been there since the fire, but I know the country, and my brother has gone through the burned area recently. The district that was burned over was not the kind of timber the companies would sell for anything but local use. Most of it was 'side timber,' and had in some parts been burned over before. The fires on Vancouver Island were practically the same. Of course streaks of good timber were lost, but not much. As a rule, good timber grows where there is a heavy underbrush. This keeps the moisture in the ground indefinitely, so that in fact it scarcely ever gets dried out. Fire can get a purchase only on the edges of such areas."

Rather a Large Bit of Timber.

Mr. G. F. Gibson, manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber Mills, Limited, of Vancouver, tells the following story of his daughter's conception of a big tree.

One of Mr. Gibson's cruisers, while inspecting some of the company's timber on Vancouver Island, discovered some standing timber exceptionally large even for British Columbia, one tree in particular, containing, it is estimated, fully 40,000 feet of lumber up to the first limb.

While relating this fact to an Eastern friend at his home one evening Mr. Gibson's little daughter was an interested listener. Her little brother, however, though present, was not paying much attention, but the concluding remarks catching his interest he asked what they were talking about. The little girl, full of excitement in her anxiety to enlighten him, burst out, "Oh, daddy's telling the gentleman of a tree on Vancouver Island that is 40,000 feet high to the branches."

The Fraser River Sawmills, at Millside, B.C., have under charter eight ocean-going vessels to load lumber for foreign ports. After a thorough reconstruction of the mill and plant this large industry is operating again and is daily increasing its output of manufactured lumber and getting its shipping yards ready to fill orders. In 1906 and 1907 nearly a score of sailing vessels loaded at this mill, but during the last year little export trade was done.

The Bowman-Sine Lumber Company, Limited, of Revelstoke, B.C., who have already extensive interests in Alberta, recently made important additions to their interests by purchasing the retail lumber yards of the Didsbury, Lumber Company, at Didsbury; the Carstairs Lumber Company, at Carstairs, from I. DeFehr, and the retail yard at Strome, formerly owned by J. E. Vanderburg. The company expect to make a great many improvements in these yards in the way of new sheds, fences and other necessary equipment. This makes in all six retail lumber yards owned by this company in Alberta.

Quietness prevails throughout the shingle industry. It is not possible to quote a definite price, but as low as \$1.65 base is being accepted. There is a scarcity, however, of shingle bolts, and as the rainy season is now on they will probably become scarcer still. According to our information, some of the mills have been obliged to close down owing to the scarcity of bolts. Prices for bolts vary from \$4.50 up, and will probably go higher.

British Columbia Trade Notes.

The A. J. Burton Saw Company, Limited, of Vancouver, are compiling a catalogue showing the mill machinery manufactured and handled by them, and expect to have it ready for distribution about the end of the year.

The Hartley Bay Lumber, Fishing & Trading Company have recently installed a "simplex" shingle machine, manufactured by Letson & Burpee, of Vancouver, in their mill at Hartley Bay.

The A. J. Burton Saw Company, Limited, have just sold a complete sawmill plant to the Gibbons Lumber Company, of Revelstoke, B.C., the plant to be installed at Pingston Creek on the Arrow Lakes. This equipment includes one 4-inch, 3-block carriage, independent feed; one saw arbor, 5 saw Curtis gang edger, lath bolter, heavy refuse conveyor chain fire end; also inside sawdust conveyor; complete outfit 56-inch solid tooth circular saws, and 8-inch band resaws, and automatic filing equipment. The whole is to be shipped by Jan. 1st. With this new machinery installed and running, the Gibbons Lumber Company will have a capacity of 50,000 feet per day.

The Wood Pulp Trade of Canada and Japan.

The following table shows the comparison between exports of lumber and wood pulp from Canada to various countries, and the import of the same articles to Japan:

Lumber and Timber (pines).			
Exported from Canada.		Imported to Japan.	
To Great Britain	\$2,587,441	From United States	\$333,928
To United States	86,751	From Canada	38,233
To others	7,362	From Australia	15,036
		From others	1,244
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,681,554		\$388,441
Planks and Boards.			
To Great Britain	\$ 1,562,047	From United States	\$140,106
To United States	15,341,263	From Canada	16,502
To Argentine	1,900,768	From others	10,912
To others	2,288,219		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$21,092,297		\$167,520
Wood-pulp.			
To Great Britain	\$ 485,199	From Great Britain	\$ 34,064
To United States	3,545,530	From Germany	553,774
To others	7,123	From Sweden	77,751
		From Denmark	81,138
		From United States	18,872
		From Canada .....	.....
		From others	57,796
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$4,037,852		\$823,395

Prices Current in Barbados.

S. P. Musson, Son & Company, Barbados, report under date of Nov. 7 as follows:

Lumberstuffs—Arrivals during the fortnight have been heavy, consisting of the schooner "Evelyn" from Shelburne, N.S., with a deck load of 112M. feet white pine; schooner "Winifred," from Mahone Bay, N.S., with 132M. feet white pine, spruce and hemlock; schooner "Laura," from Liverpool, N.S., with 306M. feet white pine, spruce and hemlock; schooner "Basile," from Belliveau Cove, N.S., with 175M. feet white pine, spruce and hemlock; schooner "Ætna," from Mobile, with 257M. feet pitch pine. The white pine ex "Evelyn" was sold at \$28.75 and \$20.25 for merchantable and second quality respectively, and we obtained \$29 and \$20.75 for merchantable and second quality for our lot of this description ex "Laura." In spruce a small lot ex "Winifred" was sold to a dealer who was bare of stocks at \$22.19 for shipping and \$13.19 for second quality, while we placed 183M. feet ex "Laura" and 136M. feet ex "Basile" at \$21.50 for shipping and \$17 for second quality. The "Winifred" also had 40M. feet hemlock, which was also bought by the purchaser of the spruce at \$18.03, and we sold 82M. feet ex "Laura" and "Basile" at \$17. As two cargoes of spruce which had been sold to arrive are now on the way, our market may now be said to be fully supplied with this class of lumber, as well as hemlock; latter of which does not sell well here. White pine is being inquired for, and a small cargo would do fairly well. Pitch pine—The cargo ex "Ætna," consisting of 257M. feet prime quality, was imported by a dealer, which has, however, arrived to a heavily stocked market. Shingles—The schooner "Drusie" arrived this week from Gaspe, with 505M. long, and 113M. laying cedar, to various consignees, and the former were sold at various prices ranging from \$5.10 to \$7.25 per M., while the latter fetched \$1.76. The S.S. "Ocamo" also brought 270M. cedar laying "Clears," which were imported for a dealer. Market is now fully supplied with all descriptions. Shooks—Receipts comprise 1,400 bds. first trip, imported by a dealer, and stocks are more than sufficient for requirements. Wood hoops—No receipts, season not yet opened.

A Canadian road which is expected to traverse considerable rich timber land was incorporated recently. The new road is known as the Alberta, Northern Pacific Railway, and is to run from Edmonton to the provincial boundary at Peace River. It is expected that this road will build an extension and ultimately will traverse some of the richest timber lands in British Columbia.

According to a Quebec despatch an important timber limit deal has just been carried through. The limits of the Baie St. Paul Lumber Company, composed of American citizens, have been sold to a syndicate of Utica, N.Y., in which are interested Messrs. Frank A. Kernan, John B. Coughlin and Albert Herrig. The sale includes mills and limits, as well as the right to cut on 200 miles of timber limits in the eastern half of the "Seigneurie" of Beaupre, owned by the Seminary of Quebec. It is understood that the price of the sale is \$250,000.

Transportation's Effect Upon Cost of Lumber.

The transportation question and the effect of the cost of transportation upon the price of lumber is discussed by a United States exchange as follows:

Few of the people who have had much to say in recent years regarding the advancing prices for lumber have recognized the part played by the cost of transportation. Fifteen years ago most parts of the country could be supplied with building material from comparatively near-by producing sections. At that time the states of the far east were not producing lumber in as great quantities as earlier in our history, but the forests of eastern Canada were near at hand with abundant supplies. The relatively small output of southern mills sufficed to meet the demands of the territory at hand. Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota were producing enough lumber to take care of the needs of the states of the upper Mississippi valley; and the mills of the far west had capacity to satisfy the wants of all markets that could then be reached by them. In the past ten years there has been a great change in conditions. The woods of eastern Canada do not now annually produce enough lumber to meet the increased consumption of the territory they formerly supplied. Our lumber tariff does not shut out Canadian lumber, nor has it increased to price to consumers on this side of the line by the amount that lumber has advanced. The upper Mississippi valley states are producing much less lumber than formerly. To make up this deficiency the mills of the south and of the west have entered the field, but with their entrance the problem of transportation and high transportation cost constitute large factors in the delivered price. The sawmill capacity of the country is ample to meet the consumptive demand, but the distance from points of production to markets has forced an advance.

It has been claimed that the manufacturers of the older sections have taken advantage of the situation to advance the prices on their products to points of equality with the necessary charges on lumber from distant producing points. That is not true. This advance has been the result of the natural law of supply and demand. As the timber in the older sections has become reduced in quantity, its owners have appreciated its value more, and the sawmill man has had no alternative but to get more for his lumber. To this it has been necessary to add the higher wages paid to woodsmen and the higher cost of the expensive logging appliances. The pine, spruce and hemlock of the east, and the pine and hemlock of the middle north can no longer be put on the market at the prices that formerly ruled, while the freight charges from distant producing points preclude the possibility of delivering lumber at lower prices if the timber owner and the manufacturer are to get anything at all from their business. Stumpage in the south and in the far west is no higher in value than was the stumpage of the east and upper Mississippi valley states a score of years ago, and if the freight charges from the south and from the west be subtracted from the price of lumber delivered in the upper Mississippi valley, the remaining figures are little, if any, higher than was charged for lumber which came from the northern pine mills fifteen years ago. At that time lumber could be delivered from the northern mills to the average buyer at a cost of from two to four dollars. At the present time the freight charges from the south and west vary from five to twelve dollars or more. Much lumber has been shipped from the western mills that has paid more to the railroads than to the timber owner, the logger and the manufacturer combined, and during the past few months that has been equally true of the lumber from Southern mills.

So far as the freight charge on lumber from the far west is concerned it is not probable that there will ever be much reduction. Although competition between the northern transcontinental routes has been practically eliminated, the building of new roads or a renewal of competition between those already built would not result in materially lower freight charges than are made at present. Nor will the completion of the Panama Canal or the improvement of inland waterways do more than check advances above present freight rates on lumber destined to interior markets. Material encouragement to American shipping might help lumber manufacturers who are able to enter the coastwise trade, and a renewal of boating on the Mississippi River and its tributaries would make it possible to deliver lumber more cheaply from the southern mills. But even at that the cost of carrying lumber long distances must always be a material factor in the delivered price. In the immediate territory of the larger lumber manufacturing points lumber can still be bought at prices that do not stagger the consumer, but where it must be transported a thousand miles or more the freight will always constitute a large item.

James Mackey, one of the oldest lumber contractors of Toronto, died recently at the age of 64 years. Death resulted after an illness of three weeks of pleurisy. Mr. Mackey attended to his active duties till he was taken ill. Deceased had been a resident of Toronto for the past 28 years, coming from near Ottawa. He engaged in the buying of lumber and was in the business till the time of his death. He is survived by a family of fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters.

Canadian Factory Established by E. C. Atkins & Company



together with similar formula for the manufacture of steel, assures for the Canadian factory an equally high quality of saws. The new company will manufacture a complete line of saws for all purposes, consisting of band, circular, drag, edger, barrel, re-saws and all types of milling saws, together with hand, cross-cut, and a full assortment of small saws. The Atkins Company will employ at the start in the neighborhood of 200 men, and will in-

The officers of the new company at present are as follows: H. C. Atkins, President; N. A. Gladding, Vice-President and Secretary; M. A. Potter, Treasurer; F. C. Gardner, Assistant Treasurer; H. P. Hubbard, General Manager; C. D. TenEyck, Sales Manager.

Mr. Hubbard, manager of the new concern, is a man of broad experience in the saw world and is well known to most of our readers, having been the former superintend-

Undoubtedly the biggest event of the year in the saw world has been the establishment of a Canadian factory by E. C. Atkins & Company, the Silver Steel Saw People. We are pleased to show a picture of the new plant, together with likenesses of the "men behind the guns."

The rapidly increasing demand for Atkins saws in Canada as well as throughout the entire British possessions has rendered this move on the part of the Atkins Company a necessity.

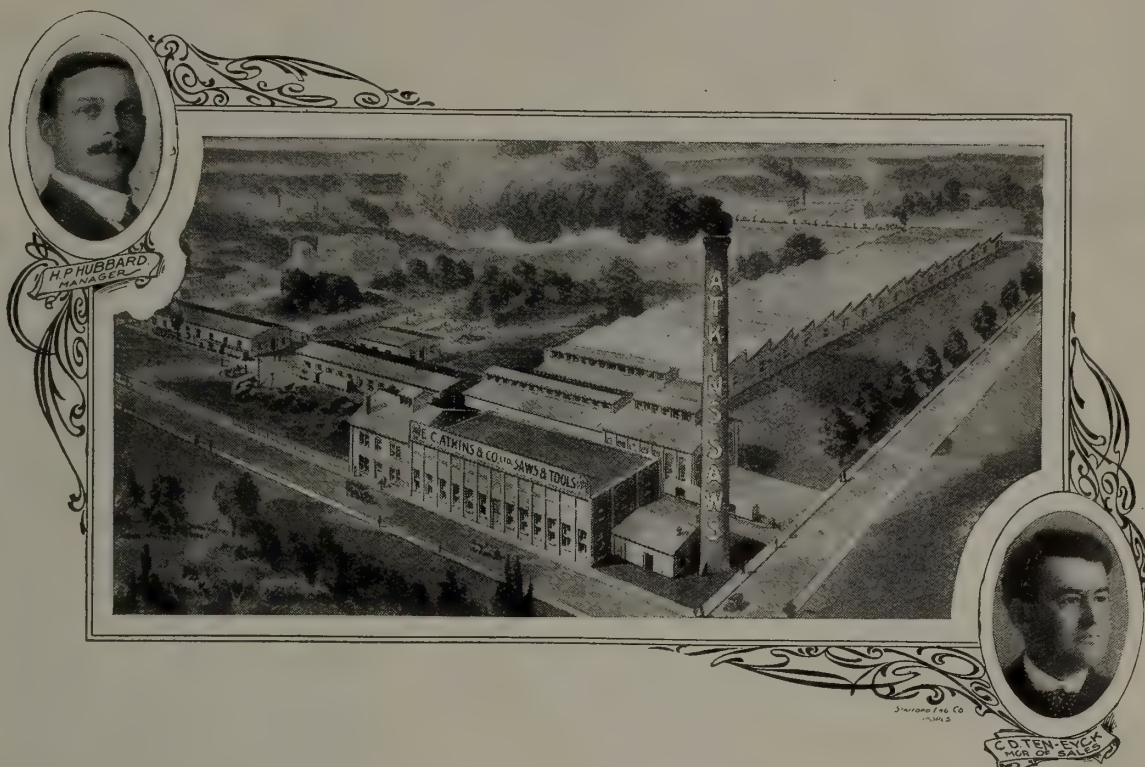
A very favorable location has been secured at Hamilton, Ont., consisting of over fifteen acres of ground, with new buildings of a character admirably adapted for the manufacture of saws. The plant has been fully equipped with the Atkins special saw-making machinery similar to the main factory at Indianapolis. The same processes being used,

crease the force constantly as fast as they are able to organize fully.

A new company has been formed for the Canadian department, which will be operated as E. C. Atkins & Company, Limited. All the stock of the new concern will be held by the present owners of E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana.

ent of the Indianapolis plant. Mr. TenEyck has represented the Atkins Company throughout Canada for a number of years and is familiar with all the details of the trade in this country.

The new factory starts out under the most favorable conditions and the ultimate success of the enterprise is a foregone conclusion.



Toronto University Forestry Building Opened.

The new building for the teaching of forestry and botany in connection with the University of Toronto was opened recently with an informal reception by Professor and Mrs. B. E. Fernow and Professor and Mrs. J. H. Faull. Prof. Fernow is dean of the forestry faculty, while Prof. Faull's specialty is botany. President Falconer and a number of the members of the Board of Governors were present.

The building formerly belonged to the Worthington estate and is at the southeast corner of Grosvenor and Queen's Park. The land had been leased, but the lease expired, and it was taken back by the university, by whom the building was bought. Considerable alterations have been made, including the first part of a large plant house, and all through the building has been excellently fixed up for the work for which it is intended.

A New Northern Ontario Company.

Recent conferences held at Canton and Ogdensburg, N.Y., between several prominent lumbermen of New York State and Canada, have resulted in the formation of an extensive Canadian lumber manufacturing company and the closing of a deal for a large area of timber land. The new company will be known as the Cache Bay Lumber Company. The president is George Gordon, of Pembroke, Ont.; Vice-president, Thomas F. Strong, of Ogdensburg; Treasurer, Henry J. Bartlett, of Orillia, Ont.; Directors, George Gordon, Henry Bartlett, George L. Ryan, Thomas Strong and George A. Swayze, of New York. Several of these gentlemen are prominently identified with the extensive operations of the Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Company and other Canadian enterprises. Mr. George A. Swayze, of New York, who is one of the directors, is prominent in the wholesale white pine and box shuck trade in New York City. The tract of land is situated

at £28 for standards, which we cannot believe unless they have been narrow or oddments." Pitch pine has recently been sold at 70s. c.i.f. for 30-foot average.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association held a meeting recently at Ottawa to discuss freight rates. An interesting matter which was taken up was the recent increase in rates on lumber from Ottawa. These rates were lowered recently, and it looked as though the lowering was a sop to the Ottawa manufacturers. The railways have changed their minds now and have reverted to the former tariff. Ottawa manufacturers therefore are in the same position as others in Ontario, and a natural result is that all will stand hand in hand in regard to freight matters. The meeting brought out the fact that the association is meeting with much success. The membership is increasing encouragingly and enthusiasm is prevalent regarding the association's future.

A special cross-cut saw file has just been put on the market by the Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited, of Montreal, Que.; St. John, N.B., and Vancouver, B.C. They recommend the use of this file on Simonds crescent ground cross-cut saws, and it therefore must be good for filing other saws. The file is at present made in 8-inch length only, and because of its particular shape and cut is especially adapted for filing cross-cut saws. It is claimed that the average efficiency of this file is twice as great as that of the ordinary file not made especially for this particular work. There has been such a variety of files on the market that a file of this nature and quality will undoubtedly be welcomed by all users.

The James MacLaren Company, of Buckingham, have been greatly benefitted by the rise in the Lievre River.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue

WANTED-LUMBER, ETC.

WANTED HEMLOCK LUMBER, PINE culls, lath, pine and spruce flooring, for cash CHELEW LUMBER CO., 74 VanHorne St., Toronto. 23

WANTED 150 M. FEET 4'4" GOOD MILL Run Basswood. Box 650 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

MAPLE WANTED.—750 M. FOR 1909 DELIVERY. Also quantity of Beech and Basswood. Either rail or water shipment. Apply Box 653, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Wanted

TWO MILLION FEET TWO INCH HEMLOCK, for immediate delivery. GOLD MEDAL FURNITURE MFG. COMPANY, Limited, Toronto. 2

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. tt

Wanted

TO PURCHASE SHORT & LONG LEAF PINE in car lots. Correspondence solicited. J. H. GIGNAC, Limited, Quebec, Que. 23

Wanted

ONE TO FIVE MILLION FEET HEMLOCK Logs delivered in boom on Georgian Bay, also Spruce and Pine Logs. Box 662 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 1

Wanted

ABOUT 200,000 OF GOOD, ASSORTED Hardwood Logs, Maple preferred, to be taken out this winter and delivered at any good shipping point on Georgian Bay. Apply, Box 664, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 2

Soft Elm Wanted

WE REQUIRE 500,000 FEET OF LOG Run Soft Elm cut to order for next Spring and Summer delivery. This stock can be taken out this coming Fall and Winter. Box No. 648 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 23

Maple Squares Wanted.

1 1/2 x 4 1/2", 1 1/2 x 5 1/2", 1 3/4 x 5 1/2"; also 2 1/2 x 10", 2 3/4 x 12". Can also use a quantity of Basswood Squares—1 1/2 x 5 1/2". Address Box 656 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

Wanted

1" Cull Soft Elm and Basswood. 2 1/2" Maple and Birch C & B. 2 1/2", 2 3/4" 3" Rock Elm. C & B. The R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO., Limited, Hamilton. tt

Wanted

GOOD STOCKS OF LOG RUN BASSWOOD, Birch, Beech, Oak, Soft Elm and Hard Maple for 1909 delivery. Inspection at mill. Box No. 658, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 24

FOR SALE-LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

50,000 FEET OF WHITE OAK COMMON Lumber, cut 1" plump. Apply to W. C. CRAWFORD, Tilbury, Ont. 23

We Want To Sell To You Quick

ABOUT 1,500,000 FEET RED AND WHITE Pine Lumber, mostly 1" and 2" thick, 500,000 Laths, and a small lot Dimension Timber. Rate to Toronto 11 1/2 cents. Write for list and prices. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont. tt

For Sale

500 M. SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK, CUT TO order this winter. Box 34, Sundridge.

For Sale

LARGE STOCK OF SPRUCE, PINE AND Hemlock dressed to order, also Birch Flooring, Lath and Shingles. THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, Limited, Sundridge, Ont.

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont. tt

For Sale

SIXTEEN MILLION MIXED TIMBER, FIFTY per cent. pine, good proposition for small mill, price twenty-five thousand, close to railway, old license. Apply Box 499, Parry Sound. 23

For Sale

100 M 3" Log run, Cedar.
20 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.
All 1907 Cut H. BOURGOUN, Montreal. tt

FOR SALE

10 cars 4/4 B. Ash C. & B.
2 cars 8/4 " " "
2 cars 12/4 " " "
4 cars 2" Elm, mill run.
30 cars 1 1/2 x 4" Spruce Lath.
GEO. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal. c

For Sale

1 Car 3 x 4 Merchantable Spruce
1 " 3 x 5 " "
1 " 3 x 6 " "
1 " 3" Refuse and Fourths
A small amount of 3 x 3, 3 x 7 and 3 x 9 and up Spruce Merchantable
No. 1 Spruce Lath 4' x 1 1/2 x 3/4
SOMERSET VALE LUMBER CO.
New Brunswick 24

For Sale

400,000 FT. HEMLOCK CUT TO ORDER during April and May next. Ten cars C. B. and ten cars XX Shingles for immediate shipment, Address Box 569, Lindsay, Ont.

FOR SALE-MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B. tt

Machinery Sales Agents Wanted

UNITED STATES FIRM MANUFACTURING a select line of wood-working barrel and cooperage machinery wants responsible individual or firm to get as Canadian sales agents. Some good sales have already been made to large Canadian plants. This is a good opening for a young firm with a good reputation. Address Box 660, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tt

Second Hand Machinery For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler
One 5 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 7 single acting plunger pump
Several first class second hand heaters
One 16 x 20 right hand slide valve engine
One 14 x 18 R. H. Watrous straight line saw mill engine
One 14 x 20 R. H. engine
One 11 x 10 centre crank Watrous engine
Several fly wheel pulleys in stock
One Watrous L. H. Reliance carriage 40" opening
One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 46" opening
One No. 1 friction nigger
One Corey and Baker steam setter
Two No. 1 Watrous double acting set works
One 10 x 16 Cunningham steam feed

The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition.

Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA tt

For Sale

STEAM CIRCULAR SAWMILL, CAPACITY 40M. ft. per day. Splendid location on G.T. Railway. Apply the SNIDER LUMBER CO., Gravenhurst. 24

For Sale

TIE MILL, SECOND-HAND, SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 Ties, per day. Write us for Particulars and Price. WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD. Brantford, Canada. tt

For Sale

DUNBAR CLAPBOARD MACHINE AND clap-board planer. These machines are in perfect order and only offered for sale because we cannot keep them constantly running; also one return tubular boiler, used only eight weeks, in perfect order, sixteen feet long, five feet diameter, sixty-six three inch tubes, tested for one hundred and twenty pounds working pressure.

MURRAY & GREGORY, LIMITED, St. John, N.B. tt

For Sale

SINGLE SURFACE PLANER AND MAT-cher: 1 two sided moulder, work 5 inches; 1 eight roll patent triple cylinder sand papering machine, 42" wide; 1 double head moulder and panel raiser; 1 tenoning machine; 1 shaping machine; 1 power mortising machine; 1 sash mortising machine, foot power; 1 blind slat tenoner; 1 blind wiring machine; 1 sash and door clamp; 1 saw-mill, three block carriage and iron saw frame, with shafting, pulleys and four circular saws for cutting logs; 1 slide valve engine, 40 h.p., in good running order; 1 gap squaring and slitting shears; 1 four leaf cornice brakes, patent, 4 feet; lock corner box machine; 1 double cylinder surfacer with divided rolls.

CHAS. KRUEZIGER Waterloo, Ont. 24

FOR SALE

SAW, SHINGLE AND LATH MILLS

1 nearly new No. 2 Lane, R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 2 American, R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 1 American, R.H. three block sawmill
1 refitted No. 1 American, L.H. two block sawmill
1 refitted R.H. three block sawmill complete
1 nearly new L.H. three block sawmill carriage
1 rebuilt American automatic sawing machine
1 refitted 12' x 16" Beck's patent twin engine steam feed
2 new upright swing shingle machines, 40" saws
1 new horizontal shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 40" saw
1 refitted Dauntless shingle machine, 38" saw
1 refitted Boss automatic shingle machine, 36" saw
1 refitted Canada Favorite shingle machine, 35" saw
1 refitted Smallwood automatic shingle machine
1 refitted Sewery automatic shingle machine
1 refitted four knife shingle jointer, 42" wheel
1 new shingle jointer, 40" saw
1 refitted Ackert shingle jointer, 2-36" saws
1 refitted six knife shingle jointer, 34" wheel
2 new adjustable shingle packers
2 nearly new adjustable shingle packers
1 new wood frame lath machine and bolter
1 new No. 1 lath machine and bolter
1 nearly new No. 1 lath machine and bolter
2 refitted self-feed lath machines complete
1 nearly new No. 1 lath bolter, 24" saw
1 refitted wood frame lath bolter, 20" saw
1 refitted No. 1 gang edger, 3-16" saws
2 nearly new edgers, 3-16" saws
1 new double edger, 2-16" saws

SAWMILL ENGINES

1 13" x 23" x 20" L.H. Wheelock, compound
1 14" x 34" R.H. Wheelock automatic
1 13" x 30" R.H. Corliss automatic
1 12" x 30" R.H. Corliss automatic
1 16" x 24" L.H. throttling governor, rocking valve
1 11 1/2" x 14" L.H. throttling governor, slide valve
1 12" x 15" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 12" x 12" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10 1/2" x 16" R.H. throttling governor, slide valve
1 10" x 15" C.C. throttling governor, slide valve

HOISTING ENGINES

1 10" x 12" double cylinder, single drum hoisting engine
1 8" x 10" single cylinder, single drum hoisting engine
1 7" x 12" double cylinder, double drum steam hoist
1 5" x 10" double cylinder, double drum steam hoists
1 7" x 8" single cylinder, single drum hoisting engine
1 6 1/2" x 8" double cylinder, single drum hoisting engine
1 5 1/2" x 7" double cylinder, double drum steam hoist
1 5" x 7" double cylinder, single drum hoisting engine
1 5" x 7" single cylinder, single drum steam hoist

We carry a full line of engineers' and millmen's supplies.
A copy of our supply catalogue or monthly stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

For Sale at a Bargain

A THOMPSON HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO. 300 light Generator; 110 volt direct current. In good working order for sale cheap. Reason for selling, we required more light. For particulars write to MOULTHROP LUMBER CO., John Island, Ontario. 23

Sawmill Machinery

2 McDonough band mills, wheels 9' x 12"
2 Prescott band mills, wheels 8' x 10"
American No. 1 standard portable sawmill, NEW L.H., Allis circular husk, with top saw
Allis No. 0 L.H., carriage, three-block, 52" opening
McDonough R.H. carriage, three-block, 46" opening
Phoenix R.H. carriage, three block, 44" opening
Garland L.H. carriage, three-block, 42" opening
Prescott L.H. carriage, three-block, 36" opening
Allis L.H., No. 0 carriage, two-block, 52" opening
Prescott R.H. carriage, two-block, 48" opening
McDonough L.H. carriage, two-block, 46" opening
Prescott L.H. carriage, two-block, 44" opening
Prescott L.H. carriage, two-block, 40" opening
72" L.H. Prescott gang edger
66" R.H. four-saw McDonough edger
62" L.H. five-saw Rodgers edger
56" L.H. four-saw Allis edger
52" R.H. four-saw Munn edger
45" R.H. three-saw American Sr. edger NEW
Wickes R.H. automatic drop-saw, cap. 8' to 16'
NEW Wickes No. 1 two-saw trimmer, cap. 8' to 20'
NEW Garland No. 2 steam nigger or log turner
8' and 10' 6" Wickes steam nigger
Three-arm log stop and loader, 8" cyl.

Send for complete monthly stock lists of saw and planing mill machinery, also boilers, engines etc.

Wickes Brothers

Saginaw - Mich.
Seattle Office 412 Oriental Bldg.

WANTED-MACHINERY, ETC.

Wanted

GOOD PORTABLE SAW MILL, BOILER and engine not less than 35 H.P. Must be in good condition. M. B. ZIMMERMAN, Smithville, Ontario. 23

WANTED-EMPLOYMENT

POSITION WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tt

Position Wanted

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN FAMILIAR with all branches of the lumber business from stump to consumer, open to undertake position as Manager or Assistant Manager. Address Box 665, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. 1

Wanted Position as Manager

ADVERTISER HAS HAD PRACTICAL experience in all of branches the business from stump to cars, and is thoroughly conversant with modern logging methods and installing of logging railways, etc. Best of reference as to ability and integrity. Box 17, WESTERN LUMBERMAN, Vancouver, B. C. 23

Wanted

POSITION AS MILL BOOKKEEPER AND accountant by capable young married man with six years experience in lumber business. Possesses French and English languages. First class references. Reason for leaving present employment: uncertainty as to future operations. Replying, state salary and living conditions. Address: Box 661, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont. 24

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto. tt

WANTED-POSITION WITH A LARGE concern who can afford to pay for executive ability. Have had two years' experience with steam log haulers on eight to fifteen mile haul and can take full charge of business or of any department. First class salary wanted and first class reference and service given. JOHN R. STEWART, Blackduck, Minn. 20

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED A PARTY WITH THREE TO four thousand dollars, to take active interest in good sawmill proposition. Box 663 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Selling Connections Wanted

LUMBER SALESMAN WISHES SELLING connections with Mountain and Coast Mills also Manitoba or Saskatchewan Spruce Mills for the Prairie Provinces for 1909 and balance 1908, on a commission basis. Mills must have sufficient output to assure grades and the filling of orders. Address Box 659, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Vancouver, B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOX FACTORY AND LUMBER YARD for sale. Machinery Ar. Good opening to increase the business. Good reasons for selling. Box 652 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

I WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM MILLS equipped to cut 18" and 20" White Cedar Shingles. Have a good proposition to offer. C. A. LARNED, Phoenix, N.Y.

TIMBER LIMITS IN BRITISH COLUM- bia, Kamloops district; 36 square miles; 60 per cent. cedar. GEO. FAULKNER, 77 Victoria street, Toronto.

For Sale

ONE STEAM SAWMILL, 30 H. P. BOILER, one Engine and Carriage, etc., in splendid working condition. Splendid location on the C.P.R., near Village of Verner. Cheap sale. Apply to Box 31, Verner, Ont.

For Sale

FIFTY-THREE MILES TIMBER LIMITS with rotary lath and shingle mills and all scows, booms and rigging required to carry on a lumbering business. Farm in connection. Will sell together or separately. For further information apply to J. D. SOMERBY, Oak Bay Mills, P. Q.

Timber and Pulpwood Limit For Sale

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE a Timber and Pulpwood Limit having an area of 156 square miles, situate on the Coulonge River in the Province of Quebec. This is a very desirable limit and contains large quantities of Spruce pulpwood and Pine. For price and terms apply to THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, East Templeton, Que. Canada.

British Columbia Timber For Sale

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBERS, Limited, are offering some very desirable timber limits for sale in British Columbia in blocks of various sizes.

All their timber was carefully selected by expert cruisers and the reports can be relied on. This is an opportunity for obtaining some choice timber property at very low figures and on favorable terms of payment.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to

E. STEWART, General Manager, Formerly Dominion Sup. of Forestry 509 Coristine Building, Montreal.

Timber Berths for Sale

Two virgin berths, Kitchener and Roberts. Also Berth No. 107 in District Algoma,—tributary to Spanish River. For further particulars, apply to

Nipissing Lumber Co., Ltd.
HAMILTON

New Westminster, B.C., will again enter the export lumber trade this winter, eight cargo vessels having been chartered to load at the Fraser river sawmills for South America and Australia.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

The Canadian Forestry Association has issued the following bulletin on the question of preventing forest fires:

Prevention is better than cure. A new application of the old saying may be made in considering forestry policy. In this case the saying may be expanded into something like the following: "It is better to prevent forest fires (and so save many thousands of dollars' worth of valuable timber) than to try to remedy the evil by planting trees to fill the places of those destroyed."

Five dollars per acre is the minimum price given by forestry experts for forest tree planting; and the price ranges from this up to \$10 per acre and more.

When the lower figure is taken as the basis of calculation, the planting of one square mile will cost \$3,200; to plant ten square miles will require \$32,000, and the planting up of a township six miles square (area, 36 square miles) will require the expenditure of \$115,200. Such figures are apt to make one stop and think before advocating extensive planting.

The cost to the Dominion Government of patrolling the railway belt in British Columbia during the last fiscal year (April 1st, 1907, to March 31st, 1908) amounted to \$14,111.64. The area of the railway belt is a little over ten million acres. The cost, then, of patrolling this tract was less than 1½ mills per acre, or about 90 cents per square mile. No fire of any magnitude was reported during the year. The railway belt is exceptionally well guarded, but even with the cost several times what it is, the expense is well worth while; considering the value of the mature timber and young growth thus saved.

Small Cut for New Brunswick.

Speaking of the lumber situation in the north of New Brunswick, John P. Burchill, the well known mill owner of Nelson, Northumberland Co., said that he did not think half the usual amount of lumber would be cut this winter. A large quantity of last year's stock is still on hand, and as the market in the Old Country continues in an unsatisfactory state, there is little chance of improvement in conditions in this province.

He mentioned the Sinclair concern as one of the companies that would cut no lumber at all this winter, and also said that the Jones Company would cut very little. The other concerns do not expect to cut anything like the usual quantity, and in view of this he does not think the total will exceed his estimate of one-half the usual quantity.

Hon. Charles E. Oak, of Bangor, stated recently that the cut of pulpwood for the International Paper Company would be just about one-half of what it was last win-

ter. The curtailment will affect New Brunswick and other parts of Canada. In this province, where last year about 40,000,000 feet of pulpwood were cut on the Miramichi, the cut this winter will be about 18,000,000, a reduction of slightly more than 50 per cent. Hon. Mr. Oak was in charge of the work of furnishing pulp wood for ten mills owned by the International Paper Company, nine of them being in Maine and one in New Hampshire. Last winter for these mills he got out through subsidiary companies of the International, such as the Miramichi Lumber Co., operating in this province, 275,000 cords of pulp wood, while this winter he is arranging to take out not more than 130,000 cords. The effect of this curtailment means the cutting off of the employment of hundreds of men, both where pulp wood is cut and where it is manufactured. Hon. Mr. Oak said also that three of the company's pulp mills in Maine, those at Enfield, South Gardner and Solon, would be closed all next season, and that possibly another mill would be closed down. The cause for the curtailment is an overstock of pulp on hand for paper mills which had been shut down this season more or less owing to strikes and business depression of last year.

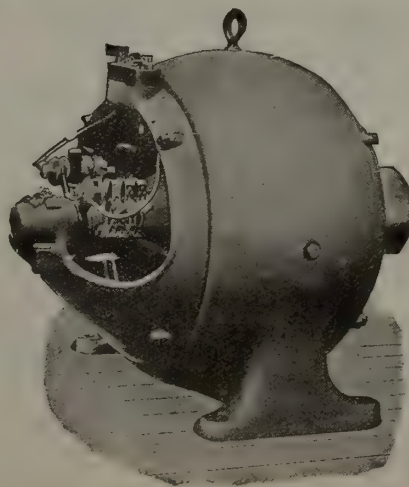
Spruce Deals in England

The London Timber Trades Journal, in an editorial on spruce deals, says:

We are rapidly drawing to the end of the cargo import this year for these goods, and in all probability the season will end abruptly. The arrivals recently at the West Coast ports have been fairly heavy, but from the information we have gathered there appears to be very little more to come forward. It is certainly to be hoped that this will prove to be accurate,

especially for purchasers of recent cargoes; because if much more were to be sent forward it would be absolutely impossible to avoid prices taking a downward turn, more especially so when one considers the abnormally poor demand at present. While many consider that we have seen the worst, no one can say why or wherefore, and if we merely take figures as a guide, it will be seen that the promised improvement in trade has not yet affected the market beneficially as regards consumption. We have heard on very reliable authority that several mills have been compelled to curtail their output on account of the drought experienced in many provinces which produce this wood, and the shippers have advised their purchasers that there is every probability that they will not be able to ship the quantity contracted for. It may be said that this is a ruse on the part of the shippers to bolster up the market and afterwards ship productions over on consignment at advanced prices. But in this case we can confidently refute this assumption, as, when one takes into consideration that most of the early contracts were made at figures quite equal to those ruling at present, it would be most unlikely, if at all feasible, for the shipper or mill owner, as the case may be, to adopt a policy of this description. Therefore we can safely assert that the stoppage is genuine, and if the expected revival in trade generally becomes an actual fact, we shall see spruce much firmer than it is at present, notwithstanding the cheapness of the chief competitive wood, viz., Baltic and kindred deals, and we know that shippers of these goods will be only too glad to raise their prices in sympathy with spruce, as they cannot possibly continue shipping goods at the unremunerative prices which have been ruling lately.

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Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

In the Ottawa valley an improved demand has sprung up for lath and manufacturers who have been holding No. 1 white pine at \$2.65 and \$2.75 per thousand feet are at last obtaining the prices they asked. Dimension timber is in good demand. The market for red pine and spruce is rather slack but good prices are being obtained for white pine mill culls. The latter, in fact, are bringing a little more than they did last year. There is still far too much box lumber in the market and dead culls are hard to get rid of. United States orders are increasing and are making matters much more interesting among the Ottawa valley manufacturers.

The lumber market in Central and Western Ontario is quiet. B. C. shingles are still easier than a fortnight ago and are at prices which represent cost of production only. Anything lower will mean a loss to producers.

Eastern Canada.

The encouraging conditions reported from New Brunswick recently continue to prevail and have been accompanied by a decided improvement in the market. This is especially noticeable in cedar shingles and spruce lath. The improvements in the Boston and New York markets are responsible largely for the better conditions of affairs in New Brunswick. Enquirers for spruce lath are finding spruce very much higher than a month ago. Manufacturers at St. John are not overloaded with stocks and are able to obtain good prices. Dutiable goods are bringing \$3.10 to \$3.20 per thousand feet f.o.b. schooner St. John. Cedar shingles have also improved, especially for the better grades. Stocks are quite low on account of the recent strike. Cedar shingles are bringing from \$3.05 to \$3.15 per thousand feet for dutiable extras and \$2.55 to \$2.65 per thousand feet for dutiable clears f.o.b. steamer St. John. Logging matters were fairly active during November but it is not expected that the quantity of logs taken out this winter will exceed the quantity last winter, which was only from 40 to 50 per cent. of the average. It is not improbable, however, that if business continues to improve the St. John cut of logs will be considerably increased.

Western Canada.

The lumber business in Western Canada is not in so satisfactory a condition as manufacturers in British Columbia would like. Lumber has been falling in price and logs have been advancing. Good fir logs are bringing \$10 a thousand, while lumber is selling at \$8 to \$8.50 per thousand. The shingle business is quiet, and as low as \$1.65 base is being accepted. Shingle bolts are scarce and are expected to become scarcer with a strong demand. They vary in price from \$4.50 up. There is a poor demand for shingles from the prairies, but in the United States the demand is good and is expected to improve.

The demand for shingles on the Canadian prairies is dragging along in a discouraging manner. Occasional large orders are reported, but business generally is very limited. In the United States, however, a revival is expected and shingle men believe that prices across the border will advance shortly. In spite of the 30 per cent. duty, most of the shingles made in British Columbia are sold in the American market.

Great Britain.

The London market for pine deals continues very firm. During October the arrivals of the Canadian products in London were very slight and high prices are prevailing, with a tendency to advance. For spruce deals the demand is small and prices are low. There have been more enquiries for birch, elm, ash and yellow pine timber, and rates are slightly improved. Oak shows no change. A slight improvement in demand is reported from Liverpool, but business is still far below what is usual at this time of year. It is expected that the ending of the cotton strike will cause a considerable improvement during the winter or early spring months. In spite of heavy stocks, prices are well maintained. Bristol reports show that trade is no brisker but that there are good reasons for expecting an improvement early in the new year. At Glasgow trade is somewhat quiet. The Board of Trade returns for October show that the imports of hewn wood for October were extensively increased from Russia and greatly reduced from all other countries, the greatest reductions being from Norway, Sweden and Canada. In sawn and planed wood, however, it is noteworthy that Russia sent less to England for the first time in many months, the reduction being 84,000 loads. The only increase in this class of imports was from Canada, and it was but slight. A few sales of Canadian spruce were recently reported, among them being 3x9 third spruce at £8 15s. c.i.f.; also a cheap line of 4th quality deals at £7 12s. 6d. c.i.f. London.

United States.

Immediately after the Presidential election a large number of orders which were depending upon the result came to hand. Since then a reaction has set in and a slight falling off in the inquiry for nearly all kinds of lumber has been noted. Country yard trade has improved somewhat, but factory and corporation demand is still below its recent level. At New York several large orders for white pine have been placed recently and wholesalers are accepting present prices rather than holding for higher ones. An improvement in the white pine trade is reported from Buffalo. Spruce is in good demand in New York and prices are strong, few orders being taken at less than \$1.50 and \$2.00 under the list. A good trade in spruce is also reported from Buffalo, especially in the lower grades. At Boston the demand for this wood is improving and is not being checked by higher prices. Frames 9-inch and under are quoted at \$26, and are firm at that price. At Chicago the prices of fir continue low, but the volume of trade is increasing. Cooperage is more active in Chicago, while shingles and lath are quiet. White cedar shingles are quoted at \$3.10 for clears and \$2.45 for standards; red cedars at \$3.12 to \$3.15 for clears and \$2.65 to \$2.68 for stars.

Martinique trade reports state that all imports of pitch pine and white pine lumber are received from the United States. Pitch pine forms the bulk of the imports. White pine planks are usually received by steamer from New York, and a certain portion of these is of Canadian origin. No record of the actual quantity is, however, obtainable.

The Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, have issued a bulletin, No. 1612, describing their hydraulic turbine governors. In view of the interest now being taken in hydro-electric work, this bulletin is quite timely. Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited, also supply sawmill machinery proper, and water wheels and other auxiliary apparatus.

A Louisiana man has invented a machine for measuring and recording the measurements of lumber. Planks passing through it engage a roller attached to a registering device on the side.

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Market Correspondence

Pembroke's Cut was a Heavy One.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—With the closing of the Pembroke Lumber Company's mills on Nov. 18, an estimate of the lumber production in Pembroke during the past season was made, which shows the town to have come out five million feet ahead of the previous year. The Pembroke Lumber Company ceased operations ten days earlier than in 1907, but produced 17,000,000 feet of lumber, being a million more than last year. The increased output was made by more night operations. Twenty-two million feet is the production for the season of the Colonial Lumber Company of Pembroke, against eighteen million last year. Of its 1908 output, eighteen million feet was white pine which was sold to Messrs. Skillings, Whitney & Barnes, of Ogdensburg, N.Y. The remaining six million feet, comprising chiefly red pine and spruce, is all sold but about two million feet. The company has disposed of its season's cut of pickets and about one-half of its lath output. The Colonial Lumber Company are conspicuous as the only large producers of this section of Canada carrying on more extensive shanty operations than last season. Other Ottawa valley lumber firms have informed the "Canada Lumberman" that the year's trade depression demanded a curtailment in logging operations, but the Colonial Lumber Company have increased their winter gang by 15 per cent. They have five camps running which, together with the work done by jobbers, is expected to produce 250,000 pieces of logs and dimension timber during the winter.

The Pembroke Lumber Company, having some 100,000 pieces of timber ahead, will operate less extensively in the woods than last year, twelve million feet being the amount planned to be taken out. This is a reduction of 25 per cent. The company have at present fifteen million feet of white pine on hand, compared with four million at this time last year; and it is probable that eleven or twelve million feet will be carried over till the spring. The mill crews released last week have all been given work in the lumber camps on the Dumoine and Jocko Rivers. The company are lumbering on a new limit on the Jocko River purchased this season from the Ontario Government.

An improved demand for lath is noted among Ottawa valley producers. Manufacturers who had held No. 1 white pine at \$2.65 and \$2.75 per thousand are now getting their prices for the first time this season. There is still a large quantity stocked up in the Ottawa yards, but the Colonial Lumber Company are practically sold out and waiting for the season's output to dry before they can fill urgent orders. The Pembroke Lumber Company are experiencing the same brisk demand and find similar conditions in the market for dimension timber. There is a slack market for red pine and spruce, but white pine mill culls are selling at good prices, even a shade higher than last year. Box lumber is still a drug on the market and dead culls are being disposed of slowly. Orders from the United States are larger, much to the satisfaction of manufacturers, who complained all summer of the hand-to-mouth policy of their former largest buyers.

Local lumber firms which shipped lumber to the United States by way of the Champlain Canal have learned that the barges have not yet arrived at that waterway. It has been usual to keep the canal open until Nov. 30, but the authorities decided to close it earlier than usual for repairs, with the result that 40 barges of lumber will probably not be able to get through the canal. There were six barges of lumber from Ottawa district, half a million feet being shipped by W. C. Edwards & Company, and half a million by the Hawkesbury Lumber Company. The lumber from local companies will either be left in the ice over winter or unloaded at some port on Lake Champlain where the companies to which it was being shipped have agencies.

The construction of the reinforced concrete dam across the Chaudiere Falls from the Eddy Company's works on the north side to J. R. Booth's mills on the south side of the river will not, this winter, help much to raise the water, which a few months ago was running 22 feet high. Never before has there been known to be a pitch of less than six feet, but now the water merely dribbles and trickles over the falls. There is a drop of nearly 36 feet between the head of the water last spring and the present time. J. R. Booth's sawmill, with a capacity of over 100,000,000 feet a year, and his paper, pulp and fibre mills, with a total capacity of over 100 tons daily, have been shut down, off and on, for weeks past. Probably for the whole of the coming winter they will be running only in a spasmodic way. On the Hull side of the river none of the Eddy Company's 16 or 18 pulp grinders are running, forcing them, as Mr. Booth has been forced for some time past, to scour the country for ground wood pulp, some of which, it is said, has been brought in from the United States. The late fall sawlog sweep has removed the big jams from the reefs, thus further reducing the depth of water.

Conserving works on the upper Ottawa would provide a permanent remedy for this trouble. In reference to the matter one of those most concerned said to the "Canada Lumberman":

"Neither the manufacturers nor the citizens blame anyone particularly in this matter. Things do not appear to have been ripe enough, nor ready for the water empounding and holding scheme that the Government has been promising the people of the Ottawa valley, to be undertaken, and which was a condition on which the Chaudiere manufacturers and water power owners agreed to spend some \$300,000 to \$400,000 on lands and dams at the Chaudiere. The Public Works Department is now calling for tenders for this work, but it looks in the meantime as if all the works would be closed before a remedy will be provided."

Shingles and Lath Advancing.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 23.—There have been a number of rather important changes in the trade since last writing, not the least of which has been the decided upward trend of the local market for cedar shingles and spruce lath, which is due for the most part to the decided stimulus which has developed in the lumber markets of Boston and New York.

The month so far has been marked by much activity in logging circles, operators in all sections being anxious to take advantage of the favorable weather which has prevailed in order to accomplish as much as possible before the winter weather sets in, and because the logging operations commenced several weeks later than usual. On the St. John River and its tributaries the winter of 1908-09 will be somewhat similar to last winter as regards smallness of the total volume of logs got out. While an estimate of the total would, at this early date, probably be misleading, it is safe to say that the winter's cut will exceed little, if any, the cut of last winter, which was from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the usual volume. There is a possibility, however, that if the general improvement in tone which characterizes the trade should produce results during the next month or two the cut of logs on the St. John will be increased materially.

It has come to be quite usual in the fall of the year for the price of spruce lath to soar, and while this might be a rather strong word to apply at present, there is a probability that prices in this line will be higher during the next few weeks. Local prices are showing a decided tendency to stiffen and an inquirer would find that he would be quoted at considerably higher figures to-day than would have been the case a month ago. Local manufacturers have kept their laths fairly well shipped up and consequently stocks are not particularly heavy for this time of year; the quantity on the different local wharves would total from four and one-half to five and one-half millions. Upon enquiry it was learned that about half of that quantity will be held until early next spring. The much greater part of the local holdings are dutiable goods, and on this line an enquirer would be quoted from \$3.10 to \$3.20 per thousand, f.o.b. schooner St. John.

Cedar shingles have shown a considerable rally, and prices in this line also have an upward trend, especially in the two higher grades, "Extras" and "Clears." Owing to the fact that the strike among the shingle-workers at the local mills has been so recently settled there will be only a few millions of shingles manufactured altogether from the time of the settlement until the closing down of the mills. Not until very recently has there been a cargo ready for shipment, and the shingle output of the local mills will have scarcely begun to be an element in the market when operations at most of the mills will cease for the winter. Stocks of cedar shingles at local yards and wharves are very light and would total in the vicinity of two millions of "Extras" and one million of "Clears," nearly all of which quantities are dutiable goods. An enquirer would be quoted on this line from \$3.05 to \$3.15 per thousand on dutiable "Extras," and from \$2.55 to \$2.65 per thousand on dutiable "Clears," f.o.b. schooner St. John.

A Nova Scotia correspondent writes the "Canada Lumberman" as follows:

The conditions of the lumber trade in Nova Scotia have improved considerably over the past few months, particularly in the United States markets. Prices are ruling higher, and the demand is strong, while stocks have been reduced very much lower than they were a year ago. We anticipate some improvement in prices in the English market for next spring. The stocks in Liverpool and Manchester are practically reduced one-third as compared with this time a year ago, and there is much less being carried over throughout the province. Most of the larger companies expect to make their usual cut this winter, which speaks well for the prospects. In the western part of the province particularly things seem brighter, as there is an increasing local trade. The recent forest fires, which have been so disastrous to lumbermen in most of the other provinces, have not hit the Nova Scotia owners appreciably. The Moose River Lumber Company, in Cumberland County, expect to cut about three million feet this winter.

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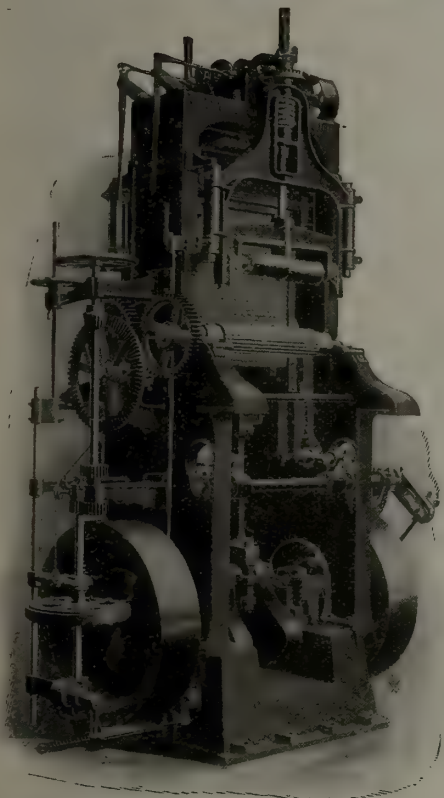
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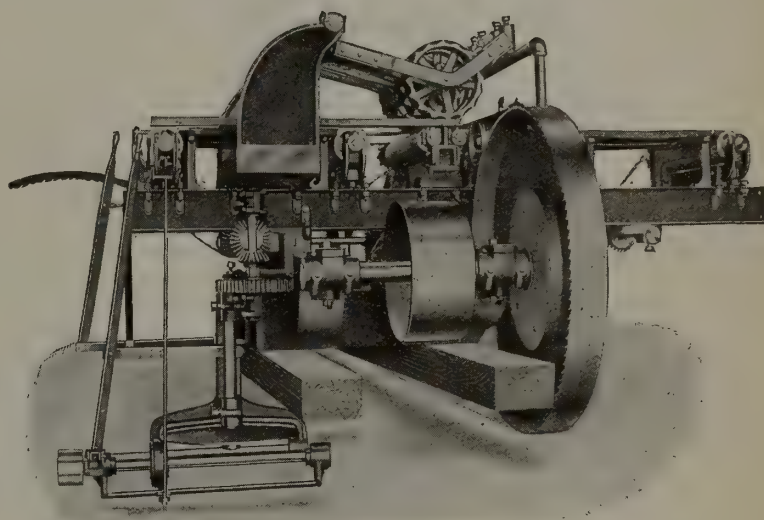
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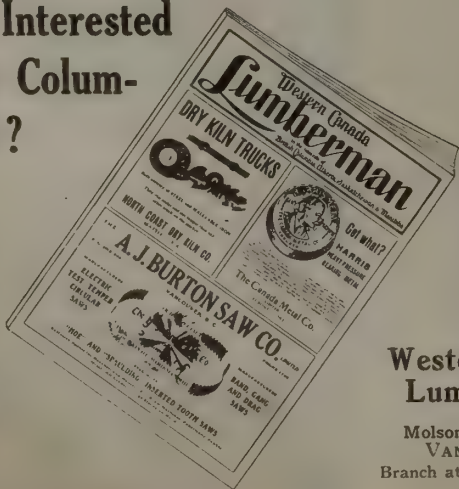
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There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us Demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Canada Lumberman

Molson's Bank Chambers,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

EDGINGS

Ontario

W. R. Thompson's sawmill at Teeswater, Ont., was recently burned down with a loss of \$5,000.

Bayliss & Low have taken over the J. G. McLaren sawmill at Ottawa, and will reopen with fifty men.

F. A. McCallum's sawmill at St. Thomas, Ont., was destroyed by fire last month at a loss of \$5,000.

The Wilberforce Lumber Company, Limited, Durham and Wilberforce, Ont., have been succeeded by Spears & Lauder.

The John Hill Carriage Works at Bradford, Ont., have been burned down. Loss about \$8,000, partially covered by insurance.

Jas. Johnston's sawmill at Beachburg, Ont., was burned down last month, including 75,000 shingles. Loss, \$1,000; no insurance.

The Maddington Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of sashes and doors, Maddington Falls, Ont., have registered as incorporated.

It is stated that negotiations are about to be closed by St. Catharines parties with a view to the establishment of a pulp mill at Bancroft, Ont.

The Peterborough Lumber Company, Peterborough, Ont., have closed their mill for the season. They report a very busy season, the estimated cut being 8,000,000 feet.

A recent dispatch from Peterborough stated that smallpox had broken out in the lumber camps in Cavendish township, in the north of Peterborough County. There were eight cases. The disease was said to be of a mild type. Dr. Smythe, of the Provincial Board of Health, has charge of the outbreak.

The announcement is made by the Canadian Furniture Manufacturers, that preparations are being made at the works at Woodstock, Ont., for the reception of the general offices of the company, now located in Toronto. This move is the first step towards the concentration of the company's various factories in Woodstock, Ont.

The Mageau Leblanc Lumber Company, Limited, Chapleau, Ont., have sold their sawmill to J. A. Fortin, former manager for the company, who has started to install planing machinery and will manufacture every kind of planing lumber. The new business will be carried on under the name of the Chapleau Electric Light & Power Company.

The Northern Commercial Company, Limited, with head office at Sundridge, Ont., have been incorporated to manufacture, sell and deal in lumber, staves, etc.; to acquire timber lands, limits, etc., and to buy building material, hardware, dry goods, etc. The provisional directors are: W. H. Thornton, C. F. Thomas, W. W. Robertson and George Niebergall.

The Ogdensburg, N.Y., Pulp Company have secured some 500,000 feet of submerged timber along the Rideau Canal and propose to raise it by means of dredging. This timber has been under water for eighty years or more, since the time lumbering began, and it is still reported to be in sound condition. It is chiefly pine. The wood will be worked up into pulp.

A fatal accident occurred at Nairn Centre, Ont., last month. George Dean, aged 20 years, and a companion were felling trees when a dry pine lodged in a green birch. The birch rebounded, throwing the pine towards them. Dean, in endeavoring to escape, fell over a log, and the tree caught him about the middle of the body, causing instant death.

A Port Arthur despatch recently said that a large lumber deal had been consummated by the Pigeon River Lumber Company, a boat load having been contracted for, to be shipped to Detroit. Last year the Pigeon River Lumber Company made several shipments of lumber to United States ports, but this is the first that has been forwarded to eastern points from Port Arthur this year.

Hon. Jas. Duff, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, has returned from an inspection of the Government forest nursery in Norfolk County, where preparations are being made for the commencement of work. Buildings have to be completed and the construction of seed beds is being commenced. Prof. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, is engaged in the preparation of a report on the subject of reforestation.

The steamer "Langell Boys," with the barge "Jackson," operating for Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Company, of Saginaw, arrived at Detroit last month several days late after a trying experience on the trip down from Georgian Bay. Near Presque Isle the "Langell Boys" ran her bow on a rock and was held fast, with a heavy sea running, and grave danger of pounding to pieces. To release her it was necessary to throw the entire forward deckload of lumber, nearly 150,000 feet, into the lake, at a loss of about \$5,000.

Eastern Provinces

The Nicolet Falls Pulp & Paper Company, Nicolet, Que., have registered. The Shives Lumber Company's mill at Athol, N.B., has closed for the winter.

Geo. F. Smith will shortly install machinery for making barrels at Wilmot, N.S.

The British Pulp Company of Newfoundland has been formed with a capital of £300,000.

O. Chalfour's sawmill at Quebec City was damaged by fire to the extent of \$3,000; fully insured.

The Moose River Lumber Company's sawmill at Moose River, N.S., was recently destroyed by fire.

The new sawmill at Bearskin Bay, Queen Charlotte Islands, is nearing completion. The plant will have a capacity of 126,000 feet daily.

A new lumber firm, Dobell, Beckett & Company, has been registered at Three Rivers, Que., by R. M. Beckett and Norman Christenson.

The employees of the shingle mills at St. John, N.B., who have been out on strike for some months past, have nearly all returned to work.

The International Paper Company have reduced their cut of pulp wood 50 per cent. in New Brunswick this year, owing to large stocks in the Maine mills.

The Bay Shore Lumber Company expect in the spring to export between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 feet of pulp wood from New Brunswick to their mills in Maine.

Sutton village, Que., has granted a bonus to C. Manuel & Sons Company, of Richford, Vt., to aid them in establishing a veneering mill in Sutton village. The village by-law calls for a grant of \$3,000 cash and exemption from taxation for ten years, free water, a land grant of five acres, and a siding from the present C.P.R. siding to their mill.

While in the woods in Quebec, one hundred miles north of Pembroke, Joseph Lepine, foreman of the E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, was accidentally killed. He set the butt end of his gun on a log and was talking to a gang of lumbermen while holding the muzzle in his hand. The gun slipped off the log and a charge of shot entered his chin and went through his head, causing instant death.

An Eastern advice reports the consummation of an important deal. The limits of the Baie St. Paul Lumber Company, composed of American citizens, have been sold to a syndicate of Utica, N.Y., in which are interested Frank A. Kernan, John B. Coughlin and Albert Herrig. The sale includes mills and limits, also the right to cut on 200 miles of timber limits in the eastern half of the "Seigneurie" of Beupre, owned by the Seminary of Quebec. It is understood that the price of the sale is \$250,000.

A Fredericton dispatch reports that New Brunswick's choicest timber limits will be sold to capitalists of Massachusetts, represented by F. D. Davis, of Lawrence, and C. S. Baxter, of Boston. The price will be about \$2,500,000, and it is said that the International Paper Company of New York will eventually become the owners and carry on a more extensive business than that of the present owners, the Alexander Gibson Railway & Manufacturing Company. Supporting the stories of the approaching sale is the fact that the Gibson Company have not as yet contracted with their operators for the winter's cut, although in past seasons they had men in the woods long before this time.

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Company have a large gang of men and 30 teams hauling pulp wood out of the river between East Angus, Que., and Ascot Corner. They are trying to get all the pulp wood and logs out of the river before it freezes. The failure of the normal water flow early in the summer prevented the company from getting their drive down to the mills. All the summer fully \$75,000 worth of pulpwood has been hung up between Angus and Sherbrooke. The company have waited in the hope that a heavy rain would make it possible to drive the pulp wood to the mills. This, however, has not been forthcoming. A portion of the pulpwood between Lennoxville and Sherbrooke has recently been driven down, but the bulk of it holds fast in the river. Now the only chance of saving it appears to rest in its removal from the river to await high water in the spring. Should it freeze in the river and go down with the ice in the spring it could not be saved. The rain and snow have caused a considerable rise in the river, making it possible to float some of the pulpwood from points below or in the vicinity of Lennoxville.

Western Canada

Leask & Johnston, Cranbrook, B.C., will build a sawmill.

The Raymond Birnie Lumber Company, Brandon, Man., have registered partnership.

M. M. Stearns has opened a lumber yard at Wynyard, Sask.

The Staples Lumber Company, Limited, have opened a branch at Monarch, Alberta.

Miller & Daly have started a lumber business at Chauvin, Alta.

The Eastern British Columbia River Lumber Company are rebuilding their sawmill at Fernie, B.C.

The Wainwright Lumber Company, Wainwright, Alta., have sold out.

The new Porto Rico sawmill on the C.P.R. flats, near Nelson, B.C., is being rapidly completed.

The Patrick Lumber Company, Nelson, B.C., have started operations.

Leigh Bros. are about to erect an engine house at their sash and door factory in Victoria, B.C.

J. W. Turnbull has started a lumber and coal business at Asquith, Sask.

C. Hiebert & Company, lumber and grain dealers, Didsbury, Alta., have sold their lumber business.

The Coast Lumber Company, Limited, Moose Jaw, have been incorporated.

The Yellow Head Pass Lumber Company have been incorporated to build a sawmill at Kimberley, B.C.

The Macoun Lumber & Hardware Company, Macoun, Sask., have been succeeded by Ofton & Crowshaw.

J. B. Sanborn, lumber dealers, Vermillion, Alta., has been succeeded by the Alberta-Western Lumber Company.

The assets of the North Arm Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., are advertised for sale by tender.

The business of the Manitoba Lumber Company, Limited, Eburne, Man., has been taken over by J. S. Emerson.

The Sparwood Lumber Company, Limited, Sparwood, B.C., will rebuild their mill recently destroyed by forest fires.

C. A. Lillesburg has just built a new sawmill at Kitsumkalum, near Prince Rupert, B.C., which is running satisfactorily.

The Taylor-Pattison Mill Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C., will change their name to the Cameron Lumber Company, Limited.

A meeting of the promoters of a match factory to be established in Selkirk was held in the town hall there last month. It was decided to apply for a charter incorporating the company under the name of the Selkirk Match Factory, Limited, with a capitalization of \$40,000.

A steamer arrived at Vancouver last month bringing the body of James Lathuy, a young logger who was killed at Buker's Camp, Cardero Channel. Lathuy was engaged with three others in getting out a huge stump on a hillside and the mass began to roll down the hill. Before he could get clear the stump knocked him over, killing him instantly, his back being broken. Foreman Baker, who was assisting his men, threw himself face down in a small hollow in the ground and thus escaped death, although he was so badly injured that it was impossible to move him. The stump rolled right over him, bruising him severely and crushing his face into the ground, and it is feared he will not live.

Hardwood Flooring Birch, Maple, Oak

We make a specialty of $\frac{3}{8}$ " end matched Hardwood Flooring. The quality is the highest, and workmanship first class.

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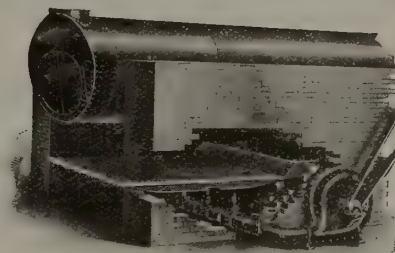
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the old reliable

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate



This celebrated grate gives as good results with wet, green or frozen sawdust or other refuse as a draft grate gives with dry wood.

It increases the efficiency of your boilers from 25 to 50%.

The only PRACTICAL hollow blast grate made.

Saves labor in firing.—Lasts forever.—Only expense first cost.—Equally efficient in ordinary furnaces or Dutch ovens.—Adapted for any number of boilers, from one up.—No change in construction necessary. A hole must be made through each wall, for the pipe; aside from this, not a brick need be disturbed.—The largest outfit can be installed between quitting time Saturday and starting up time Monday morning.—No difficulty about maintaining a fire at night, when the blower is idle, and no objection to so doing.

We are also the sole manufacturers of

The Well-Known "Tower" Line of Edgers and Trimmers

consisting of SEVENTY different sizes and styles.

Write us for full information.

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The Largest Manufacturers of Grates, Edgers
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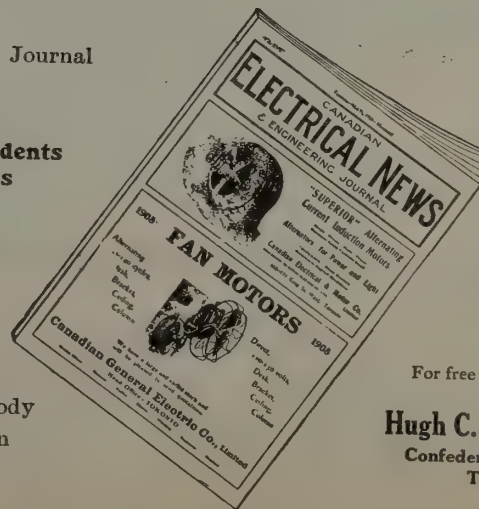
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Dr. Judson Clark's Views on Timber Shortage.

Dr. Judson Clark, head of the Forestry Department in British Columbia, in a recent address to the Canadian Club at Guelph, Ont., asserted that the timber famine which he had foretold in 1900 was being faced by the world at the present time. He claimed that the limit of the consumption of timber for commercial purposes had been reached in proportion to the demand, and that the price must now advance to a figure which would prohibit its use to a large extent. He laid stress upon the fact that every continent in the world, including South America, is to-day importing timber. Canada and the United States were supplying the world with timber and within a couple of decades the United States would have to import. Ontario and British Columbia were the principal parts of Canada which could supply lumber, and the thirty billion feet of white pine in Ontario would not stand a heavy onslaught for more than six years. The northern parts of Canada and the Pacific coast, with its Douglas fir, were the principal districts which would be able to supply lumber in the future. Dr. Clark dwelt at length with the question of preserving this supply, and told of the inroads which were being made in the north by forest fires. He urged the Government to consider the fire problem, as the most important one in regard to the preservation of the forest wealth. In Michigan alone, he stated, there had been four hundred million dollars' worth of timber destroyed by fire this year, yet the governments there were doing nothing. Although reforestation was an important matter, he did not believe that it was by any means so important as the careful selection of the timber and the allowing of the smaller trees to mature after the good stuff had been taken out.

Further investigation has led Dean Fernow, of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, to the conclusion that his estimate of 300,000,000 acres as the extent of the commercially valuable timber land of Canada is too high, and he now believes that 200,000,000 acres would be much nearer the mark. The commercially valuable forests of Canada, he reasons, are those comprised within the ranges of the white (and red) pine in Eastern Canada, and the Douglas fir in British Columbia. A certain proportion has to be subtracted from this to provide for the land that is at too great an altitude for the growth of trees, rocky land and other waste land, and when all this has been done there remains little more than the figure cited.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trades and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

1760. Turpentine from wood.—A Hull firm of oil manufacturers, refiners, merchants and boilers makes special inquiry for Canadian firms supplying turpentine extracted from wood.

1768. Clothes pegs.—A north of England firm interested in the sale of general domestic sundries, asks for samples and prices from Canadian manufacturers of clothes pegs.

1774. Coffin elm.—A Liverpool firm wishes to correspond with Canadian shippers of coffin elm.

1776. Wood.—A Liverpool firm asks for prices of one and three-ply hard and soft wood for drawer bottoms from Canadian manufacturers.

1781. Hickory.—A Lancashire firm wishes to correspond with Canadian shippers of hickory suitable for shuttles.

1782. Veneer.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices of three-ply veneer or venesta from Canadian manufacturers.

1783. Wood pulp boards.—A Manchester firm asks for prices of wood pulp boards from Canadian manufacturers.

1785. Broom handles.—A Lancashire firm asks for prices of broom handles with turned top from Canadian manufacturers.

1786. Box shooks.—A Manchester firm asks for quotations on box shooks, planed on one side, sizes: 4 pieces, 13½-inch x 7-inch x 5-16-inch; 4 pieces, 12½-inch x 6-inch x 5-15-inch; 4 pieces, 11½-inch x 7-inch x ½-inch; 4 pieces, 14-inch x 2-inch x ½-inch, c.i.f. Manchester, from Canadian manufacturers.

1802. Agency.—A London firm would like to secure the agency for Italy and for Switzerland of a Canadian manufacturer of woodpulp.

1812. Chair seats.—A firm of importers and merchants asks for samples and prices from Canadian manufacturers of perforated chair seats (round and shaped), for shipments into Manchester or Liverpool.

1813. Domestic woodenware.—A firm of hardware and fancy goods specialists ask for samples and prices from Canadian manufacturers for shipments into Manchester or Liverpool of broom handles, clothes pegs, baking boards, and similar lines of domestic woodenware.

1815. Picture mouldings, etc.—A wholesale firm wishes to secure samples and prices from Canadian firms making picture mouldings, and all kinds of novelties suitable for supplying a general smallware trade in the north of England.

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Mattison's File Room Supplies

HOE BITS and SHANKS
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OLDHAM BAND SAWS
Babbitt Metal



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We make a Specialty of Hanchett's Automatic Saw Sharpeners and Swages

THE A. J. BURTON SAW COMPANY

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MANUFACTURERS OF

INSERTED TOOTH
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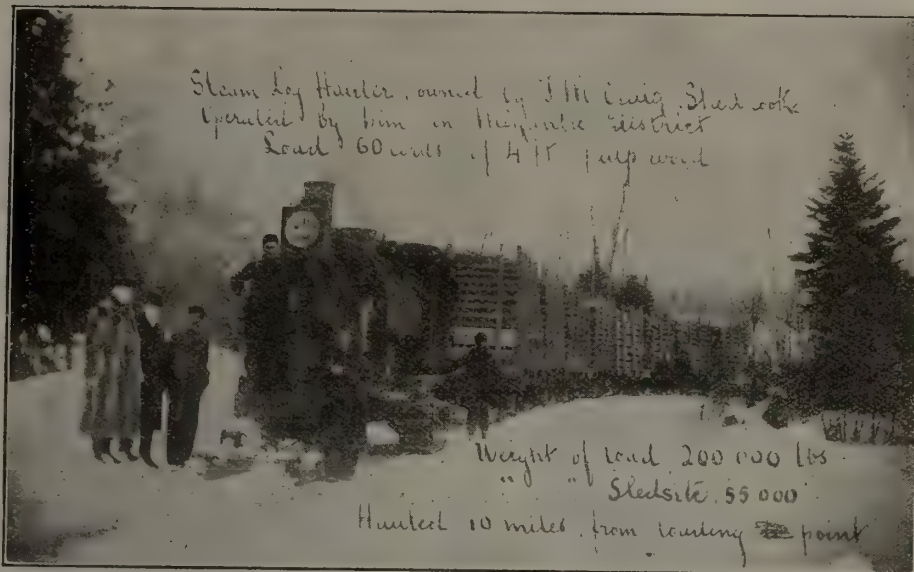
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Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Dominion of Canada Patent No. 108676

The only practical and satisfactory Log Hauler ever designed or built.

Does the work of, from 12 to 18, 4-horse teams.



The Hauler shown herewith effected a saving of \$1. per cord over the use of horses, hauling pulpwood, and the conditions were not favorable.

Descriptive Circular No. 950 Will Interest You. Sent on Request.

The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited

General Offices: Sherbrooke, Que.

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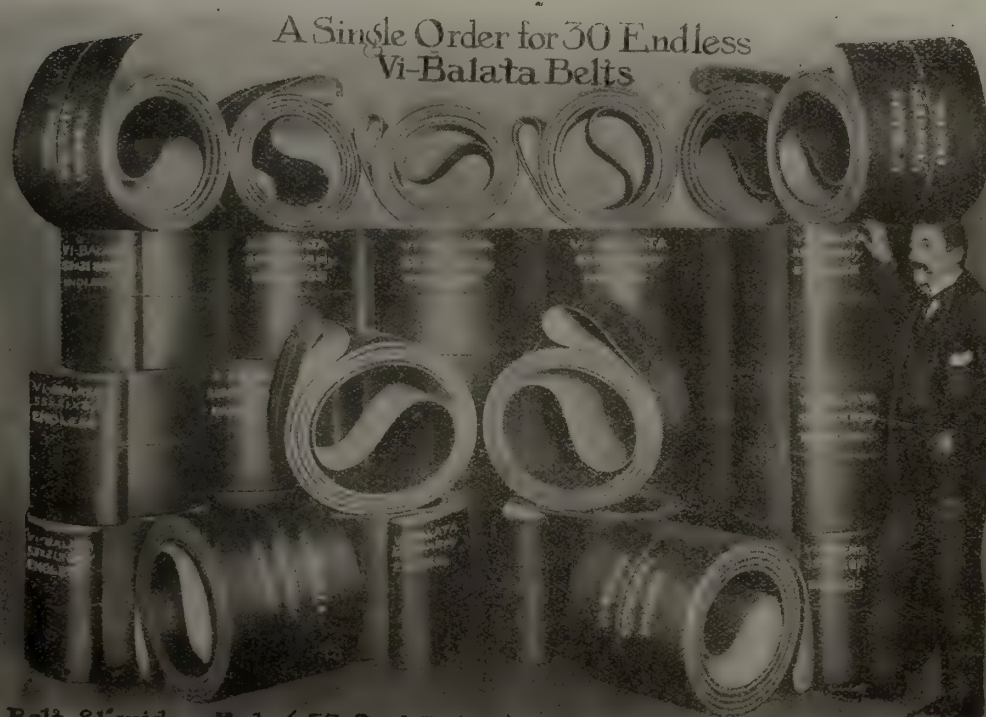
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Each Belt 21" wide x 8 ply (53 feet Long) for Driving Motors - Supplied in January 1908 to one of the largest Mines in South Africa by The Southwark Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Sole Makers of the Vi-Balata Belt.

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Reliable Veterinary Remedies

No logging outfit is complete without a supply of reliable veterinary remedies. Getting the wrong kind means the loss of the use of your horses when time is valuable.

Johnson's Veterinary Remedies are guaranteed never to fail when used as directed. You get your money back if they ever do.

They are
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1.
A penetrating Alcoholic Liniment.
Put up in one gallon jugs, with full directions, per imperial gal. \$4.50

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 2.
A combination of the best oils used as liniments, imp. gallon . \$3.00

Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy.
A sure and speedy cure for colic
Imperial gallon \$5.00

Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment.

Positively the best all-round healing ointment made. In use by the largest owners of horse flesh in Canada.
Put up in 2 lb tins, each . . \$2.25
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Johnson's Condition Powders. (Concentrated).

Put up in bulk, per lb. . . . 30c.
These goods being put up in bulk are more economical than others, as cost of bottling, etc., is saved.

CAMP REMEDIES.

In addition to our Veterinary Remedies we make a line of medicines for lumbermen, including a strong, penetrating liniment, healing ointment, cholera cure, liver pills, cough syrup, in fact anything in the form of Camp Drug Supplies. We know that there are no better remedies made than those we offer. There may be others nearly as good, but they lack our guarantee. Satisfaction or money back. A trade discount of 10% allowed off all orders amounting to \$100.

Send postal for printed matter.

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Wholesale Druggist
Collingwood, Ont.

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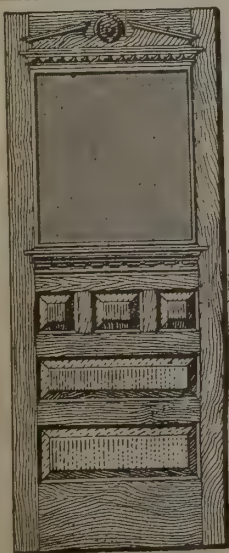
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A large assortment of Iron Pulleys from 3 in. up to 5 ft. diameter.
Sawyer-Massey 14 Horse Portable Engine, excellent condition.

RAILS For Logging, Tramway Switches,
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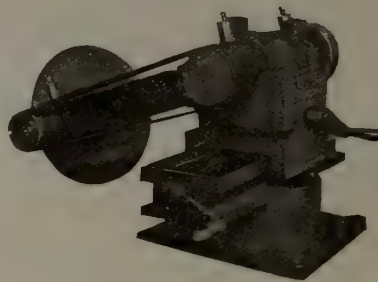
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One Setting Grinds Both
Wheels.

No timbers and expensive
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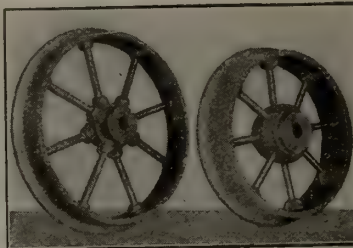
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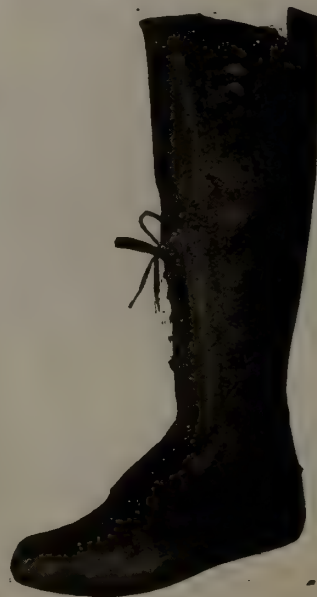
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COWAN 60 INCH BAND RE-SAW



No. 60 Band Re-Saw

A Heavy Machine for Heavy Work, contains every Practical Feature of Convenience Necessary in Modern Mill Practice

STRENGTH of design, material, workmanship.

CONVENIENCE of adjustment. All adjustments simple and easily made.

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SAFETY Feed rolls thrown out by one simple movement in case of accident.

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but don't be like the fellow in the buckboard wagon. He's trying hard enough, but he's "up in the air" most of the time and not "up with the procession." He hasn't the goods to do it with. So it is with lumber. The line of march of the best trade is straight to the yard that's "up with the procession" on leading lumber products, and that's where we can help you.

The Goods

The Real Goods

The Real Good Goods

No. 2 Quebec Spruce and White Cedar Shingles

These products are manufactured at our own plant in the Province of Quebec, under our personal supervision, for the most critical buying trade. We carry a good stock of both articles always in hand and have excellent dressing facilities as well. Put in a car or two and let us demonstrate their superiority. Ask for our Fenderson Silk Finish Spruce. It is a "winner".

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LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY SPRUCE IN CANADA

"THE DUNBAR"

New and Improved STEAM LOGGING ENGINES

Best on the Market



This is the machine for which we claim all the good Qualities possessed by any other and a great many valuable improvements besides.

This time we wish to call your attention to one of many important points which prove conclusively the superiority of the **Dunbar Logging Engines**: that of the Hydraulic Apparatus for raising and lowering the Boiler, an invention of our Mr. Dunbar, Sr. (for which patents are pending). By this device all danger from rush of water to either end of the Boiler, caused by irregularities of the road, is avoided. One of the most serious drawbacks in other Engines is the fact that the Boiler is stationary on the frame, consequently a source of great anxiety because of the danger to both the Crown Sheet and the Tubes. You can readily understand that in going up or down hill either the Crown Sheet or the Tubes are bared, causing them to become so heated that they will leak badly, and after repetition for a time the Boiler will be practically ruined.

This improvement, which supersedes our previous method for raising or lowering the boiler, has been added since cut herewith shown was made.

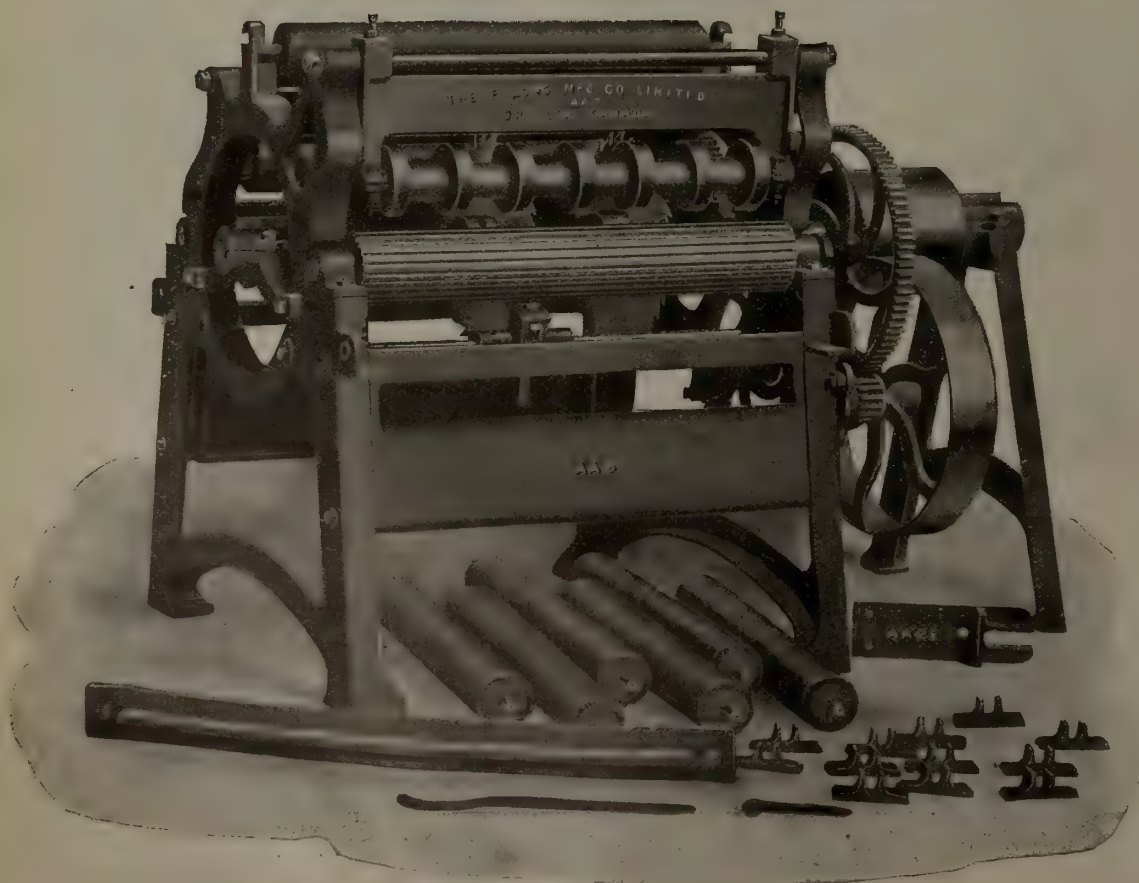
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Quotations for Logging Sleds furnished.

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New No. 1-2 Saw Edger.

Manufacturers of

Sawmill Shingle
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We make a specialty of Engines, Boilers, and Mill Supplies, such as Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Malleable Chain, Saws, Portable Forges and all Mill Fittings.

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There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

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Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

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Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

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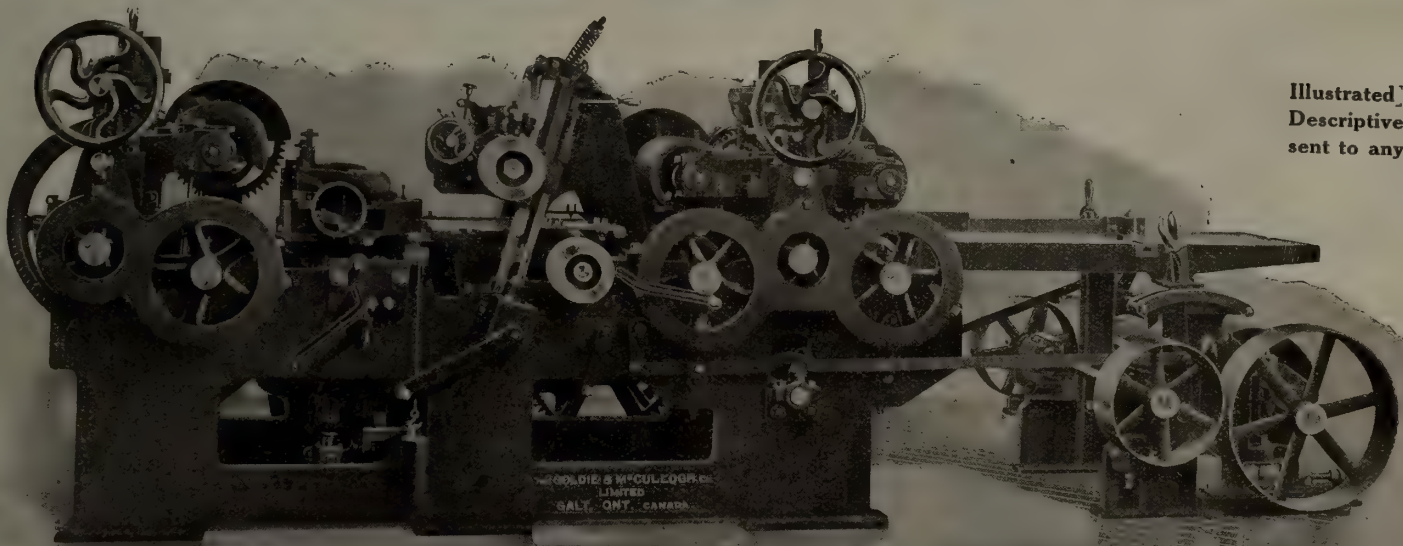
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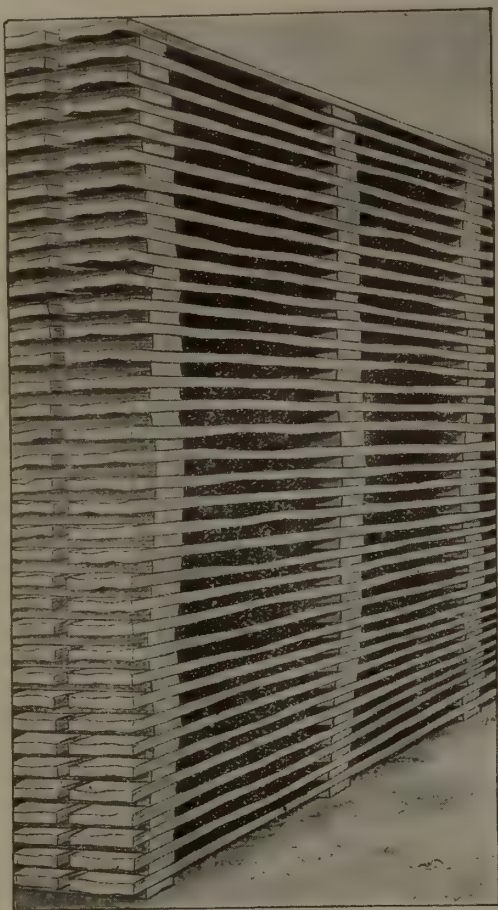
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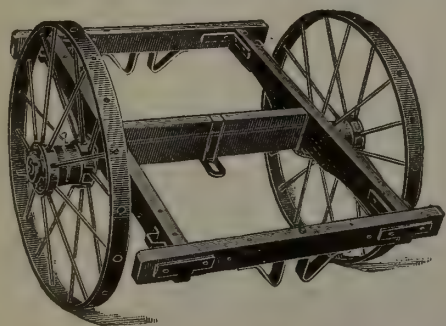
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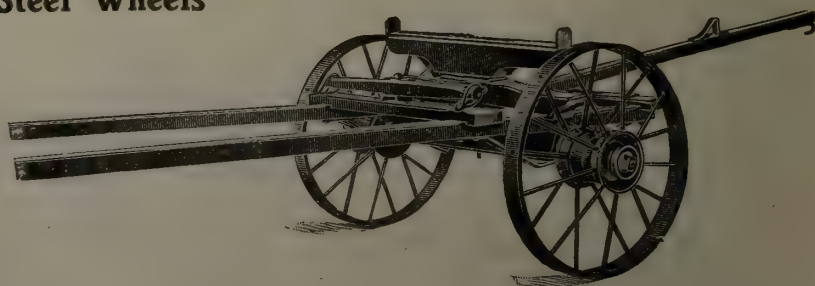
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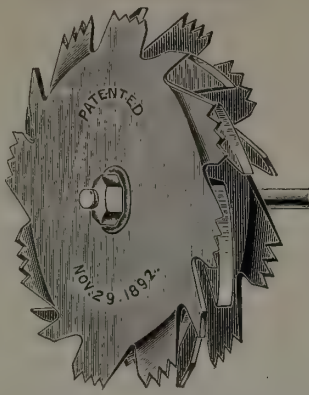
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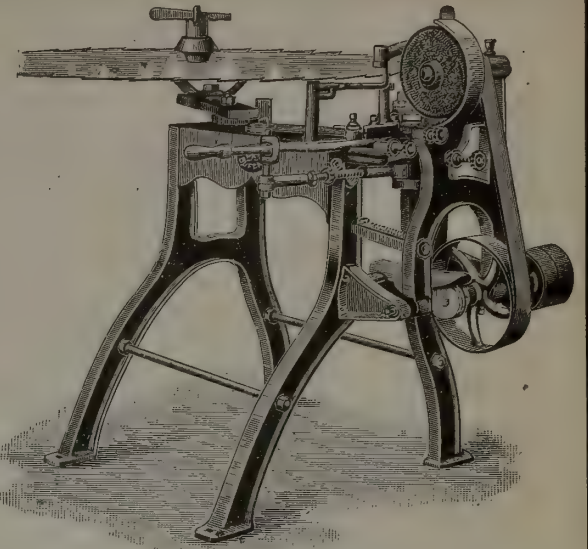
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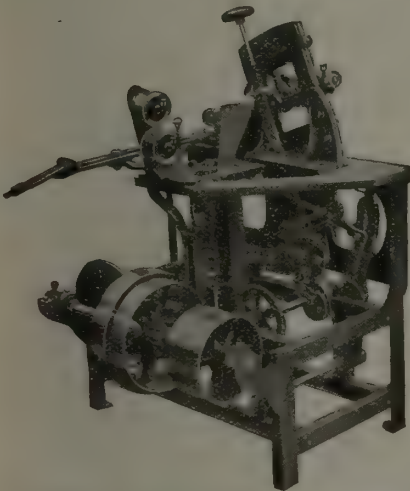
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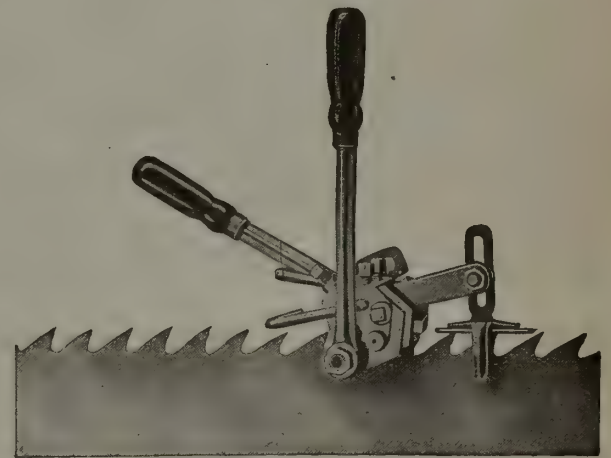
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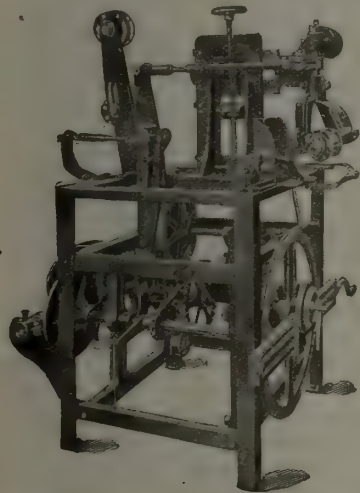
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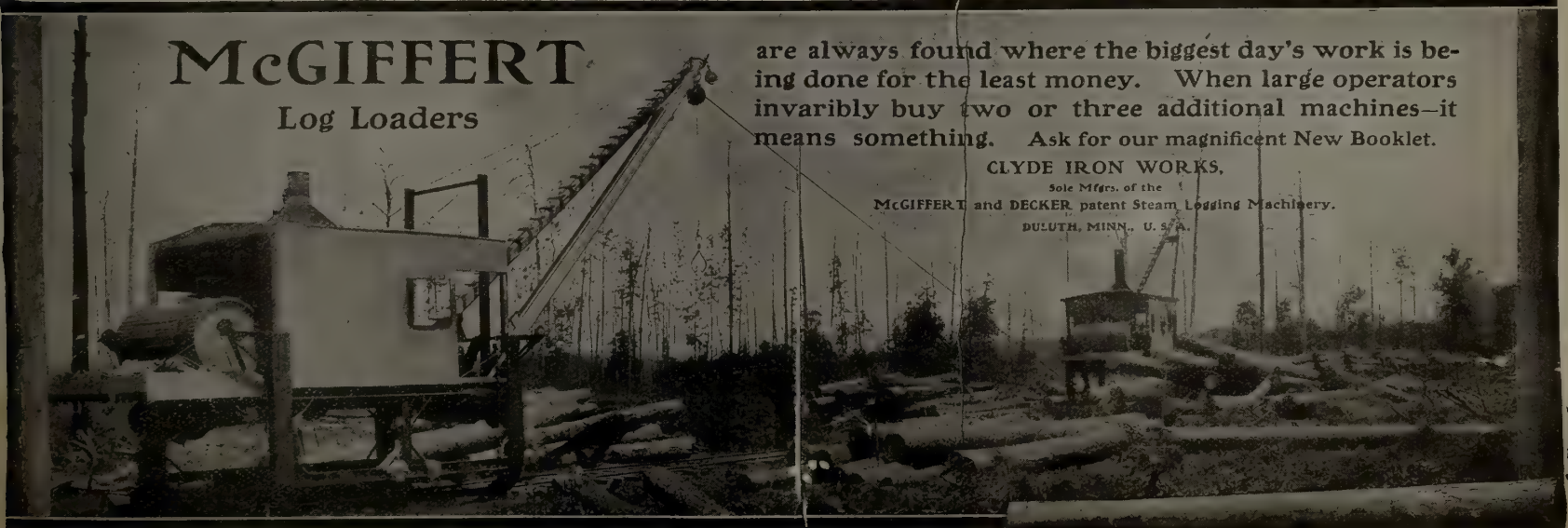
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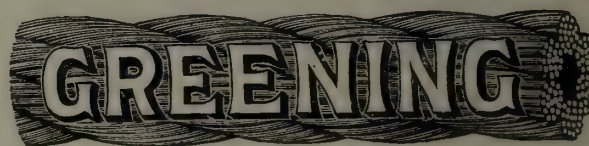
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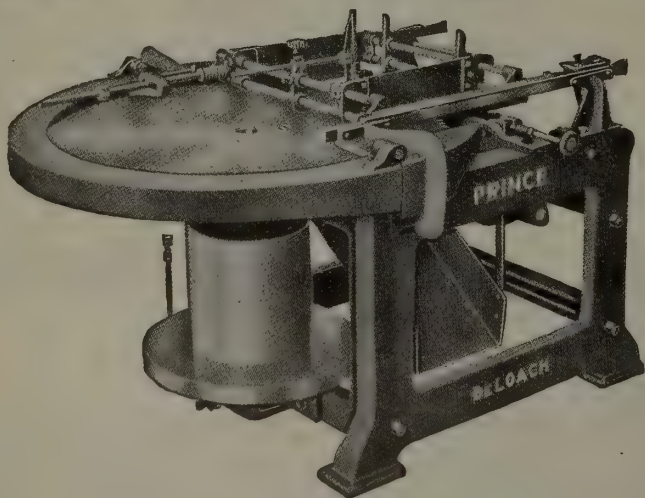
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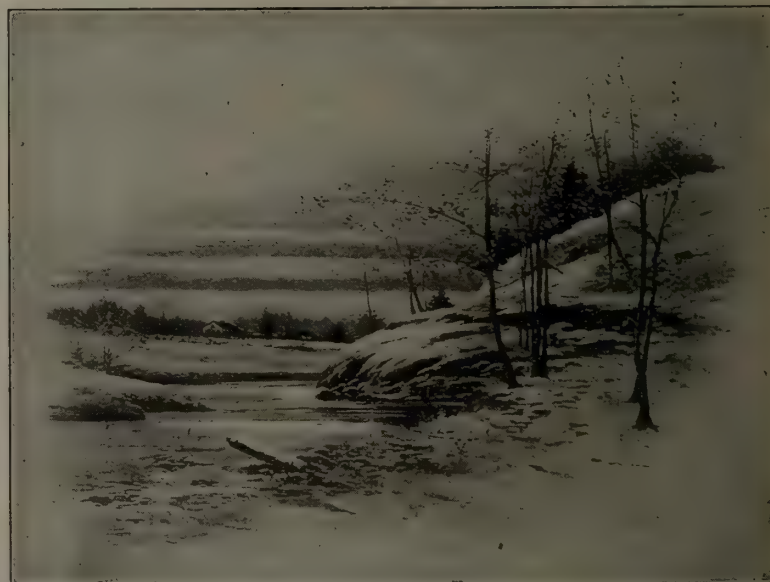
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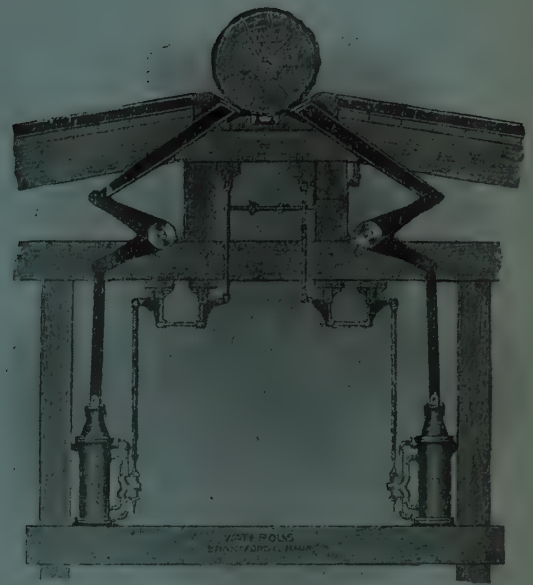
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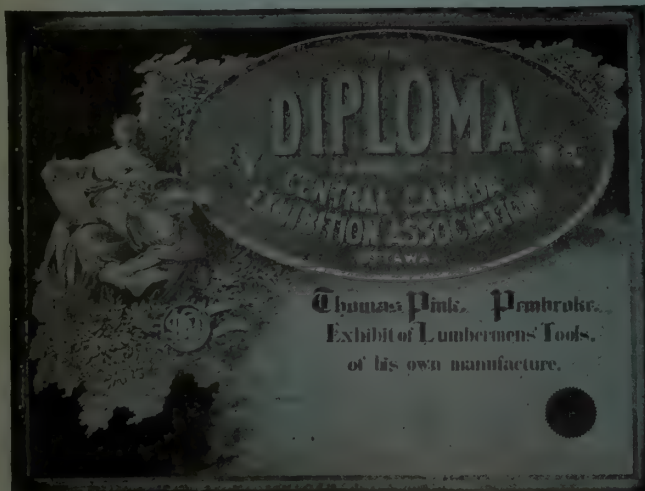
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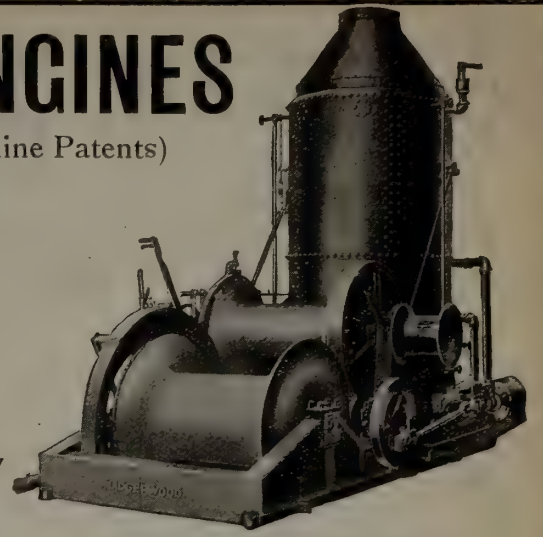
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PINE LUMBER, WHITE and RED
 Enquire on mixed cars for samples

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**Sawn and Dressed
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and

T i m b e r

We have in stock now a complete assortment of
 Dimension Stock, Dry Lumber and Lath, as well
 as Sidings, Mouldings, Casings, Shiplap, etc.
 Crossarms all sizes and lengths, painted or unpainted.
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stands for the Best Soft White
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Our Strong Points are
**Flooring, Finishing,
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 Dimension and
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Shipments made with utmost
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MAPLE LEAF
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second-hand machinery of
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 more machines for which he
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 may be in good shape but
 for some reason or other
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Birch, Maple, Oak**We make a specialty of $\frac{3}{8}$ " end matched Hardwood Flooring. The quality is the highest, and workmanship first class.

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Do you require any GOOD LUMBER AT LOW PRICES? Would appreciate your enquiries, which will receive prompt attention.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA DOUGLAS FIR (COLUMBIAN PINE), RED CEDAR and SPRUCE, ALASKA PINE, CYPRESS and CALIFORNIA REDWOOD (SEQUOIA).

Can be shipped in Small Parcels, Straight or Mixed Cargoes

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LUMBER, LATH & SHINGLESDAILY CAPACITY =
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Write us direct for

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We are still selling DIRECT to the trade.



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Manufacturers of

Fir and Cedar LUMBER

Specialty

Red Cedar Shingles

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Quebec Spruce and Pine Lumber

ALWAYS ON HAND

An exceptionally nice lot of 2" Pine, well seasoned, for sale, also 1", 2", 3" Spruce, Square and Waney Spruce and Cedar.
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"COLUMBIA" Brand Shingles

NONE BETTER

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1873

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A word to the Trade about Hot Air, 3,000,000 a day shingle advertisements

The FULL daily capacity of the 200 shingle machines in British Columbia is 4,000,000 shingles. On an average during the months of operation about ten per cent or more of these machines are idle; and it is also well within the truth to state that almost the WHOLE Shingle Industry of the Province is closed down tight from three to four months during every year; and the local consumption of shingles in the Coast cities and towns—about 300,000 per day, must be deducted from the rail shipping capacity; also as shingles are now being marketed, it is safe to state that fully one-third of the out-put will be sold by manufacturers DIRECT to the retail trade. The net result of the above is about 2,200,000 B.C. Shingles per day available for rail shipment, and to be divided amongst ALL the brokers and wholesalers in Canada and the United States who handle our shingles.

From the above facts, Lumber Dealers can judge for themselves as to how much truth there is in an advertisement which states a SHIPPING CAPACITY of 3,000,000 shingles daily.

We are the OLDEST established strictly Wholesale Lumber Dealers in British Columbia, and are in a position to supply the Trade with their lumber and shingle requirements.

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Cedar Cove Mills,
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E. H. HEAPS & CO.,

Ruskin Mill,
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Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, and Finish

Specialties: AAI HIGH GRADE SHINGLES and TIMBER

BORED FIR TIMBER—Recognizing the superiority of timber with hole bored in centre, we have installed special machinery for this purpose, and can bore timbers up to 32 ft. with 3-in. hole.

Pacific Coast Lumber Mills, Limited

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MANUFACTURERS OF

FIR, CEDAR AND SPRUCE LUMBER, LATH, MOULDINGS, TURNED WORK, ETC.

HIGH GRADE RED CEDAR SHINGLES

HEAVY DIMENSION TIMBER A SPECIALTY

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Manufacturers of

**Cedar, Fir, Hemlock,
Pine and Spruce**

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and KAMLOOPS, B. C.

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HEAPS TIMBER CO. LTD

**Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Logs, Piles, Shingle Bolts and Timber Lands**

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS



LUMBER UNDERWRITERS

HOME OFFICE - 65 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Issued to *American Lumber Company*

Amount \$10,000. No. A 0000.

Know all men by these presents, that this policy is in the Standard Form of the State of New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, etc. That in addition to these standard requirements it contains the absolute guarantee of fifteen Lumbermen Underwriters for the payment of any loss under this policy.

FIRE
INSURANCE

Conducted by lumbermen
for lumbermen and
confined exclusively to
fire risks in lumber and
lumbering plants.

We protect you

FIRE INSURANCE

Managed by Lumbermen—and confined to insuring lumber and lumber working plants exclusively

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS fire insurance business is strictly a lumber trade proposition and is the practical result of the trade association idea of co-operation. It stands for the low and right premium charge and for the equitable adjustment of losses.

LUMBER UNDERWRITERS policy of insurance is non-assessable and is issued in the standard form required by New York and other states.

STRENGTH OF THE POLICY

Deposit in cash by the Underwriters,	\$100,000.00
Reserve, maintained at 50% of outstanding premiums,	95,594.97

Over and above the cash assets every policy is guaranteed for payment of any loss by the below fifteen Lumbermen Underwriters—

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E. V. Babcock & Company.
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Trustee National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Ass'n

C. H. CARLETON **Cleveland**
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Member New York Lumber Trade Ass'n
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C. H. GILLIS

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Railway Construction Material a Specialty

Guaranteed Daily Shipping Capacity

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SHINGLES

and 125,000 feet

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Louisiana Red Cypress

" MOST DURABLE WOOD IN THE WORLD "

We carry the largest and best assorted stock of

Louisiana Red Cypress Lumber

All Grades, Widths and Lengths - Rough and Dressed

DAILY CAPACITY : 3,000,000 ft. Lumber, 2,500,000 Shingles, 1,000,000 Lath.
 OUR SPECIALTY : Good Grades - Prompt Service - Dry Stock

SEND US YOUR ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES.

Louisiana Red Cypress Company

J. A. HILLIARD, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

Hibernia Building, NEW ORLEANS, U. S. A.

High Grade Long Leaf Yellow Pine

The superior quality of our stock is not an accident. It is a result of a sound business policy. First, we made sure of an adequate supply of the Best Long Leaf Yellow Pine Timber in the south. Next, we equipped ourselves with modern facilities. These are the reasons why our dressed stock is meeting with such favor everywhere. Special facilities for handling Canadian trade promptly.

We are in a position to get out timbers up to 36 ft. in length and to surface sizes up to 6 x 12. All timbers larger than 6 x 12 we can arrange to have dressed in transit.

Big Sandy Lumber Company

HULL, ALABAMA, U.S.A.

The Carter-Stevens Lumber Co. Limited

103 Bay Street, Toronto

WE ARE BUYERS OF

10/12 Standards 1s & 2s Rock Maple	About 100,000 feet 1s & 2s. Rock Maple strips (undressed)
1½ in. x 9 in. & up wide	
3 in. x 8 in. & up wide	1½ in. x 3½ in. 9½ in. and multiples of 9½ inches
State what lengths can be supplied	

100 Rock Elm Logs
 15 in. diameter at small end & up
 20 to 30 feet, average 24 feet

Always in the market for Hardwoods
 suitable for export

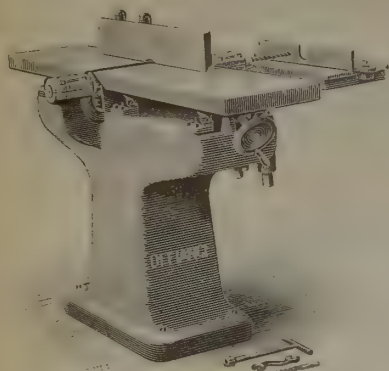
"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

INVENTED AND BUILT BY

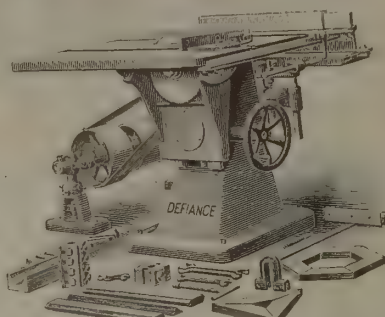
The Defiance Machine Works

Defiance,
Ohio

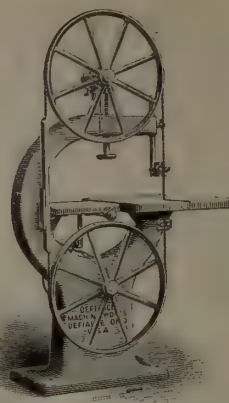
For Making
Hubs, Spokes,
Wagons,
Carriages,
Automobiles,
Rims, Shafts,
Poles,
Neck-Yokes,
Singletrees,
Hoops,
Handles,
Spools,
Bobbins,
Insulator Pins,
Wood Dishes
and General
Wood-Work



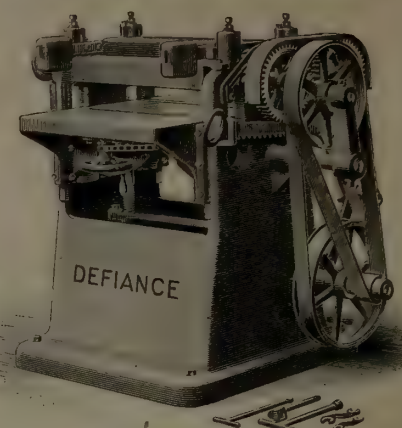
12" Hand Planer with Boring Attachment



No. 8 Variety Saw-Rip and Cut-Off

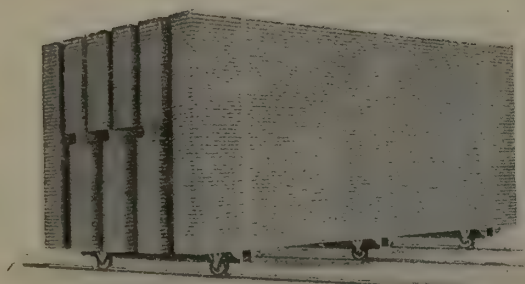


25" Band Saw



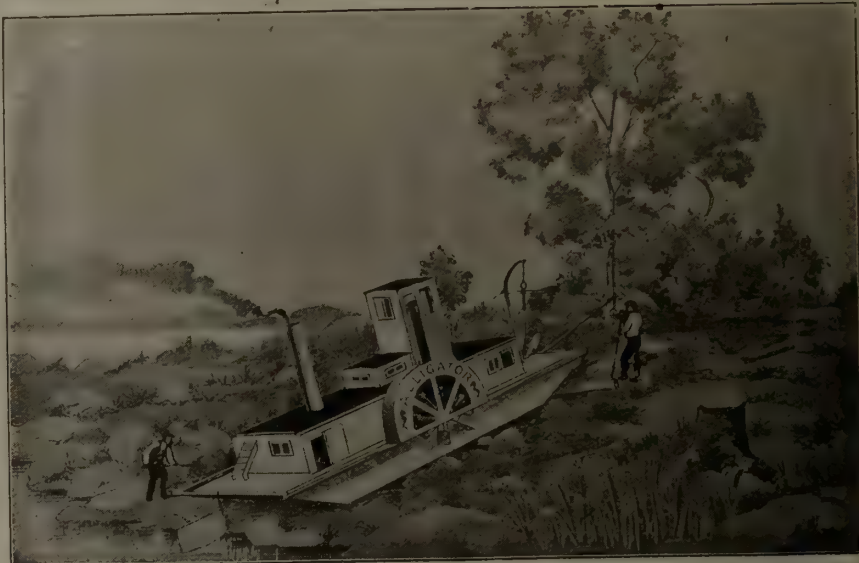
24" Single Surface Planer.

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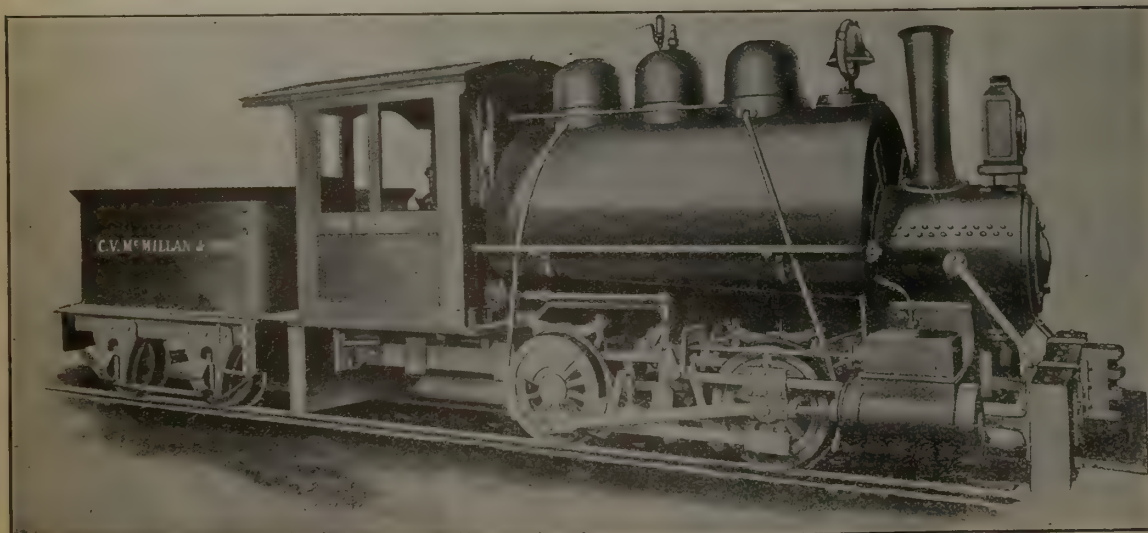
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The Twin Screws are arranged with
flexible joint to raise up in crossing portage

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The Ideal

Logging Locomotives

MANY TYPES ANY GAUGE
ALL SIZES PROMPT SHIPMENT

The DAVENPORT is designed for service under all practical conditions, and will do the work of a geared engine on any grade up to 6 per cent.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES

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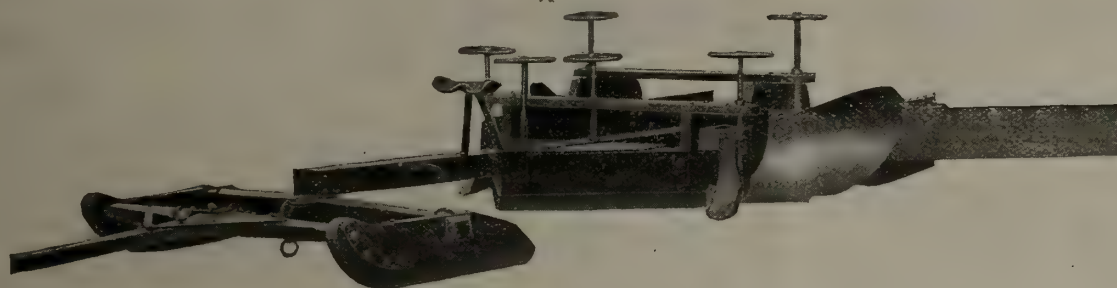
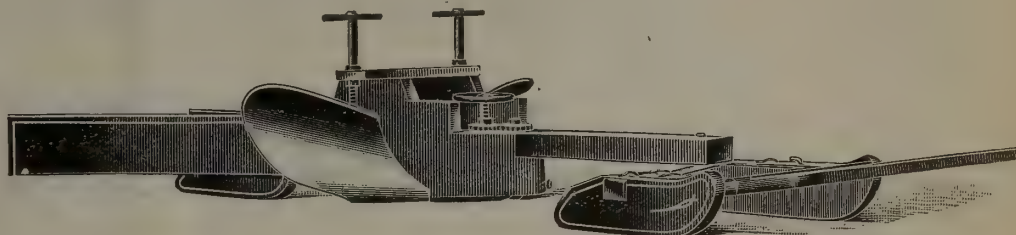
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The Famous
Brazel Patent

Every Plough built to order. Delay may mean a heavy loss to you. Look into your requirements NOW for the coming winter, and write for catalogue, prices and fuller description than here given.

1906 Model Lumberman's Snow Plough

One man operates. Simple and quick adjustment. Very strongly built. Wings will make road 9 feet wider than sleigh track or narrower if desired. High mould-boards prevent snow falling back on roadway. Will cut 6 inches wider than logging sleigh, taking off knolls, filling in hollows, and leaving a level clean roadbed.



Combination Model Lumberman's Snow Plough

Built on similar lines to 1906 Model, and with equal working capacity, but with longer centre section, so that plow can be used **either with or without Rut Cutter**.

When ordering, always give width of track from outside to outside of Runners

SNOW ROLLERS—8 feet diameter, built to order, any width. Write us for prices and description.

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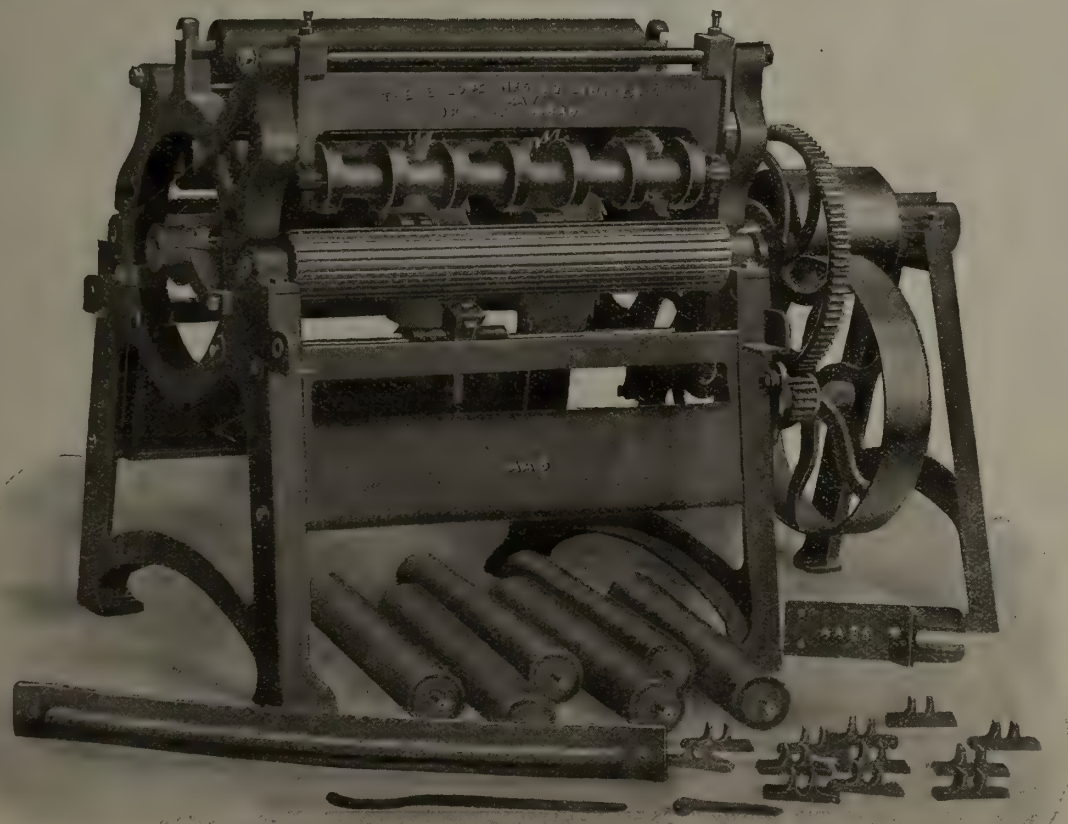
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Manufacturers of
Sawmill Shingle
and Lath Machinery

We make a specialty of
Engines, Boilers, and Mill
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and all Mill Fittings.

Prices and Catalogue
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This is the identical Crescent-Ground Cross-Cut Saw which has for years been recognized as the best made or used in the United States. Since beginning the manufacture of these saws at our Canadian factories, we have found and are supplying a greatly increased demand throughout the Dominion. The Saws are made of Simonds Steel, and Simonds Steel is the best saw steel made. They run easy, cut fast and give good results. Sold by the hardware trade or direct from our offices.

Every Saw Covered by an Absolute Guarantee

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED

Montreal, Que.

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St. John, N.B.

"VEELOS"

BALATA BELTING

Thoroughly Waterproof and
Absolutely Guaranteed

ALL SIZES AND PLIES IN STOCK

Our "Veelos" Belt has been on the Canadian market 18 months without **even one** claim for replacement or allowance. May we not have an opportunity to demonstrate its quality to you?

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(LIMITED)

18 St. Peter St. - MONTREAL

We are Specialists on Lumber and Saw Mill INSURANCE

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS we have made a close and constant study of this specialty, embracing not only "The Best Protection at the Minimum Cost" in the sense of Policies in the Strongest Companies at the lowest possible rates, but the enhanced Protection of such Policies so worded as to Insure you under whatever form of sale or undertaking you may make with your customers, unaware as you may be of the application of the Canadian Insurance Law in such instances.

We invite inquiry as to the above and our "ADVICE SHEET" system which we originated several years ago for the special convenience of our Lumber Customers.

We personally inspect each of the plants we insure at least twice a year.

Reed, Shaw & McNaught

General Agents of several, and Brokers with all Companies doing business in Canada.

Offices: GROUND FLOOR CORNER OF THE Traders Bank Building, Toronto

A National Journal

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

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THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, Business Manager

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada, United States and Great Britain, \$2.00 per Year, in advance; other
foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$3.00.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Special care is taken to secure for publication the latest and most trustworthy market quotations throughout the world, so as to afford to the trade at home and abroad information on which it can rely in its operations.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 28

Toronto, December 15, 1908

No. 24

The Clear Space Insurance Clause

Why is it that so many lumber manufacturers and dealers spend large amounts of money upon insurance, and after having paid their premiums and secured their policies, neglect to take the necessary measures for keeping the policies in legal force? Too often they allow themselves to become the victims of a false sense of security. There is much more to be done by an insurer than to pay his premium. He must see to it that the conditions of the policy are properly carried out. He will take out a policy, for instance, upon a plant and will agree to stipulations regulating minutely how certain parts of the plant shall be managed. Such policies, in fact, are written, upon a plant conducted in a certain manner, and not upon a plant in which certain important precautions to prevent fire are neglected.

The Clear Space Clause is a frequent source of danger in this regard. A certain clear space between mill and lumber is called for by a policy, yet the mill owner frequently allows this space to be encroached upon and fails to realize that by so doing he is rendering his insurance policy useless. That this is by no means an uncommon blunder is illustrated by the report recently made by an inspector to his company. He wrote as follows: "Upon inspection, the writer found that the guaranteed clear space of 75 feet between the mill and lumber is violated by lumber up to 50 feet from the mill, and by a large quantity of lath, not more than 10 feet distant from the mill and piled adjacent to the other end. Mr. ———, with whom I took the matter up, stated the proper clear space would be maintained immediately. The firm understands that we are not liable unless the Clear Space Clause is lived up to."

The standard clear space clause is used in insurance of lumber yards very frequently, and under its terms insurance becomes absolutely null and void in case this most important warranty of the contract is violated. In spite of this fact, however, one out of every ten reports

calls attention to some important oversight of the clear space regulation. "Lumber Insurance" in a recent issue suggests a sensible remedy for this, which consists in owners causing to be erected in their lumber yards proper sign posts indicating the exact limits of the yards defined by the Clear Space Clause.

Tariff Revision Proposals in Canada

Manufacturers throughout Canada are taking much interest in a proposal recently made for the appointment of a commission to revise the Canadian tariff. The views which one hears expressed by individual manufacturers, although not largely at variance with one another, are somewhat nebulous in their general characteristics. One frequent comment is to the effect that the same good results which have come from the appointment of the Railway Commission may with good reason be expected from the appointment of a tariff commission. An examination of this idea will show that it has one inherent objection inasmuch as the Railway Commission has been severely criticised on account of its being clothed with judicial and administrative authority. A tariff commission with power of this nature might cause incalculable loss to the industries of the country and its members would have to be possessed of the wisdom of Solomon to avoid making serious errors upon occasions. Manufacturers, therefore, will probably be pretty well agreed that if a commission is to be appointed it should have simply the duty of investigating tariff problems and bringing all the facts relating to them under consideration. In a number of cases it would be the duty of the commission also to advise the Government.

There is one feature of the appointment of such a commission which should not be overlooked by manufacturers. It will involve the fullest publicity in regard to their businesses. Whether this will be entirely advisable in every case is a question. If a commission composed of capable business men were appointed manufacturers would have little or nothing to fear, but an unsympathetic commission would be a source of great alarm. With a carefully selected commission there is little doubt that its creation would be welcomed by the whole country. Its greatest benefit would be that it would remove the tariff largely from politics, and would insure to the manufacturers of the country a careful consideration of all their interests.

Profitable Utilization of Slabs

The wasteful dumping of slabs into the refuse burner has provided food for thought for many a lumber operator with an economical turn of mind. When one not only sees tons and tons of slabs being thus destroyed, but also realizes that an automatic plant has to be installed for the purpose of carrying out the destruction, he is forcibly convinced that in this regard there is not only room for improvement, but an urgent demand that something should be done quickly. It is one thing, however, to criticise this and another thing to devise a remedy. Ask any mill foreman about it, and his almost invariable reply will be, "What are you going to do about it?"

This problem has different phases in Western Canada and in Eastern Canada. In the East, where wages are cheaper, many of the slabs are manufactured into all sorts of small boxes and broom handles, and numbers of girls and boys are employed upon the work, while the sawdust is extensively used for packing purposes. In the West, however, where labor is more expensive, refuse which would be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars in the East is destroyed every year. In British Columbia the sawdust is largely used for fuel in the mills and only a limited quantity of fine cedar sawdust is used for packing giant powder. A wider field of usefulness is continually being found and it is frequently

The pessimist stands beneath the tree of prosperity and grows when the fruit falls on his head.

treated chemically for commercial purposes. It is not unlikely that a day will soon come when mills will find it profitable to use the slabs which are now being destroyed, and to sell the sawdust. It may even be that establishments will be started which will make use of the slabs. When this has been brought about a considerable source of loss will have been overcome.

It is interesting to note while upon this subject that the patentees of a new process for making pulp claim that they can utilize the pine and cedar refuse of any mill for pulp making. This would be a wonderful advantage if it were actually brought about, but it has hardly been demonstrated yet that such a process can be carried out successfully

in a commercial sense. If it should prove a success we might expect to see the pulp mills absorb a great percentage of the present refuse which is allowed to go to waste.

The foreman of a large mill in British Columbia when speaking of this point said that if he were in a position to dictate terms he would not allow any pulp mills to be established in British Columbia which would not use mill refuse. He would also have a law passed making it illegal to cut down any trees under 18 inches at the butt and 12 inches at the top. This would provide a means for allowing younger trees to grow up and take the places of the older ones as they were cut.

Prosperity for Lumbermen in the Coming Year

The arrival of the Christmas season provides an opportunity to look into the events of the recent past and to consider the possibilities of the future. So far as the lumber business is concerned, the less said about the recent past the better, yet there is reason for thinking that things might have been much less pleasant than they were. For the same reason there is good cause to hold the belief that in the near future business conditions will be more satisfactory than some lumbermen — fortunately only a few of them — expect. A survey of the general lumbering field throughout Canada cannot but bring a conviction that lumbermen can without hesitation commit themselves to a policy of large expenditures upon Christmas gifts. They are not likely to feel the pinch long enough to make it worth while being anything but cheerful and generous this Christmas.

In Eastern Canada, in spite of dulness during the past season, there is a current belief that before long there will be a fairly brisk trade. The demand from the two great markets for Eastern Canada—the Eastern States and Great Britain—is showing improvement. In the Eastern States it has become of sufficient proportions to make one confident that the tide has turned and is already running strongly in the direction of success. Great Britain's demand is still problematical, but promises to take a turn for the better if properly nursed. According to recent advices there will be good prices for deals in Great Britain if the shipments from Canada are not too heavy. Canadian manufacturers have already realized this, with the result that the winter shipments will be light. So far as the East is concerned therefore, there is reason to feel that the lumber business is on the eve of a return to prosperity.

In central Canada, although business has been slow and has not picked up to any great extent, manufacturers have been able to get along rather better than they expected, as there has been a fair amount of trade even at the dullest times. It was expected that on account of the dulness there would be only a very small cut of logs in the woods this winter, but manufacturers seem to have realized that the better policy during such times as the present is to be prepared for good times to come. Accordingly they have sent into the woods much larger camps than they contemplated sending at first. When the demand of next spring comes along on top of the belated demand which is already making itself felt, for supplies that should have been purchased some months ago, manufacturers who have prepared themselves for it will congratulate themselves upon their shrewdness.

In Western Canada, although conditions at present are badly disturbed by various unsettling causes, there is good reason to count upon improvement setting in and remaining for a long time, as soon as the farmers have loosened up and commenced to spend some of the many millions of dollars they are receiving in return for the crop of 1908.

Taking everything into consideration, one can safely wish for the trade a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, with a confident belief that the wish will be fulfilled. Prosperity is staring the lumber trade in the face, simply waiting to be recognized and welcomed. That every Canadian lumberman may feel throughout the New Year

as happy and contented with himself and his business as the monk in the illustrations feels with himself and his stein is the wish of the "Canada Lumberman."



Christmas comes and Christmas goes
And remembrance, friendship shows;
Here's to wish you through the year
Prosperous days and all good cheer.

Railroads Impose Improper Burden on Lumber

Instances are numerous in which the railways of Canada have charged and collected more than they were entitled to upon the freight they handle. In the matter of lumber, this is a source of much annoyance, injustice and loss to shippers. Carelessness or indifference on the part of the railways frequently result in the collection of large sums of money to which they are not entitled, thus putting an additional charge on the public over and above the railways' published rates. A case in point is afforded by a shipper who recently loaded a car which was billed from the shipping point at 40,000 pounds, and although it afterwards showed an actual net weight of 38,000 pounds on the scales, freight charges were figured on the basis of 40,000 pounds. In this

instance the shipper was fortunate enough to secure information as to the scale weights, which were as follows: Gross weight, 74,800 pounds; tare, 36,300 pounds; actual weight, 38,500 pounds; allowance, 500 pounds; net weight, 38,000 pounds.

It would be a simple matter to quote hundreds of similar cases. Every lumberman can supply them by the score. In order to make sure that these unfair charges are avoided freight charges should be based on the net weights except where the net weight is under the minimum. When the new rates were issued, it was provided that the minimum weight of a carload of lumber should be 30,000 for any car not exceeding 36 feet 6 inches in length, with an additional five per

cent. for each foot over that length. One shipper recently found a car loaded full of lumber, on which the freight charges were based on 30,000 pounds, although it actually showed 27,520 pounds on the scales. The officials who made this minimum advised that the full 30,000 pounds could have been loaded on the car, had the lumber been green enough! This is apparently a gross injustice to lumbermen—if a car weighs less than the minimum, they pay the full amount of the minimum, but if it runs over the minimum, they not only pay the minimum, but the additional weight as well—looking very much like a case of “heads, I win, and tails, you lose.” Probably a fair regulation to both parties would be that freight be paid only on actual weight, provided the lumbermen loaded the car full, or that each car be charged on stipulated amounts—no more and no less. Another manner in which the shippers are frequently made to suffer is by the failure to make the stipulated allowance of 500 or 1,000 pounds for cinders, dirt, etc. There are so many small sources of trouble, of this nature, that lumbermen spend almost as much of their time disputing with the railways as in looking for business.

An item worth noting in this connection is section D. of Rule 1, of the Canadian Freight Classification, which speaks for itself, and which is as follows: “While the transportation companies desire shippers to load cars to their marked capacity, they reserve the right to unload, at shipper’s expense, any excess weight over the marked capacity, and forward to destination at less than carload rates.” Provision is thus made whereby the railways, if unfavorably inclined towards the interest of a shipper, can cause him much inconvenience and expense. Such a clause, which has no purpose to serve, except to provide an extreme safeguard for the railways, might be omitted with little danger of loss to the railways.

There is room for many changes in the conditions at present existing, and while it is as much to the interest and advantage of both the railways and lumbermen, that they have a policy of mutual concern for one another’s interests, it is only right that the railways should take the initiative, by giving shippers less reason to complain, and assure them of more generous treatment.

A Vigorous Blow at Tariff Reduction

Lumber manufacturers in the United States are not all of one opinion in regard to the effect of a removal of the tariff of \$2 per thousand upon foreign lumber. Many conflicting opinions have been presented, but a fairly general line of cleavage has been apparent throughout, which shows that those who are interesting themselves are presenting in many cases the arguments of business interest and are not inclined to look at the matter in an unbiased manner. Manufacturing interests for which lumber is the raw material are calling for a reduction or removal of the tariff. Those who have already purchased timber limits in Canada or are contemplating such purchases, are also anxious to see the tariff removed, but those whose interests are solely confined to lumber manufacturing in the United States are loud in their assertions that any reduction in the tariff will have a serious depressing effect upon the industry. Among all the opinions expressed it is difficult to come to any definite conclusion as to who is right or as to which way the wind will blow after Congress takes the matter into consideration. It is interesting in this connection to note the opinion of Mr. J. E. Defebaugh, editor of the “American Lumberman,” of Chicago, a man who is thoroughly versed in matters pertaining to the lumber business and who approaches the subject apparently from the point of view of the lumber manufacturer of the United States. In a recent editorial article which is printed in prominent type and signed with the editor’s name, he says among other things:

“The hearing of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives on November 20th pointed clearly to the presumption that unless lumbermen bestir themselves they may find their protection on lumber imported from other countries—Canada, Mexico, Honduras, Siberia, etc.—reduced by one-half, and more probably abolished altogether; but led also to the presumption that by united and strong action such gross injustice can be prevented.

“The conference of lumbermen preceding the hearing, as well as the evidence they introduced at the hearing, demonstrated certain facts as clearly and thoroughly as any facts can be demonstrated. It was shown beyond the possibility of successful dispute that Canadian lumber, to say nothing of that which is or might be produced in Mexico, on the Yalu River, etc., has an average advantage in the primary cost of stumpage practically equivalent to the present \$2 duty on rough lumber imported into the United States. In some small sections the difference may be less or practically nothing, but in other sections it is much more,

and it is in those sections that the greatest manufacturing development is to be expected.

“It was shown that Canada has an advantage in freight rates to the principal market territories of the United States which, if not offset by the duty, would in itself practically turn over important market sections to the Canadian producers if they chose to use their advantage.

“It was shown that Ontario lumber has an average freight rate into the territory of greatest consumption—that which lies between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic and north of the Ohio—of \$2 to \$4 a thousand as compared with yellow pine in the same territory; that in water rates Canada on each coast has an advantage because of its ability to use foreign bottoms—which cost less to build and man—in shipments of lumber to American ports, while American shippers to the same ports are confined to American built and manned vessels.

“In respect to wages, it was demonstrated that on the average wages are lower in Canada than in the United States, and the argument was made that if wages were the same the labor which is assured of employment by the act of the government of the United States should be located within its borders rather than abroad; and that if the price of lumber were reduced by the removal of the tariff the burden would largely have to be borne by the wage earner, whose wages constitute the major part of the cost of lumber.

“It was shown that the duty on lumber imported into the United States averages on rough lumber only about 11 per cent., as against an average on all dutiable articles imported into the country of more than 42 per cent.; on which fact was based the argument that so long as protection is the policy of this country an industry of such importance as the lumber industry should not have its slight protection sacrificed while all the supplies that it buys are highly protected.

“It was further shown that any tariff change which would lower the price of lumber in the United States would by the substitution of foreign lumber require a reduction in the output of lumber which would result in a waste of our forest resources by leaving low grade timber in the woods to rot and burn, and take away from the lumber industry the ability to care for the timber in private hands on a forestry basis.

“Therefore I would urge every lumber manufacturer and every worker in the industry who appreciates the necessity of protecting American labor as well as capital at once to set in motion every possible influence in behalf of the retention of the present duty on lumber.

“A CREDIT TO THE COUNTRY.”

Johnston, White & Company, manufacturers of slack cooperage stock and hardwood lumber, in a communication to the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, express their appreciation of the paper as follows: “We like the Canada Lumberman and consider it a credit to the country.”

“A WELL PLEASED SUBSCRIBER.”

Mr. John A. Schultz, of Brantford, Ont., in remitting his subscription to the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, expresses his opinion as follows: “I highly appreciate the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, owing to the knowledge gained from its columns.”

THE KID'S CHRISTMAS

BY S. A. WHITE

"I say, fellers," Reddy drawled, "let's make a Christmas tree for theh Kid, eh?"

"Theh h—I you say!" ejaculated Rough Andy, slapping him on the back with such force that Reddy's pipe flew across the floor—"theh h—I you say, Reddy. That thar's theh best idee ever come out o' yer red head. Hooray, boys, a Christmas tree for theh Boss' Kid. Who's shoutin'?"

A roar of approval went round the occupants of the big lumber shanty. They were all shouting, which meant that they were all ready to do the very best. He was only four, was MacDonald's boy, and the idol of every rough soul in the camp.

Silence fell, and expectant eyes were turned on Lanky Pete, who sprawled along his bunk, head propped on one hand. In matters where leadership was required they always looked to Lanky Pete. A moment he considered. Then he arose with great deliberation, striding over to the huge fire-place, where a poke of his foot set the birch logs roaring

had a Christmas. Thar's theh point, fellers! This time he gets a Christmas, Sandy Claws, tree an' all—of course, theh toys is thrown in."

"How'll we get them things?" Reddy asked—"ain't but a week till Christmas."

Lanky Pete reflected.

"To-morrer," he said, "Old Davy goes down Ottawa way with theh sleigh-train fer grub. Davy kin tote back all we orders."

"What'll we order?" Black Regan inquired.

"Everything theh Kid'll injoy," Pete replied, "we air open fer suggestions from this whole crowd."

"A gun, real, frin' gun," Rough Andy said.

"Snowshoes!" yelled Reddy.

"Candy, nuts an' oranges—bags of 'em!" shouted Kennedy.

"Terboggan! Dog! Woolly bear! Moccasins!" came in a babel from the other end of the room.

"Hol' on," cried Lanky Pete, "this here mixin' things won't do."



"'What'll Ye Order?' Black Regan Inquired."

and sent lashes of flame flipping into the darkest shanty corners. When he had turned his back to the blaze, spread long legs well apart and tilted the pipe into one corner of his mouth, Lanky Pete began to talk.

"As fer's I kin reck'lect," he said, "this here Kid hain't never had a Christmas. Soon's he was old 'nough to kinder toddle round an' chatter some, his mother died. Pore little chap, he hain't never understood, but Mac took it mighty bad. He took to theh woods right off, did Mac, an' theh Kid with him. Theh Gilmores sent me down Ottawa way 'bout that time an' I seen her own picture; pretty as a flow'r, she was, an' you all know what theh Kid's like, heh?"

"Yer dam right," said Rough Andy, but his tone was soft, almost sympathetic. The words seemed nothing out of place.

"No, he ain't never had a Christmas tree," Pete continued. "Seems like we never thought on it afore. But along comes Reddy with theh idee, an' I says it's an all-fired good one. It's time that thar Kid had a Christmas, an' he's a-goin' to have one or my name's not Pete Walworth!"

"Right y'are!" his companions shouted.

"Funny theh Boss never thought on that afore," someone commented.

"No, tain't funny," objected Pete, "he's brought theh Kid toys an' sech at Christmas an' other times whenever he made theh city. He thinks 'nough of theh Kid, does Mac, but that thar thought ain't happened to hit him. Theh Kid's had toys, loads of 'em, but he hain't

Here you, Reddy, seein' as I'm presidin' over this council-of-war, I 'point you as sec'etary. Git some paper and write theh minits. All ready now, boys, let 'er go!"

When Reddy got through jotting down the presents suggested, there was a list that would have made a dozen Christmas festivals for anxious boys. Lanky Pete recognized the necessity for modifying it, and struck out items here and there till he had fashioned an amply respectable order, which appeared satisfactory to everyone. This was committed to Old Davy to have filled when he went next day with the grub-sleighs for supplies. A plentiful amount of lumbermen's coin accompanied him, and he was cautioned to get everything as it was listed, "not fergittin'." Pete told him, "theh candles an' theh shiny stuff fer the Christmas tree."

In due time Old Davy returned, and the toys were hidden in an empty bunk which Pete nailed down. It lacked but two days of Christmas, but MacDonald's boy was in every corner of the men's shanty almost daily, and it would not do for him to stumble on these things before the allotted time. The boss of this camp had the luxury of a private cabin, where he lived with his child and a French half-breed who acted in the capacity of general servant and cook to MacDonald. The men's shanty adjoining had its own cook.

From even the boss were all preparations kept secret. Rough Andy, Reddy and Kennedy, at noor hour of the day before Christmas, cut down a fine young spruce and dragged it up to the evergreen

growths behind the men's shanty, ready to be brought in and hung that night with hidden mysteries of the sealed bunk. Rough Andy chuckled at the vision of that gorgeous Christmas tree covered with candles, tinsel and presents. He pictured the rapture of the "Kid" when he grasped the real gun, new snowshoes, moccasins, tin soldiers, toboggan, drum and the whole outfit they had bought.

"Gawd!" he said, "won't theh Kid go wild, heh? Jest think, when that spruce gits its togs on."

"He will git rumpitious, fer sure," Kennedy agreed. "When he puts theh club to his big drum we can't hear us'selves think."

"An' when he winds his fingers in that woolly bear," Andy went on, "that'll catch him, to hear it squeal. What d'ye call 'em—Reddy bears?"

"Sartin not!" Reddy answered with a sniff—"they calls 'em Teddy bears; but we'd better hide this here tree, else theh Kid'll git it 'fore we do. What?"

"Set it straight up in theh snow, like 'twas growin' thar," Rough Andy suggested—that's it. Boss his-self would think it growed. Come on, now, leave 'er thar till night."

Evening found the shanty in a bustle. The tree had been towed in and set in a big block where a hole was augured out. Its limbs were hung with sandles, tinsel and tissue-paper. The lumbermen busied themselves tying on the presents with stout cord. Black Regan was posted at the window to watch that the boy did not burst in on them from the other shanty. The door was barred and in case he or his father came they would put out the light and crawl into their bunks, pretending to be asleep. The work they were engaged in was a joy to these rough men. How different a picture this, to the too frequent staging of a lumber camp as a place for nothing but gambling, drinking and brawling! They were men of a rude and ready type, but men with hearts, hearts so deep that they took delight in tying trinkets on a spruce shoot for a youngster's hands to grasp.

Lanky Pete, in spite of protestations, was chosen to act the part of Santa Claus. In order to make sure that there would be no mistake, a rehearsal was decided upon. Pete got into a big fur coat. A white false beard which Old Davy brought was stuck on his chin, together with a red, furry cap on his head. Altogether he made a tolerably original Santa.

"Gawd!" Rough Andy cried at sight of him, "you'll do. Why theh Kid'll think it's Sandy Claws fer sure."

"He'll be fer pullin' yer spinnage, Pete," Kennedy laughed; "ye'll have to watch he don't—"

"Hist!" interrupted Regan from the window, "d—d, if here ain't theh Kid—no, it's theh Boss."

"H—l!" said Rough Andy in a thunderous whisper, "douse theh light, ye fools!"

Quick as thought, the shanty darkened. Only the flickering brands dotted and dashed the opposite wall in the Morse code. Someone pounded on the door.

"Lie still," commanded Pete, while he himself crawled softly to a chink in the big frame jamb.

The pounding continued. "Holloa!" yelled a voice which they instantly recognized as belonging to MacDonald's half-breed.

"Now, what theh devil does he want?" Rough Andy growled.

"Holla!" called the man again, still pounding.

Lanky Pete made a tremendous rolling and grunting as if just awakened. Then he stood up and stamped his feet. Next he opened the door and leaned his body through.

"Rene, d—n you," he said, "what d'ye mean by pounding on a man's door when he's asleep, heh?"

"Le garcon," cried Rene, excitedly, "ees he here, dans le shantee?"

"Theh Boy," Pete shouted, "no, he's not here. What's theh matter? Damn it, man, speak!"

"Monsieur—le rollway—garcon gone," the half-breed stammered incoherently.

"Hell—what!" roared Rough Andy, jumping to the door—"theh boy's lost?"

"Oui, le garcon gone!" Rene cried.

MacDonald had gone just before dark to mark out a place for a new rollway, leaving the boy in charge of Rene. In some manner the child had unfastened the bar of the door while Rene was putting away some pans in the kitchen part of the shanty. At any rate, he had disappeared, and, although they hunted the outhouses, no trace of him could be found.

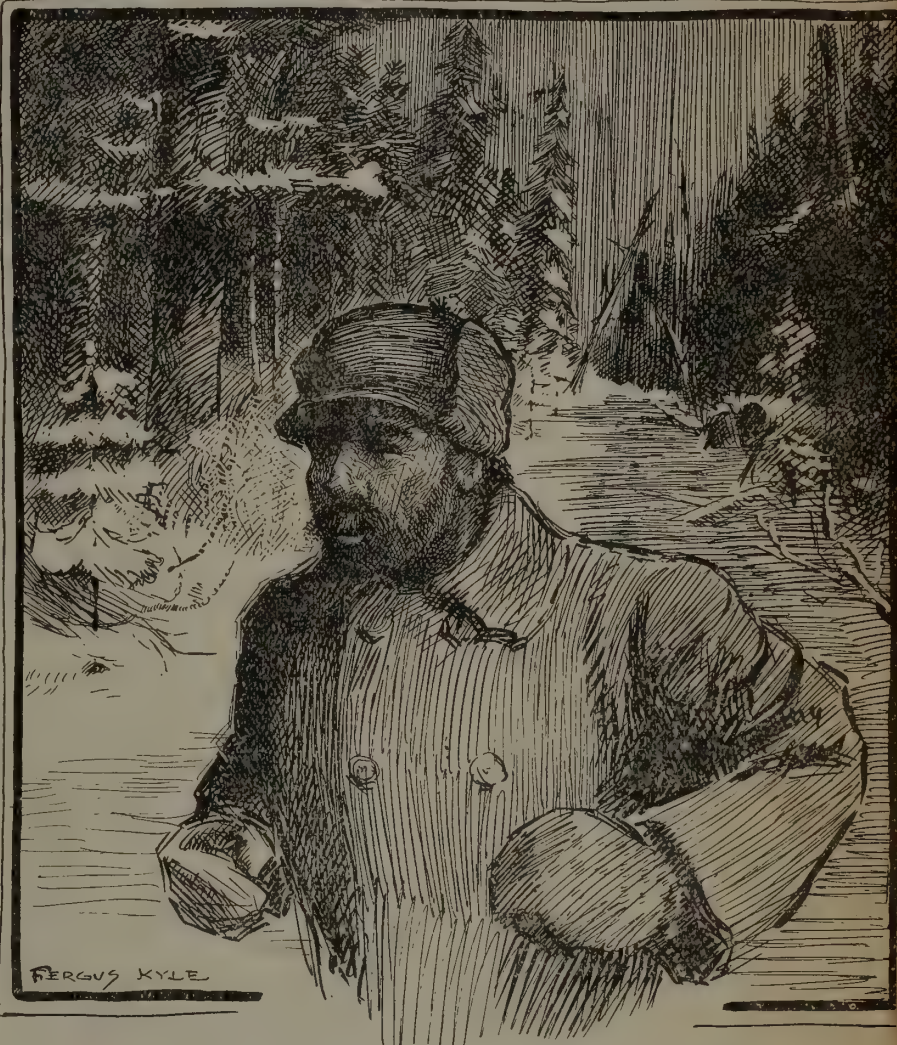
Furious oaths burst from Rough Andy, and he grabbed his snowshoes. Ten yards from the cabin he began to go round in an ever-widening circle. Like a sleuth-hound he went, swiftly and silently, eyes fixed upon the crusted snow. Round and round he sped till the sixth circle brought him full upon a tiny trail a hundred yards from the house. Then Rough Andy gave tongue.

"H—l, boys, here!" he bellowed. "Follow an' be damned to ye. Go as ye never went!"

Suiting his own actions to the command, Andy shot through the fir

and vanished, the rest running at top speed upon the well-defined track he had left.

The moon was risen. A keen frost set everything rigid in the vast forest. In Rough Andy's heart a thousand misgivings stirred. One thing he dreaded to hear, and that was the yelp of gray, slinking forms amongst the tall timber. From moment to moment he listened for it, and when it did not come he pushed on with renewed vigor. The trail wound through level growths blazed for stripping, and forged toward the river. Evidently the boy had seen which way his father went to mork a place for the rollway, and, upon giving Rene the slip, had followed in that direction. Some distance from the river's bank the track turned, dipped into a ravine, and edged out along a rocky bluff. Rough Andy followed hard. The reach of evergreens stood thicker, and his path was greatly impeded. He could not hear the others coming, so far had he out-footed them. The crust became thinner where heavy boughs shut out the frost, although the boyish feet had skimmed the top with scarcely an indentation. Fantastic figures were silhouetted on the snow under clear, cold moonlight. Three fresh moose-tracks crossed the trail in front of him, but Andy had no time to see which lay uppermost. On he swung, sweating over every inch of his body. Beyond the bluff the



"His Pace Did Not Seem to Him Fast Enough by Half."

footsteps led through level timber once more. Here the lumberman paused for a minute's breath. Suddenly the tense air split with a sound which sent an icy pain across his forehead where hot sweat streamed but an instant before, the long-dreaded, hoped-against sound—

"Burp-p-p! Yee-e—ou-r-r!" came a sort of barking yelp with an afternote like a quick echo.

"Gawd!—timber wolves!" Rough Andy gasped, "an' arter his track. Pore dern little cuss! Oh, Hell!—whar's my speed?"

With a string of self-denouncing curses for inability to speed faster, Andy surged through the timber. In the North Country no lumberman was so swift on snowshoes as Rough Andy, yet in this strait his pace did not seem to him fast enough by half. Only those who came behind when they reached this point, knew the speed he put forth. The amazing gaps between the strides, the swirl of spurned crust lying on either hand, and scarred, broken branches told the story. Almost as fast as a ski-runner Andy bored through the timber.

"Burp-p-p! Yee-e—ou-r-r!" sounded the weird, soul-chilling call.

Rough Andy stopped, pulled the big Colt from his belt. Bang! Bang! followed. It was a flimsy hope of scaring the brutes, who seemed but four or five hundred yards away and full on the child's path. Still the yelps came back, and grinding out fresh curses he slipped in two new cartridges. Away through the sapplings he surged. The trail

Maritime Province News

The St. John River Log Driving Company, Limited, in closing their books after the season's work, state that seventy million feet of logs passed through their sorting and rafting works at Fredericton.

The first ocean-going steamer that ever went through the reversing falls at St. John, N.B., made the trip successfully a few days ago. The craft in question was the "Mary A. Horton." She was towed through by tugs and loaded deals at the wharf of A. Cushing & Company. She has a capacity of 900,000 feet, and her destination is an Irish port.

Stetson, Cutler & Company, of St. John, N.B., have constructed a large artificial lake near their Indiantown mill and will in future obtain their water supply from this source instead of from the city water mains, as they have been doing in the past. The lake was formed by building a dam across a narrow gulch, inundating a large valley which lay beyond.

A. H. Vanwart, of Fredericton, N.B., has purchased the sawmill of R. Kirkpatrick, situated at Debec Junction, Carleton County. The mill will be operated during the present winter and in the spring the machinery will be brought to Fredericton and will be placed in a new structure to be built by Mr. Vanwart. The mill is fitted with rotary, planer, lath and shingle machines.

It is stated that the Alexander Gibson Railway & Manufacturing Company, of Marysville, have made their usual fall contracts for the getting out of logs. The total volume of these contracts will, if successfully carried out, amount to upwards of twenty millions of feet. The greater part of this quantity, probably two-thirds, will be cut on the Nashwaak River, the balance on the Bartholomew. Should the proposed sale of the Gibson properties to the American syndicate be effected the latter parties will no doubt assume the contracts mentioned above.

The Fredericton correspondent of the St. John "Globe" puts the cut of lumber on the St. John River and its tributaries during the winter of 1908-09 at eighty millions of superficial feet and estimates that, with the quantities left in the streams from last winter's cut, the total quantity of logs available for sawing next season will be in the vicinity of one hundred millions of feet. These figures are regarded by local lumbermen as being the largest possible and such a forecast, while probably based upon the calculations of the lumber operators, can be borne out only under the most favorable conditions.

The provincial Government has not made any declaration of the future policy with reference to the lumber business and the fact that St. John capitalists, as well as capitalists elsewhere, have recently made large additions to their north shore milling properties is fairly good evidence that they are not, despite the present depression, regarding the future with apprehension. The Government has ten years in which to formulate a policy and the lease holders have ten years in which to consider the future and the conditions of the market are a matter of much more present concern than are speculations as to what may happen a decade hence.

An enquiry recently reached the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" from A. R. Wilkinson, of Lebanon, N.H., as to the meaning of the two columns of prices for New Brunswick cedar shingles as quoted in our Boston price lists. Mr. Wilkinson instances the case of extras, which are quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.10, and asks, "Are these prices supposed to apply to the same brand of goods, and is there no standard price? Or does the variation represent commission and the highest price, the asking price by the broker?"

The variation to a considerable extent depends on whether the shingle is a very well known brand and a particularly good one, or is an ordinary brand made at a small mill. For instance, to-day some of the very fancy brands will bring \$4.10, though there are not many of this class. Whereas a good brand which is pretty well known brings \$4 without any trouble, there are other shingles made by small mills, not very well known, or not particularly good, which will bring \$3.90. The latter are generally worth fully ten cents less than the \$4 shingles.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 2nd and 3rd, 1909, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

circled, fell away into a swale-like hollow which ferreted round a second bluff. The yelps sounded farther away, but still ahead. Then Rough Andy took a quick decision. He quit the track and rushed at the bluff angle-wise. Over on the other side of it he would hit the trail—if it came round! It was a mighty risk, but Andy took it. Besides, there was little to gain by running behind the wolves.

Panting, the lumberman reached the top. A flood of moonlight bathed the downward slope and wide valley below. Across the blinding-white expanse four grayish, dog-like forms were coming with a side-swinging lope, yelping incessantly. Andy sped down to intercept. Somewhere farther on the Kid must be. Then his eagle eye caught a glint of red sash, and under a scrubby hemlock he could see the boy crouching, frozen with fear of the red-mouthed creatures rushing at him. Crying aloud, Rough Andy tore the shoes from his feet as if the tough moose thongs had been only thread. One he slammed on the crust, threw himself face downward upon it and—slid! It was a race with death, a swift, cruel death now only yards from the boy. A curling white cloud of snow-smoke drifted up from Rough Andy's toboggan-like descent, and the child screamed at this new monster which so quickly rolled to his very feet.

"Don't ye yell, Kid," Rough Andy cried, coughing out the snow, "it's me. I'll bring ye out"—Bang! "Take that ye d—l!"—Bang! "Thar's two all in!"

Before he could fire again the third wolf sprang, sinking its teeth in his pistol arm. He shook it off, and the blood streamed. His weapon fell. A second time it sprang and went sprawling from Rough Andy's vicious kick. Instantaneously the remaining brute pounced at the boy, but the lumberman was watching, and threw himself between. In blind fury he caught the creature by jaw and throat, drove his knees in its vitals, striving to choke it. Over and over they rolled in the snow, the beast's claws tearing his neck and chest. Great scarlet stains spread out upon the crust, but Rough Andy hung on, putting all his giant strength into the grip. A gurgle arose in the wolf's throat; its breast ceased to heave and the limbs grew rigid.

Rough Andy had conquered.

Arising unsteadily, he threw its stiffening carcass from him. The wolf he had kicked sat upon its haunches some distance away, uncertain whether to attack or not. Andy looked for a weapon. He was rapidly growing weak from loss of blood. Recovering his revolver, he took steady aim with his left hand. The primer snapped. So did the next. The snow had congealed upon them. Angered by this pantomime, the wolf rushed in. Rough Andy threw the pistol away and raised his snowshoe in both hands, aiming a tremendous blow at the beast's head. The impact broke both skull and shoe. The creature rolled over, dead. From Andy's wounds the blood poured afresh. He reeled drunkenly an instant, then pitched in the snow murmuring brokenly:

"Ye're safe, Kid. Told ye I'd bring ye out. They'll be—here—fore—long."

The moon went down and darkness held the land. Along the trail Rough Andy left, came his companions, lighting the gloom with their torches. At length they reached the end, and understood the drama of the wild, understood from the tell-tale signs and the boy's words, for his savior was unconscious.

Slowly and tenderly they carried him on a litter of boughs back to the shanty. He recovered consciousness only for a moment before he died, and then only long enough to utter one sentence. The camp doctor and MacDonald were watching by his bed when he opened his eyes.

The eyes wandered to the window where morning sunshine was flooding in. Then his gaze rested on the half-decked Christmas tree just as it was left the night before. Tremblingly his lashes closed, and the lips moved.

"Gawd!" they heard him whisper, "it's Christmas—the Kid's Christmas."—The Canadian Magazine.

A. F. Johnson, of 703 North Main street, Paris, Texas, has written to the G. T. P. officials in Winnipeg regarding the proposed establishment of a factory in Western Canada for the production of shovel handles. He asks whether at any point in the West there is a supply of white or gray ash timber, which, he says, is growing scarce in the United States and is the only timber that can be used in the manufacture of shovel handles. If the timber can be found, Mr. Johnson will be glad to establish a plant. As there are a number of large shovel manufacturing plants in Canada Mr. Johnson believes that there will be no difficulty in selling the output of a handle plant. He has already sold large quantities of this material to Canadian manufacturers.

The Evans Company, Limited, have practically completed a new planing mill sash and door factory on Xavier street, Sudbury, Ont. The building will be of up-to-date construction, being half timbered and brick, and of one storey.

English trade is taking not only hope but it is also taking American lumber, which is more important.

THE MACHINERY WORLD

What Manufacturers of Logging, Sawmill and Woodworking Equipment are Doing

A Well-Equipped Engineering Works Plant.

The plant of the Georgian Bay Engineering Works, an illustration of which is published herewith, is one of the most complete and best equipped of its kind in existence. This is due, no doubt, in a large measure to the fact that the company contains among its members men who are widely known for their business and executive ability.

It will be seen from the accompanying illustration that the plant, which is situated in the town of Midland on the Georgian Bay, is furnished with an excellent shipping slip. This slip will admit vessels up to 20 feet draught. The company's shipping facilities by water are therefore very good, and its rail facilities are equally excellent. The plant consists of eight buildings, which are of concrete construction. The buildings are separated from one another and are supplied with steam power from a central plant. The air for operating pneumatic tools is also distributed from a central plant.

One of the most interesting sections of the plant is the pattern shop. After the plant was burned out on April 6, 1907, which necessitated the erection of the new plant, a complete new set of patterns had to be made. For this reason the machinery manufactured now is thoroughly up-to-date and includes not a single old pattern. All the patterns are made in the pattern shop before they are taken to the foundry to be cast. Complete patterns of every description are manufactured, every detail being given the most minute attention. A special pattern vault is provided for the storage of patterns when not in use, with a sub-vault for the



Plant of the Georgian Bay Engineering Works

storage of drawings, blue-prints, etc., to prevent their injury or destruction by fire. The draughting department is in charge of an expert who is a graduate of McGill University. In this department specifications are prepared and engineering work is figured on. The draughtsmen are all men of wide experience who have been employed on important work in Canada and the United States.

The foundry is equipped with a concrete pit, five feet deep, and twelve feet wide by fourteen feet long, which is used for heavy casting work. Modern cranes are used for handling the castings and the cupola has a capacity of ten tons. The blast is supplied by a direct driven Roots positive blower. The charging floor of the cupola is equipped with elevators, which are operated by air, so as to simplify the handling of materials.

For the manufacture of bronze and brasses the foundry is equipped with bronze furnaces. The bronze which this company manufactures is made from virgin metals, thus insuring good clean castings, which possess longer life than those which are made from scrap or deteriorated metals. The foundry is also equipped with a core plant and oven, which can manufacture and handle the largest core that can be used in the making of castings. The plant employs from sixty to sixty-five men, and each department is in charge of an expert.

The boiler shop includes among its other modern equipment a travelling crane and air hoist, punches, shears and rolls which are capable of handling material for the manufacture of any size or style of boiler. The boiler shop is also equipped for the manufacture of stacks of any size, tank work, self-dumping ore buckets and skips.

In the machine shop and tool room are manufactured all kinds of dies, taps, reamers and cutters for use in the different departments. It is equipped with emery wheels, drill grinders, and two modern quick-change feed lathes with taper attachments. In addition to the manufacture of Midland hoisting machinery, this part of the plant is in a posi-

tion to handle the largest, as well as the smallest class of marine and sawmill repairs. The floor of the building is cement with solid two-inch flooring where the erecting is carried on. Not only is the machine shop equipped with a large travelling crane, but also with several jib cranes with air hoists, which facilitate the handling of heavy work in and out of the machines.

The storehouse contains a large amount of steel, bar-iron, shafting, angles, channels and I-beams of suitable size to meet almost any demand for material to be used in the manufacture of the different machines which are turned out at the works.

The Georgian Bay Engineering Works have recently commenced the publication of a useful little pamphlet entitled the "Georgian Bay Engineering Works Bulletin," in which they will publish, as they say, "every now and then," material which will be of interest to all those who have favored them with business in the past and those whom they hope to add to their list of customers in the near future. In their catalogue No. 3, with a copy of which they have recently favored us, they present a number of forcible arguments in favor of the use of their machinery. Not the least important of these arguments is that they test every boiler on cold water to 180 pounds pressure. The engine is then connected up and the whole is again tested on actual work from 100 to 110 pounds of steam. The company therefore is able to assure itself of the perfect working order of every machine before it leaves the plant. Those who are interested in engineering machinery would do well to apply for a copy of this catalogue, which contains, in addition to the usual features of a catalogue, a quantity of valuable engineering information.

Machinery Trade Notes.

The Gibbons Lumber Company, at Pingston Creek, B.C., are increasing the capacity of their plant to about 60,000 feet per day, by the installation of a new Waterous carriage saw frame and edger, also niggers and log rollers.

Mowry & Sons, Gravenhurst, Ont., manufacturers of saw and shingle mill machinery and supplies, engines, boilers, general castings in iron and brass, etc., have issued a comprehensive illustrated catalogue of their products. A perusal of the catalogue will convince the reader that this company produces machinery and supplies designed on the most modern principles and built of the best material in an accurate manner. The catalogue is well worth writing for.

The Vancouver Machinery Depot, Limited, have recently received one of the largest orders for logging engines ever given in B. C. This consists of two 13 x 14-inch Washington yarders, which will be the largest in the province; two 12 x 12-inch compound geared Washington yarders, and four 10½ x 10¼-inch compound geared Washington yarders; all to be delivered by the first of April. The order was placed by the Fraser River Lumber Company, of Fraser Mills, B.C.

The Vancouver branch of H. W. Petrie, Limited, recently received and unloaded two cars of machinery, amounting in all to 30 tons. This company have also through their Vancouver office received an order for the entire equipment of the new planing mill and sash and door factory for J. D. McDonald, of North Vancouver. They are also supplying a new 24-inch planer to Andrews & Donaldson, carriage builders of Nanaimo, and a new 10 x 10 inch Dutton 50-horse-power engine to the Port Hammond Lumber Company, of Port Hammond, B.C.

The Niagara Falls, Ont., Board of Trade is circularizing the province in an effort to have the Ontario Municipal Act amended by the insertion of a clause empowering municipal councils to regulate or restrict the posting, painting, erection or other display or maintenance of advertisements of any description on buildings, fences, or otherwise within the municipality and to prohibit them except when made by a trader at his place of business, also excepting those maintained for leasing or selling real estate. It is only right that municipalities should control the erection of bill boards and signs where they may be a danger to passers by or where they may increase the fire hazard, but to empower municipalities absolutely to prohibit bill boards on private property seems to be going a little too far, inasmuch as it would threaten with serious loss those interests which have large amounts of money invested in paper making, printing, lithographing, etc. The agitation has, no doubt, arisen as a result of the manner in which the scenery at the Falls has been marred by this class of advertising.

The British Columbia Trade

Lumber Firmer on the Pacific Coast.

Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 8.—The lumber market of the Pacific Coast has stiffened from \$2 to \$3 a thousand during the past month.

The demand from Australia and Mexico is improving and several orders have been placed by export mills at advanced rates. Logs are becoming scarce in British Columbia and there has been a tendency to keep the lumber cut down to the actual requirements, on account of the tightness of money. The present scarcity is in a measure a result of this policy. It is difficult to get logs even at the advance of \$1 a thousand which has taken place. The demand for lumber in the domestic markets is practically dead, and will probably not revive until the spring, when dealers will begin laying in their stocks. A good deal of business is being transacted in timber limits, and a number of large sales are in prospect. Several have been closed recently. Many millionaire lumbermen from the States are spying out the timber with a view to purchasing, as they believe the U. S. duty will be removed or modified.

Builders in Victoria and Vancouver are naturally gratified at the price rough lumber can be obtained at at present, and many men who had decided to postpone building are making arrangements to rush their work so as to take advantage of the low-priced lumber, as well as the present low wages. Lumber can be bought at this writing at \$8 in Victoria and from \$9 to \$10 in Vancouver.

Log Pirates Again at Work.

The increased price of logs in British Columbia has again encouraged the operations of log pirates. The practice of stealing logs, which was so prevalent some months ago, went out of fashion when logs dropped in value. A prominent lumber dealer in Vancouver recently stated that in the very heart of the city, in the neighborhood of English Bay, a remunerative trade was being done by gathering stray logs which had been scattered along the beach. A great many logs also were being cut up by Chinamen on the beach and sold for firewood to people who lived along the waterfront. It remained to be seen whether the arrest and punishment of a number of log thieves would stop the practice. Something should be done immediately, as the beach combers were again plying their trade very actively.

British Columbia Views on the Tariff.

There is much diversity of opinion among British Columbia millmen regarding the effect of the proposed removal of the United States duty on lumber. It is claimed by some manufacturers that in the long run it will be no benefit to lumber makers to have the duty removed. Others assert that it will stimulate trade and establish a large permanent market for Canadian lumber. A Vancouver millman who is prominent in the business says that he would not like to see the duty removed. As his opinion is so different from that of a large number of manufacturers it is worth quoting.

If the duty were removed, he says, lean years would inevitably come in the lumber business. He would sell his business and clean out. Reciprocity would follow between the two countries if the United States duty were removed, and there would be a short period of great prosperity for British Columbia in the lumber and shingle business. Americans would pour into the country and cut the timber they have already purchased. The price of lumber would advance, but the people of the province would cry out against the destruction of the forest wealth. The Government would then step in and increase the revenue tax to an extent commensurate with the advance in price. Millmen would put up the price again and over-production would result. The business would be overdone and the present manufacturers would hold up both hands to have the duty reimposed. In the meantime, the province as a whole, would be largely benefitted by the removal of the duty. Many more mills would be established and much new capital invested.

The millman went on to say that he would not be surprised to see the duty removed, as many Americans held timber in British Columbia who would naturally favor lumber being on the free list so that they may cut up their own timber and ship it to their own market.

There are many strong influences at work in the States to have the duty removed, and prominent men, like Mr. McCormick, the representative of large timber interests in the States, seem to have shifted from being strong advocates of a duty, to being advocates for free lumber. As regards the cost of manufacture in the two countries, lumber could be manufactured just as cheaply in the States as in Canada. In the States white labor can be secured for \$1.75, while in British Columbia the Oriental labor costs \$1.50. On the other hand, the \$1.75 whites, unobtainable here, did more work and better work than the British Columbia Jap, Chinaman and Hindu.

Stumpage in the States costs from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a thousand, while it costs only \$1 a thousand in British Columbia; but to offset this, logs can be got into the water cheaper on the American side, for in British Columbia the timbered areas are broken up and uneven and have to be logged by skid roads, donkeys, etc. In the States the topographical condition of the timber lands is more even, consequently the cheapest form of logging, namely, by the logging railway, can be utilized, so that one method about offsets another in expense. At the present time logs could be delivered at the mill from \$7 to \$7.50, both on the Canadian and United States side of the line on the Pacific coast.

Interesting British Columbia Short Lengths.

A contract has been let for the B. C. Electric Railway Company for the manufacture of 150,000 ties to be used in the construction of the Cloverdale-Chilliwack section between the city and Cloverdale.

The Elk Lumber Company, of Fernie, have the frame of their new mill completed, but none of the machinery is yet purchased. It is understood that it is their intention to install circular and gang saws.

Only twenty more cars are needed to complete the large contract for ties for the Grand Trunk Pacific to use on a section of their line. The ties numbered 100,000. The contract has been handled by John Lineham, of Okotoks, Alberta.

A record price for timber was established in Vancouver recently when Mr. A. McLeod disposed of ten claims on Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island, for \$5 cash per acre. The buyers were Messrs. Bourdeau and Graham, of Seattle. The tract comprises fir and cedar.

The Fernie Lumber Company, whose mill was destroyed in the recent conflagration, have now got their new mill in operation, and are cutting and shipping lumber. The entire plant is not yet completed, but when finished will have a capacity of between 50,000 and 60,000 feet per day. All the sawmill machinery was supplied by the Waterous Engine Works

The large freighter "Antileus" has left for the United Kingdom, carrying some of the biggest timber ever shipped from Vancouver. Included in the shipment are 20 sticks measuring 20 inches square and 66 feet long, from the Hastings sawmill, while there were 1,000 tons of big timbers in the hold.

The Royal City Mills, one of the Vancouver plants of the B. C. Mills Timber & Trading Company, which were destroyed by fire on the morning of Nov. 24th, at a loss of \$100,000, partly covered by insurance, are to be rebuilt at once. The origin of the fire is still a mystery. It started in the engine room.

The big mill of the new Adams River Lumber Company, at Shuswap, B.C., is nearing completion and is expected to be ready for operation some time in January. Part of the machinery of this plant is of Canadian manufacture, supplied by the Waterous Engine Works of Brantford, and the balance is American machinery from Spokane and Minneapolis.

Mr. J. S. Emerson, who is running a large cedar mill in Vancouver, says that as he could not secure a stick of timber to use in his mills, he had to shut down his plant. There are plenty of logs in the north, but the stormy weather prevented their being towed in, and the large shipments to the States during the temporary lifting of the embargo cleaned out an enormous quantity of second grade cedar.

There has been a good deal of criticism in Vancouver regarding the use of wooden piles for the approaches to the Granville street bridge instead of concrete and steel. A member of the firm of Armstrong & Morrison, who are constructing the bridge, referring to the criticism, said that the wooden structure was a great deal cheaper and much care had been used in preserving the wood. It was believed that it would last for 15 years. The method of preserving was as follows: Hot creosote had been poured into the top of the poles to prevent moisture from getting in; and at the junction of the ground and the atmosphere, where piles usually rot first, they had been given a heavy coating of creosote and asphalt.

Brooks-Scanlon Company Incorporated.

The Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, have been incorporated under the laws of British Columbia as an extra-provincial company, and will carry on business in B. C. The firm have large timber holdings in the province, chiefly at Harrison River, Lillooet River and in the vicinity of Powell Lake, the holdings consisting of fir and cedar.

The company are at present engaged in building logging roads, clearing the Lillooet River for log driving, and making general preparations for logging operations which are expected to commence about Feb. 1st, at which time they expect to have three camps in operation along the river. It has always been the policy of the Brooks-Scanlon Company to manufacture their own lumber, and it is expected that they will operate a sawmill in British Columbia.

The officers of the company are: D. F. Brooks, President; M. J. Scanlon, Vice-President; A. S. Brooks, Treasurer, and P. R. Brooks, Secretary, all of Minneapolis, and H. D. Blackford, of Vancouver, who has charge of their British Columbia interests, with offices at 15 and 16 Williams Building, Vancouver.

Lumber Trade Fire Insurance.

In the last few years trade fire insurance has become a very prominent feature in the insurance market, and a number of specializing companies have been organized, to confine their underwriting to special classes of business.

The lumber trade has always been regarded by the old line companies as a specially hazardous risk, and they made very high rates accordingly. These high rates, as has been proven by the strictly lumber insuring companies, were exorbitant. The question was first taken up seriously by the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and a number of the members organized the Lumber Underwriters, to insure lumber and woodworking plants exclusively. The purpose of this company was to reduce the rates on lumber and woodworking risks to a reasonable and right basis.

The business of this strictly lumber trade fire insurance organization has grown greatly in the past two years. Since the trade, as a whole, whether members of associations or non-members, has learned of the considerable saving that has been made and is being maintained through the lowering of the old premium rates charged on lumber and lumber-working plants, it has been possible for this organization to secure the patronage and co-operation of the dealers generally.

It is a strictly lumber-fire proposition, conservatively and economically managed for lumbermen and by lumbermen, solely in the interests of the lumber trade. All of the underwriters are men actively engaged in the lumber business, and as members or officers, are identified with the various trade associations in Canada and the United States.

The double-page announcement to the lumber trade of the merits of lumber fire insurance conducted by Lumber Underwriters at 66 Broadway, New York, as it appears in this issue of the "Canada Lumberman and Woodworker," is in an unusual form. One full page is devoted to a reproduction of the "Fireman" from their 1908 calendar and the other page contains a statement of interest to all lumbermen. The picture is really an instance of the printers' art; it is done in five colors and reproduced from Chase Emerson's painting, made by him for the exclusive use of the Underwriters.

Mr. E. F. Perry is attorney-in-fact for the Underwriters and is the manager of the business. The fifteen lumbermen who constitute the board are men identified actively with the lumber business and with the various trade associations, and are in themselves a guarantee of the financial responsibility as well as an assurance of careful and conservative management under the principles guiding this branch of trade business.

The city of North Vancouver recently placed an order with the Canadian Pipe Company of Vancouver for ten thousand feet of four-inch wire-wound wood stave pipe to be used for distribution purposes in North Vancouver. The Canadian Pipe Company are also working on an order for five thousand feet of six-inch high pressure pipe for the Grand Trunk Pacific, to be used at Prince Rupert.

Obituary.

Mr. McPherson LeMoyne, a veteran of the lumber business, passed away recently at Brookline, Mass., at the age of 72. Mr. LeMoyne was born in Montreal. His illness was of very short duration, scarcely more than a day, death being due to pneumonia.

News has been received of the death at Liverpool, England, of Peter Owen, a member of the Liverpool shipping firm of Farnworth & Jardine, with large interests in Canada, particularly in New Brunswick, and closely identified with the Canadian lumber trade. This firm has control of the Gibson and Snowball business.

Personal Mention

Mr. David MacLaren, the well-known lumberman, has been elected president of the Bank of Ottawa.

John McLeod, of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Buffalo, returned to that city last month end, wearing a broad smile after a successful hunting trip in Canada.

E. K. Wood, president of the E. K. Wood Lumber Company, San Francisco, which have interests in the Squamish Valley, recently visited Vancouver and other B. C. points. Mr. Wood speaks most optimistically of the lumber situation.

George W. Upham, of Woodstock, N.B., a prominent millowner, was elected a member of the Provincial Parliament in a bye-election held on Dec. 1. Mr. Upham will be on the Opposition side of the house, and will represent Carleton County. He had a majority of 139 votes over his opponent, Mr. Owens, Conservative.

Mr. Wm. Price, the newly-elected member of Parliament for Quebec West, is a well-known lumberman, being a member of the firm of Price Bros. & Company, Limited, Quebec City. Mr. Price is the eldest son of the late H. F. Price, and was born at San Carlos, Chili, South America, in 1868. He was educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, P.Q., and at St. Mark's School, Windsor, England. In 1882, Mr. Price entered the firm of Price Bros. & Company, of which, in 1899, upon the death of his uncle, the late Hon. E. J. Price, he became the sole member. Mr. Price is president of the company and also of the following companies: the A. Gravel Lumber Company, Limited; the Metis Lumber Company, the Quebec Steamship Company, and the Jonquiere Pulp Company. He is also a vice-president of the Union Bank of Canada and a director in a number of other companies.

Among the visitors to Toronto during the past week was Mr. Fred. J. Davenport, sales agent for the Louisiana Red Cypress Company, New Orleans. The Canadian field has again been placed under his charge and he was apparently delighted to be renewing his many acquaintances in the lumber trade. He will continue to make his headquarters at Detroit, and correspondence addressed to Box 425 will reach him as heretofore. Of lumber conditions Mr. Davenport speaks most encouragingly. "Prices have advanced all along the line, and November was one of the best months in the history of our company," was his reply when interrogated as to the situation across the line. "There are no inch firsts and seconds oak in the market, and all kinds of hardwoods are getting scarce," he continued. "There is a much improved demand for the Southern woods, yellow pine, poplar and cypress, all are higher, and we are looking forward to a big year in 1909. Cypress is gaining ground every day, as users become better acquainted with it." The last remark was characteristic of our genial friend, who as a cypress salesman stands second to none.

Quebec Cullers' Report.

The following comparative statement of timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, staves, etc., measured and culled to date, is issued by the Quebec Supervisor of Cullers' Office, under date of Dec. 2:

	1906	1907	1908
	Cu. feet.	Cu. feet.	Cu. feet.
Waney white pine	676,600	1,139,960	990,640
White pine	76,720	136,200	132,560
Red pine	13,400	8,400	8,200
Oak	578,120	404,160	527,000
Elm	602,160	212,360	87,640
Ash	8,880	25,880	8,040
Birch and maple	158,400	82,200	86,920

The first of the New Year's calendars to reach the "Canada Lumberman" is from Woods Limited, Ottawa and Winnipeg, manufacturers of tents, clothing, lumbermen's and contractors' supplies. The calendar is attractively designed, with illustrations of the company's factories and warehouses and with the days of the month in large figures, so as to make a useful calendar for the office wall.

A hygienic telephone disc mounted upon cardboard is being sent out as a business reminder by the Consumers' Lumber Company, Jackson and Walnut streets, Hamilton. It can be readily slipped over the mouthpiece of a telephone and will be welcomed by those who are lucky enough to receive it.

WANTED & FOR SALE DEPARTMENT

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 15 cents per line each insertion, on the basis of 14 lines to an inch, payable in advance. When four or more consecutive insertions are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Employment Wanted" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 26th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

WANTED—LUMBER, ETC.

MAPLE WANTED.—750 M. FOR 1909 DELIVERY. Also quantity of Beech and Basswood. Either rail or water shipment. Apply Box 653, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Wanted

TWO MILLION FEET TWO INCH HEMLOCK, for immediate delivery. GOLD MEDAL FURNITURE MFG. COMPANY, Limited, Toronto.

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND CORDS Hard and Soft Wood; also same quantity of Slabs. SIMCOE WOOD AND LUMBER COMPANY, 24 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

Wanted

A STOCK OF HEMLOCK 500 FEET TO 1 million feet, also small stock of Spruce. Address Box 666, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Wanted

ONE TO FIVE MILLION FEET HEMLOCK Logs delivered in boom on Georgian Bay, also Spruce and Pine Logs. Box 662 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Wanted

ABOUT 200,000 OF GOOD, ASSORTED Hardwood Logs, Maple preferred, to be taken out this winter and delivered at any good shipping point on Georgian Bay. Apply, Box 664, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Maple Squares Wanted.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ ", $1\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ ", $1\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ "; also $2\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ ", $2\frac{3}{4} \times 12$ ". Can also use a quantity of Basswood Squares— $1\frac{1}{2} \times 50$ ". Address Box 656 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Wanted

$1\frac{1}{2}$ " Cull Soft Elm and Basswood.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Maple and Birch C & B.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", $2\frac{3}{4}$ " 3" Rock Elm, C & B.
The R. E. KINSMAN LUMBER CO., Limited, Hamilton.

Wanted

GOOD STOCKS OF LOG RUN BASSWOOD, Birch, Beech, Oak, Soft Elm and Hard Maple for 1909 delivery. Inspection at mill. Box No. 658, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Wanted

Tank Lumber

3 by $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 by $10\frac{1}{2}$
Lengths 18-24, White Pine
Address ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Toronto, Ontario.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, ETC.

For Sale

2500 CEDAR AND TAMARACK POLES suitable for Piles and Telegraph Poles, 25 to 50 ft. long, and 6 inches and up at top end. THE MUSKOKA WOOD MFG. COY., Huntsville, Ont.

For Sale

SIXTEEN MILLION MIXED TIMBER, FIFTY per cent. pine, good proposition for small mill, price twenty-five thousand, close to railway, old license. Apply Box 499, Parry Sound.

For Sale

400,000 FT. HEMLOCK CUT TO ORDER during April and May next. Ten cars C. B. and ten cars XX Shingles for immediate shipment. Address Box 569, Lindsay, Ont.

Rock Elm and White Oak.

WE ARE PREPARED TO CUT TO ORDER a few cars of Rock Elm and White Oak in lengths up to 36 feet. Address MERRITT & Co., Stratford, Ont.

We Want To Sell To You Quick

ABOUT 1,500,000 FEET RED AND WHITE Pine Lumber, mostly 1" and 2" thick, 500,000 Laths, and a small lot Dimension Timber. Rate to Toronto $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Write for list and prices. PINE LUMBER CO., Pine, Ont.

For Sale

100M $3\frac{3}{4}$ " Log run, Cedar.
20 " 1" Log run, Cedar.
200 " 1" Cull Ash.
200 " 1" Pine Box Strips 12/16.
600 " 1" Pine Mill Culls shorts 6/11.
All 1907 Cut H. BOURGOUIN, Montreal.

FOR SALE

10 cars $4\frac{1}{4}$ B. Ash C. & B.
2 cars $8\frac{1}{4}$ " " "
2 cars $12\frac{1}{4}$ " " "
4 cars 2" Elm, mill run.
30 cars $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ Spruce Lath.
Geo. C. GOODFELLOW, Montreal.

For Sale

1 Car 3×4 Merchantable Spruce
1 " 3×5 " "
1 " 3×6 " "
1 " 3" Refuse and Fourths
A small amount of 3×3 , 3×7 and 3×9 and up Spruce Merchantable
No. 1 Spruce Lath $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$
SOMERSET VALE LUMBER CO.
Bathurst Village, N.B.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY, ETC.

For Sale

ONE LOMBARD STEAM LOG HAULER IN fine condition, together with nine sets of logging sleighs, all in fine shape. A trade if taken quickly. Apply to TRACADIE LUMBER COMPANY, Chatham, N.B.

Machinery Sales Agents Wanted

UNITED STATES FIRM MANUFACTURING a select line of wood-working barrel and cooperage machinery wants responsible individual or firm to act as Canadian sales agents. Some good sales have already been made to large Canadian plants. This is a good opening for a young firm with a good reputation. Address Box 660, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

For Sale

SINGLE SURFACE PLANER AND MAT cher: 1 two sided moulder, work 5 inches; 1 eight roll patent triple cylinder sand papering machine, 42" wide; 1 double head moulder and panel raiser; 1 tenoning machine; 1 shaping machine; 1 power mortising machine; 1 sash mortising machine, foot power; 1 blind lat tenoner; 1 blind wiring machine; 1 sash and door clamp; 1 sawmill, three block carriage and iron saw frame, with shafting, pulleys and four circular saws for cutting logs; 1 slide valve engine, 40 h.p., in good running order; 1 gap squaring and slitting shears; 1 four leaf cornice brakes, patent, 4 feet; lock corner box machine; 1 double cylinder surfacer with divided rolls.

CHAS. KRUEZIGER

Waterloo, Ont.

Second Hand Machinery

For Sale

One 400 H. P. return tubular internally fired boiler
One $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 7$ single acting plunger pump
Several first class second hand heaters
One 16 x 20 right hand slide valve engine
One 14 x 18 R. H. Watrous straight line saw mill engine
One 14 x 20 R. H. engine
One 11 x 10 centre crank Watrous engine
Several fly wheel pulleys in stock
One Watrous L. H. Reliance carriage 40" opening
One Wm. Hamilton carriage L. H. 46" opening
One No. 3 friction nigger
One Corey and Baker steam setter
Two No. 1 Watrous double acting set works
One 10 x 16 Cunningham steam feed

The above machinery has been fully repaired and in first class condition.

Write for prices, cuts and full particulars

Watrous Engine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA

For Sale

TIE MILL, SECOND-HAND, SUITABLE for cutting 2,000 Ties, per day. Write us for Particulars and Price.
WATROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD.
Brantford, Canada.

Sawmill Machinery

2 McDonough band mills, wheels 9' x 12"
2 Prescott band mills, wheels 8' x 10"
American No. 1 standard portable sawmill, NEW L.H. Allis circular husk, with top saw
Allis No. 0 L.H. carriage, three-block, 52" opening
McDonough R.H. carriage three-block, 46" opening
Phoenix R.H. carriage, three block, 44" opening
Garland L.H. carriage, three-block, 42" opening
Prescott L.H. carriage, three-block, 36" opening
Allis L.H. No. 0 carriage, two-block, 52" opening
Prescott R.H. carriage, two-block, 48" opening
McDonough L.H. carriage, two-block, 46" opening
Prescott L.H. carriage, two-block, 44" opening
Prescott L.H. carriage, two-block, 40" opening
72" L.H. Prescott gang edger
66" R.H. four-saw McDonough edger
62" L.H. five-saw Rodgers edger
56" L.H. four-saw Allis edger
52" R.H. four-saw Munn edger
48" R.H. three-saw American Sr. edger NEW
Wickes R.H. automatic drop-saw, cap. 8' to 16' NEW
Wickes No. 1 two-saw trimmer, cap. 8' to 20' NEW
Garland No. 2 steam nigger or log turner
8" and 10" 6' Wickes steam nigger
Three-arm log stop and loader, 8" cyl.

Send for complete monthly stock lists of saw and planing mill machinery, also boilers, engines etc.

Wickes Brothers

Saginaw Mich.
Seattle Office 412 Oriental Bldg.

FOR SALE

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

1 30" revolving bed, double surface planer complete
1 20" Cowan, revolving bed, double surface planer
1 26" Cowan, revolving bed, double surface planer
2 refitted 24" double surface planers complete
1 refitted 24" double surface planer and matcher
1 new 24" planer and matcher
2 refitted 24" planers and matchers complete
1 refitted 24" revolving bed surface planer
2 refitted 24" surface planers complete
2 refitted 24" pony planer, in good order
1 refitted 24" wood frame surface planer
2 refitted 16" pony planers, in good order
1 nearly new 13" lightning flooring planer
1 refitted 12" pony planer
1 nearly new 24" buzz planer with countershaft
5 new 16" buzz planers with countershafts
7 new 12" buzz planers with countershafts
2 new No. 3 Fox tool power mitre machines
1 new Cowan hand power mitre machine
1 nearly new improved power mortiser
1 refitted graduating stroke power mortiser
1 new No. 1 MacGregor, Gourlay foot mortiser
1 new 6' 3 side MacGregor, Gourlay moulder
1 refitted 8' 3 side Cowan moulder
3 refitted sash stickers, in good order
1 new 44" Ober handle and spoke-lathe
1 refitted 27" wood turning lathe complete
1 refitted 18" wood turning lathe complete
3 new 16" wood turning lathes
1 refitted 25" x 47" x 8' pattern makers gap lathe
3 refitted rod and dowel machines with heads
3 new post boring machines
1 refitted horizontal single spindle car borer
1 new iron top two spindle wood shaper
1 new wood top two spindle wood shaper
1 refitted wood top two spindle wood shaper
1 new 36" pedestal bandsawing machine
1 new 20" Crescent bandsawing machine
1 new 10" Crescent panel bandsawing machine
2 refitted 54" band resawing machines
1 refitted 48" band resawing machine
1 refitted 40" circular resawing machine
1 new No. 6 power feed rip saw table
1 refitted Cowan power feed rip saw table
1 refitted power feed gang rip saw table
1 new dimension saw table with tilting attachment
1 refitted MacGregor, Gourlay rip saw table
1 new No. 1 Crescent saw table
1 refitted variety saw tables complete
1 Cowan combined saw table and dado machine
2 nearly new roller top cordwood saw tables
1 new wood frame swing cut off saw with table
3 new iron frame swing cut off saws
1 new MacGregor, Gourlay gravity cut off saw
1 new MacGregor, Gourlay improved scroll saw
1 nearly new 32" disc sander with boring attachment
1 refitted 24" single drum sander
1 new No. 2 tenoning machine, double copes
2 new No. 6 A. Fox universal wood trimmers
3 new No. 4 A. Fox universal wood trimmers

A copy of our supply catalogue or machinery stock list for the asking.

H. W. PETRIE, Ltd.

Toronto Montreal Vancouver

For Sale

STEAM CIRCULAR SAWMILL, CAPACITY 40M. ft. per day. Splendid location on G.T. Railway. Apply the SNIDER LUMBER CO., Gravenhurst.

For Sale

DUNBAR CLAPBOARD MACHINE AND clap-board planer. These machines are in perfect order and only offered for sale because we cannot keep them constantly running; also one return tubular boiler, used only eight weeks, in perfect order, sixteen feet long, five feet diameter, sixty-six three inch tubes, tested for one hundred and twenty pounds working pressure.

MURRAY & GREGORY, LIMITED,
St. John, N.B.

WANTED—MACHINERY, ETC.

Wanted

A SECOND-HAND HEAVY FOUR-SIDED moulder and tenon machine. JOHN McCORMICK, Lawrence, Ont.

Wanted

A GOOD SECOND-HAND RATCHET SET Works for heavy carriage. Shaft $2\frac{3}{16}$ diameter. Address MERRITT & Co., Stratford, Ont.

Wanted

FOR LARGE SAWMILL A BURNER 50 feet high, 18 to 22 feet diameter. Apply A. G. CHEW, Waubashene, Ont.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

Position Wanted

BY YOUNG MAN WITH SIX YEARS experience in all branches of wholesale lumber business. Capable of filling responsible position. First class references by former employer. Address Box 668, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Position Wanted

BY A FIRST CLASS BANDSAWYER, 12 years' experience in best steam mills in Eastern Canada. Good mill mechanic and can give A1 references. Address Box 667, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Wanted

POSITION BY A PRACTICAL MECHANICAL Millwright, twenty-three years experience in charge of high capacity modern saw mill machinery. Open to engagement either to build or operate, permanent position favoured. Address 89 Church Avenue, Verdun, P.Q.

POSITION WANTED

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN, FAMILIAR with the work from cruising timber to selling the product open to consider any intelligent proposition on share of profits or other basis, either retail yard or logging and manufacturing. Address Box 613 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Position Wanted

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN FAMILIAR with all branches of the lumber business from stump to consumer, open to undertake position as Manager or Assistant Manager. Address Box 665, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Wanted

POSITION AS MILL BOOKKEEPER AND accountant by capable young married man with six years experience in lumber business. Posses French and English languages. First class references. Reason for leaving present employment: uncertainty as to future operations. Replying, state salary and living conditions. Address Box 66, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Wanted

POSITION AS SHIPPER OR TRAVELLING Salesman by man with good selling connection in Northern Alberta. Has for the past year been employed as salesman in Alberta for interior mill. Can bring good references both as salesman and shipper. Ready for engagement January 1st., 1909. Address Box 19, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Vancouver.

Situation Wanted

BY ENERGETIC, CONSERVATIVE AC- countant and lumberman. Twelve years of thorough and detailed experience, from purchase of timber to sale of lumber, including railroad accounting by most approved methods. Will show monthly costs and results of all departments. Now employed by manufacturing company. Box 669 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Position Wanted

WANTED BY A FAMILY MAN 35 YEARS old, whose home is now in Texas, a position as travelling salesman in Western or Eastern Canada, or would take a position as retail yard manager to get started. Has had 15 years experience of sharp competition in Texas and Oklahoma, U.S.A., both retail and wholesale, and understands every branch of the business in this capacity. Would like to come north about 1st of February, 1909. Address H. A. CLEM, care of Clem Lumber Co., San Angelo, Texas, U.S.A.

WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF MEDIUM operation or assistant to manager of large enterprise. Have had practical training in Woods, Mill and Office up to general superintendent and know modern methods and conditions from Ontario to interior B.C. Close estimator on costs and am good systematizer. Replying, state salary, limit and living conditions for married man. Address Box 612 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED A PARTY WITH THREE TO four thousand dollars, to take active interest in good sawmill proposition. Box 663 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

Selling Connection Wanted

LUMBER SALESMAN WISHES SELLING connections with Mountain and Coast Mills also Manitoba or Saskatchewan Spruce Mills for the Prairie Provinces for 1909 and balance 1908, on a commission basis. Mills must have sufficient output to assure grades and the filling of orders. Address Box 659, CANADA LUMBERMAN, Vancouver, B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOX FACTORY AND LUMBER YARD for sale. Machinery At. Good opening to increase the business. Good reasons for selling. Box 652 CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto.

I WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM MILLS equipped to cut 18" and 20" White Cedar Shingles. Have a good proposition to offer. C. A. LARNED, Phoenix, N.Y.

For Sale

FIVE SQUARE MILES OF TIMBER, SITU- ated three miles from Crow's Nest Pass Railway, near Cranbrook, B.C., estimated to contain 22 million feet. Easy logging and down hill roads. Also good saw mill.

Apply to
MRS. E. H. HUSBAND,
129 Main St., Hamilton, Ontario.

For Sale

FIFTY-THREE MILES TIMBER LIMITS with rotary lath and shingle mills and all scows, booms and rigging required to carry on a lumbering business. Farm in connection. Will sell together or separately. For further information apply to J. D. SOMERBY, Oak Bay Mills, P. Q.

Timber and Pulpwood Limit For Sale

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE a Timber and Pulpwood Limit having an area of 156 square miles, situate on the Coulonge River in the Province of Quebec. This is a very desirable limit and contains large quantities of Spruce pulpwood and Pine. For price and terms apply to THE EAST TEMPLETON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED, East Templeton, Que., Canada.

Timber Berths for Sale

Two virgin berths, Kitchener and Roberts. Also Berth No. 107 in District Algoma,—tributary to Spanish River. For further particulars, apply to

Nipissing Lumber Co., Ltd.
HAMILTON

There are 47 cases of smallpox in the lumber camps in the north of Peterborough County and active steps have been taken to stamp out the disease. The malady is of a mild type and no deaths have resulted.

American Pine in Africa.

In relation to the prospects of effecting sales of Oregon pine and of California redwood in East Africa, U. S. Consul W. Stanley Hollis reports as follows: Lourenco Marquez is the only port in East Africa that can handle large shipments of Pacific coast timber. The trade in redwood has always been very small here, principally because builders have preferred to use Baltic spruce, on account of its cheapness, and it must be said that, in a very great deal of the building that has been undertaken in the interior, cheapness, instead of durability, has been considered by purchasers of building material. On account of high freight rates, even the most ordinary Baltic lumber is dear in the interior.

Oregon pine is, however, largely used in the mining regions in the interior, and the demand for this grade of lumber is beginning to revive, after a long period of stagnation. I have been reliably informed that quite a number of shiploads of Oregon pine, as well as of pitch pine, will be ordered for delivery at this port.

The south and east African timber trade is peculiar, inasmuch as the importing is done almost exclusively by a few large houses that buy almost entirely through their London agents, and business with these people must be done through these London buying agents.

The Pulpwood Duties.

In the newspaper reports of a recent session of the United States Congress Commission which is investigating into the timber supply, one of the witnesses, Mr. E. W. Backus, manager of the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company, was quoted as saying that his company had two mills. In the mill on the Canadian side, he said, they ground the pulp from the Crown lands timber for the American mill, thus avoiding the payment of \$1.60 a thousand duty. A correspondent writing of this to an exchange, asks for an explanation, which is given as follows:

"We think that Mr. Backus must have been misquoted in part. Paragraph 699 of the Tariff Act of July 24, 1897—the Dingley Bill—under section 2, which contains the free list, is as follows: 'The logs and round unmanufactured timber, including pulpwood, firewood, handle bolts, shingle bolts, gun blocks for gun stock, rough hewn or sawed or planed on one side, ship timber and ship plank; all these foregoing not especially provided for in this Act.'

"While the United States charges no import duty upon pulpwood, the Ontario Government absolutely forbids its exportation, requiring that it shall be manufactured within the Dominion into pulp, the exportation of which is not forbidden, nor on which is any export duty charged. The United States, however, charges a small

duty on woodpulp, with a considerably higher duty on paper, and it is perhaps to the difference between these duties that Mr. Backus referred, explaining thereby not why he manufactured his wood into pulp in Ontario, but why he did not also manufacture it into paper there."

It is reported that the recent million dollar deal by which Swifts, of Chicago, with other capitalists, became the owners of the largest mill in the world, and became the Fraser River Saw Mills, Limited must appear in court in two separate actions for a total of \$164,822. The actions are against Lester W. David, former owner of the mill, and the timber limits which were included in the deal. It is understood that the actions chiefly involve the timber limits. In one writ the company claim \$14,822, and in the second \$150,000 is claimed by E. F. Swift, A. D. Davidson, A. D. McRae, of Winnipeg, and Peter Jansen, of Minneapolis.

Mr. E. P. Bremner, president of the B. C. Timber & Forestry Chamber of Commerce, of Vancouver, B.C., recently expressed his views upon the question of the waste of forest resources. The waste, he said, was due to three causes, viz., destruction by fire, the ruthlessness of the axe, and the waste at the mill. Regarding waste at the mill, he said:

"It must be remembered that the operators of these plants are conducting their business along the most profitable lines and in such a manner as to ensure their success. If, therefore, there is incidental waste, they are not necessarily blameable. Modern competition forces this condition. It is nevertheless a fact that the amount of good material which finds its way to the bonfires seems to those accustomed to more economic methods as a ruthless waste."

The
Corbet Foundry & Machine Co.
Owen Sound, Ont.

Have for sale Second-Hand Machinery, completely overhauled, ready for shipment:
1 Tubular Boiler, 72" diameter x 13'6", 124 tubes, 100 lbs. steam, with all fittings.
1 Boiler Feed Pump (belt driven).

J. C. McCORMACK

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Dealer in Raw Furs and Hides

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FILE AND RASP MANUFACTURERS AND RE-CUTTERS

A Trial order solicited.
Write for price list and terms.
C. P. MORE, Proprietor

RAILS For Logging, Tramway Switches, Etc. New and Second-Hand

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LOG STAMPS
OUR SPECIALTY
SUPERIOR MFG. CO.
RUBBER & STEEL STAMPS
TORONTO, ONT.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

We can quote close prices for quick shipment on:

1 in. and 2 in. dry Hemlock

1 in. and 2 in. dry Norway

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Pine, Spruce and Hemlock
WHOLESALE

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TORONTO

SPECIALTIES

SAWED HEMLOCK RED CEDAR SHINGLES WHITE PINE LATH BASS AND POPLAR SIDING

JAMES GILLESPIE

Pine and Hardwood Lumber

LATH and SHINGLES

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1892.

OILLE & McKEEN

Wholesale Lumber

NORTH TONAWANDA, - N. Y.

TRADE WITH CANADA SOLICITED.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario.

There is a general feeling in the trade that the quiet business which has prevailed for so long will take a turn for the better after the new year. In the Ottawa Valley prices are quite firm and there is a much better tone because those who have stocks now are well able to carry them. Contracts are being reported for birch and basswood at prices equal to those of 1907. There is a good demand for pine, especially in the medium grades, in fact, it is reported from nearly every quarter that buoyancy is felt to a much greater extent than has been the case at any time during the past season. Variations are reported in the price of lath, yet there is a fairly good demand for the better qualities and dealers are able to get good prices for them. In Toronto there is practically nothing to report in the way of price changes. In Western Ontario lath is firmer and has advanced about 50 cents all round. Better prices are being obtained for white pine, an advance of from two to five dollars being reported on No. 2 and No. 3 grades, cuts and better. Mill run is also higher in price by about two dollars, on 1-inch stock by 4-inch up to 8-inch.

Eastern Canada.

The strong demand for spruce in New York is having a good effect upon the market. The open winter in the Eastern States has done much to improve matters, although it is believed that much of the demand is coming from wholesalers and that after they are stocked up things may ease off a little. It is not thought, however, that spruce prices will decline at all. In Boston the market is quite firm, although the demand is not very active. On account of the high prices buyers are contenting themselves with small lots according to their temporary needs. Frames 9 inches and under are quoted firmer at \$26. In some localities where orders are more difficult to fill dealers have obtained \$27. Random is selling at higher prices with an improved demand. There is only moderate inquiry for spruce boards. The Boston demand for shingles is not very active and the offerings are small. Some of the dealers are asking as much as \$4.10 for best cedar extras and there are not many bids at more than \$4. Lath is in fair demand and the prices are steady. The prices for 1½-inch vary from \$4.20 to \$4.50, and for 1¼-inch from \$3.40 to \$3.50. There is a general feeling that before long an improvement will be noted in the English spruce trade, although the present conditions are quiet. Prices are showing a firmer tendency on account of information that the English demand is somewhat greater. The first winter liners to leave St. John have carried very light shipments of deals and it is not expected that future shipments will be much heavier, as there seems to be a general inclination to winter the raw material. It is believed that the cut of logs on the St. John and its branches during the present winter will be about 60,000,000 feet.

Western Canada.

In spite of the fact that at this time of the year there is generally a quiet period in the lumber business there has been an advance of from \$2 to \$3 in the price of lumber on the Pacific Coast during the past month. There is a fair quantity of business offering, but the demand does not seem to be equal to the prices which are being asked. In spite of this, however, mill men are hopeful that they may even get higher prices before long. The demand from Australia and Mexico has improved perceptibly and is partly responsible for the improvement in the market generally. A great deal of improvement, however, will be required before the present disparity between the price of logs and the price of lumber can be overcome enough to warrant any extensive manufactur-

ing. Although lumber has been advanced logs also are growing scarcer and very few are to be had even at the advance of \$1 per thousand which has recently occurred.

Great Britain.

Not much success has been met with by the English agents who are trying to open next year's business. They have found only a very limited demand, with offers much below the sellers' expectations. Those who have gone so far as to make quotations are asking about ten shillings per standard increase on the prices which have been current of late. In the meantime importers are apparently quite contented to wait, and with the slack trade at present existing are not anxious to come to any definite conclusion as to next year's business. Very little has been done in the way of deal contracts but the tendency is upward and is becoming more pronounced. Spanish sales have been made on the basis of £9 for 3x9-inch U's, and quite a large quantity have been sold at this price and at £8 15s. It is expected also that there will be a good demand from the Cape next season. This would provide a satisfactory outlet for a portion of the broader stuff. Liverpool reports that the slight improvement recently recorded has been well maintained. The arrivals of soft woods have been principally composed of yellow pine deals, and there is a strong indication that the quantity of pine imported the coming year will be somewhat greater than it has been this year. The supply of yellow pine is decreasing and there is a tendency to take advantage of the present opportunity for making contracts. At Manchester the demand has been falling off, probably on account of the approach of Christmas. Prices, however, are firm with slight advances in some lines. The winter stock of spruce, pine and flooring is not above the ordinary requirements. Business is still quiet at Bristol, though an improvement is looked for after the new year. Prices of pitch pine are firmer at Glasgow in sympathy with the higher c.i.f. prices. The position of spruce is not much altered, although the tendency is towards higher prices. Buyers, however, are inclined to wait in the hope that the St. John liners will bring heavy consignments. This will be the determining factor as regards future prices, and if consignments are few, as it is expected they will be, prices are likely to advance before long.

United States.

Prices and demand for lumber have both been rather fluctuating recently in the United States. Lower prices have prevailed for some lines and for others there has been a decided improvement in demand. The most encouraging report is to the effect that manufacturing and other corporations are increasing their demand and a number of large sash and door manufacturing companies have come forward with good-sized orders. A favorable feature has been the mildness of the weather, which has resulted in building operations in Chicago and other large cities being continued on a much more satisfactory basis than was expected. In the Chicago market the most noticeable demand has been for shop material and there has been a good demand for white pine and Norway piece stuff. There is a scarcity of white pine box and coffin boards, so that the prices are well maintained. There is not so good a demand for lower grades of Northern pine as there was a short time ago. Hemlock board and dimension timber have been fairly active, the former reaching \$18 to \$19 for No. 1 and \$14 to \$15 for No. 2. No large deals are reported for car siding or roofing, although the railroads have made a number of enquiries. Prices are a trifle weaker for most grades of fir and concessions are being made on all good orders. The shingle business

SPRUCE

1x4, 5 & 6 x 10/16 ft. Spruce Flooring

N. B. Cedar Shingles

Spruce Lath

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.

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Large Stocks

Complete Assortment

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The
Cleveland - Sarnia
Saw Mills Co.
Limited

"Everything in White Pine and Norway"

In sending us your specifications you have the assurance that they will be filled accurately, satisfactorily and promptly. We ship what you order and make shipment when you want it.

Special Bills cut to order on short notice, any length from 10 feet to 60 feet.

We make a specialty of **Tank Stock** and **Silo Material**, any thickness, width or length.

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co.
Sarnia - - - Ontario

Limited

has been rather quiet and not much improvement is looked for until spring. White cedars are quoted at \$3 to \$3.25 for extra XXX's and \$2.45 for standards. Red cedars are quoted at \$3.15 to \$3.25 for clears and \$2.70 to \$2.75 for stars. No. 1 hemlock lath has advanced slightly on account of scarcity. Other lath quotations are unchanged. There has been a general, though small, advance in railroad ties at Chicago. Buffalo reports that a good trade is expected shortly in white pine. The demand has already increased. There is a continuance of the activity in hemlock at Buffalo and an advance is expected after the first of the year. A few large orders are reported and small orders are increasing. The stocks are quite ample. Red cedar shingles are much steadier and an improvement in the demand is looked for. White cedar shingles are in small demand. In New York there is quite a liberal demand for hemlock and it is expected that by spring the demand will have grown to large proportions. This is stimulating mill men to much activity. The best demand is for hemlock boards and there is a strong demand for 2x4's.

Market Correspondence

Prices Firmer at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 12.—Firm prices are prevailing for nearly all lines of lumber offered on the Ottawa market. The tone has improved recently for the reason that stocks have passed into the hands of people able to carry them. Birch and basswood are easily sold at 1907 prices. One manufacturer of birch has just closed a contract at a figure which the purchaser would not accept a month ago. The orders for medium classes of pine are larger of late and quotations are steady. It does not appear that outside the decline in pine and spruce, which occurred early in the season, any lumber is selling at less than it would have brought a year ago. There is evidence of buoyancy in the trade everywhere, and although stockyards contain much more lumber than at this time last year, it does not appear that the large supply will be allowed to depress prices.

At some points lumber has been reported selling below standard quotations, but the variations were usually caused by differences in cost of transportation. When the stocks are low a uniform rate prevails in most Ottawa Valley towns, but when buyers can save a little by ordering at a point nearer the place of delivery they will do so. As a result the manufacturers remotest from the market have to come down a little. There is some difference in lath quotations at present, but one of the largest Ottawa manufacturers showed the state of the local market by quoting No. 1 white pine at \$3 and No. 2 at \$2.75. The better class of lath is especially firm.

The East Templeton Lumber Company have secured a judgment in the Hull Superior Court for \$1,000 overpaid to Greene Bros. in a dispute over the measurement of logs. Greene Bros. sued for 14,000 logs claimed to have been delivered to the company's mill on the Blanche River in the spring of 1907. The company, however, contend that, counted at the mill, only 9,000 logs had been received. In anticipation of another consignment of logs, the company overpaid Greene Bros. by \$1,000. This it sought to recover. Judge Rochon ruled that the jack-ladder measurements, that is, those taken at the mill, must prevail as against the count taken approximately in the woods or on the river. This has long been more or less a matter of interest to many lumbermen and the judgment settles a point of much consideration. In this case it was shown that many of the logs for which payment was sought had been left along the shores of the rivers and lakes between the bush and the company's mill. Consequently the action was dismissed with costs.

Tenders have been received for the construction of a dam at the foot of Lake Temiskaming which will permit of the storage of 28,878,400,000 cubic feet of water in that lake to be used during the dry season to maintain a sufficient supply of water in the Ottawa River for power purposes. The Temiskaming is the first of the large water basins on the Upper Ottawa to be utilized for storage purposes, and if present expectations are realized the dam will be finished by next fall. It will be 1,100 feet in length and will be so constructed as to keep the lake level from falling within eight feet of the low water mark. At the same time the dam will be six feet below the high water mark in Lake Temiskaming of 1904, and so will not involve the flooding of any private property or the payment of land damages. The banks of Lake Temiskaming are for the most part high, and the same is true of the other storage basins which the Government scheme is to utilize. Temiskaming has an area of 125 square miles, and it is confidently expected by the Government engineers that the construction of this single dam will be of immense benefit to the river levels below. This is what the lumbering industries at all the manufacturing points along the Ottawa require in order to prevent a recurrence of the water power depression mentioned in the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman." During the last few days it has been necessary for all the power owners at the Chaudiere to come together and apportion the water so as to maintain a minimum level. The Booth and Eddy pulp mills are still deprived of enough power to run. It is expected that the

Temiskaming works will go ahead this winter and later on dams will be built on Lake Kippewa, Lake Quinze, Barriere River, Lake Expanse and Askikwagi Lake for a like purpose.

In their shanty operations the Pembroke Lumber Company are making a departure from former methods by taking out a raft of square timber. It will be shipped by train about the first of May.

St. John Markets Have a Firmer Tone.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 8.—The fortnight which has just ended has been important in local lumbering circles chiefly because of the shutting down of most of the local manufacturing plants for the winter. Among the mills which have ceased operations are those of Chas. Miller, J. R. Warner & Company, Miller Bros., Randolph & Baker, Jno. E. Moore and Murray & Gregory. All the mills at Fredericton were closed down some days ago, the freezing of the river—which usually takes place late in November—of necessity causing a cessation of sawing operations in that direction.

Logging operations are going on in all parts of the province with all possible speed. So far there has been little frost and practically no snow. Various estimates place the total volume of the winter's cut on the St. John River and its branches at from sixty millions to eighty millions of feet. Of course, estimates of any kind at this early period are in the nature of the merest guess work; so many conditions have to bear upon the cutting and forwarding to the mills, of the raw material. Judging from all indications it might be said that the smaller figure would probably be comparatively close to the quantity of logs which will be cut. Woodsmen are fairly plentiful and the rate of wages being paid is \$25 and \$26 per month to choppers and \$20 to \$22 to teamsters.

The first of the winter liners has arrived at this port and sailed. So far the shipments of deals to Great Britain by this channel have been very light, none of the liners taking any save small parcels. This circumstance is probably an indication of the existence of a policy on the part of local dealers and manufacturers to curtail shipments of "English" deals to as great an extent as possible during the winter. Another phase of this policy is found in the early closing of the mills while the owners thereof have considerable raw material on hand, the cause being an apparent desire to winter the raw material rather than the manufactured article. The general feeling locally in regard to "English" spruce deals is of an optimistic nature, and yet it is quite apparent that no remarkable stimulus in the trade is looked for in the near future. That conditions will very shortly improve and that the English markets will ere long be productive of more encouraging features is generally accepted as unquestionable.

Already the tone of the local markets has a trend toward firmer values. This undercurrent of confidence is the result of signs of life in the spruce deal trade in the chief distributing centres of Great Britain. Local houses are in receipt of advices which tell of an increasing demand and better prospects generally.

In view of these facts it is doubtless time that no quotation less than from \$13 to \$13.25 could be obtained on a specification containing 35 per cent. sevens and eights, 50 per cent. nines and 15 per cent. elevens and wides, f.o.b. steamer St. John, two-thirds price for fourths and ends.

An Opportunity for Canadians.

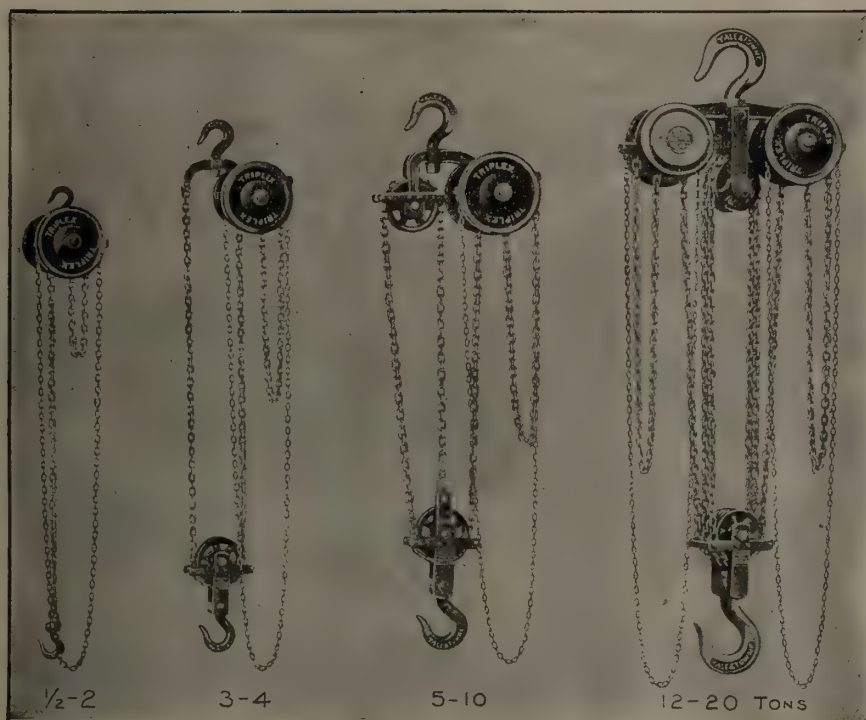
P. B. McNamara, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Manchester, England, reports that from information obtained from the resident representative of a large Canadian woodenware manufacturer, the opportunities to Canadian manufacturers for a larger share of business in wood handles of all descriptions in Great Britain will speedily eventuate, as owing to the gradual depletion of the forests of Northern Europe, the competition from Scandinavia will diminish, and the prices from these countries will advance, indeed have already advanced very considerably. Apart from the lower cost of production, these countries are favored by very cheap water freight rates, vessels carrying cargoes to the northern ports welcome return freight of any kind at nominal rates. About this time, when they are faced by the fact of practically the extinction of raw material, they are realizing that they must obtain higher prices, and thus Canada will be enabled to command a larger share of the trade.

Under article 1, disposition 3, of the Spanish customs tariff, wood cut ready for boxes can be temporarily imported duty free provided it is re-exported within six months. The English commercial agent at Madrid reports that in Denia there appears to be no difficulty in benefitting by this regulation. Planks pay 5 pesetas per cubic metre.

Messrs. Pugh & Livingstone are moving their sawmill from Elko, B.C., nearly 20 miles farther south, to Dorr, B.C., on the Fernie branch of the C.N.R., nearer their timber limits, where they have a 30-year cut in fir, larch, hemlock and pine.

In the past year British Columbia has exported to Mexico about two million feet of lumber and a quarter of a million railroad ties. The trade is constantly growing.

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Do Your Hoisting

with a

Yale & Towne Triplex Block

It cuts out wasteful friction and returns in foot pounds of lifting the maximum percentage of the operator's pull on hand chain.

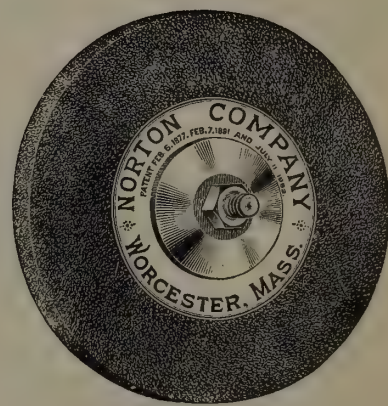
The liberal factor of safety in Triplex Blocks has unquestionably saved many lives. Send for Catalogue.

If You Would Increase Your Output

Sharpen Your
Saws and Knives
with
Alundum Wheels

They are the quickest and sharpest grinding wheels known to science to-day. They will do your work in half the time usually required.

They are made just of the right grade and grain to suit your needs. They will keep your saws and knives in condition to do the very best work. Send for circular.



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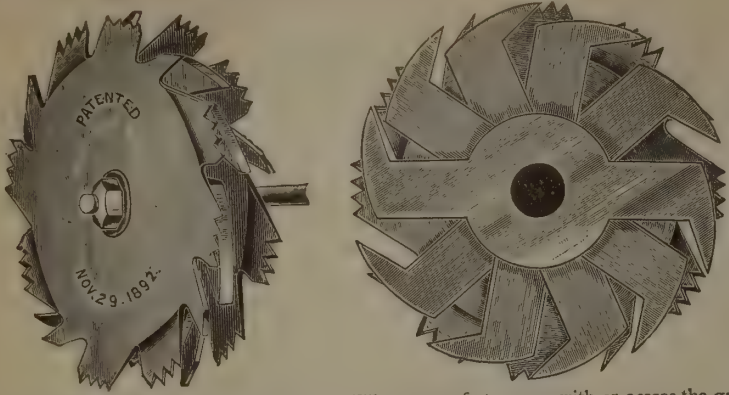
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WOOD WORKING MACHINERY**

HUTHER BROS. PATENT GROOVER OR DADO HEAD
For cutting any width groove from one quarter inch to 2 inches or over

Can be used on any Circular Saw Material. Will cut a perfect groove with or across the grain. This is the only Dado Head on the market that gives entire satisfaction on all classes of work. No screw adjustment. For different width grooves, simply remove or add inside cutters. Sold by builders and dealers of woodworking machinery in all parts of the United States. Will send on approval, in competition with any other make on the market; if not the best return at our expense.
HUTHER BROS., SAW MFG. CO., Inc., 1170 University Ave., ROCHESTER, N.Y., manufacturers
Circular Saws, Morgan Pattern Lock-Corner Box Cutters, Concave Saws, etc.

Hoisting Engines

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Towing Up Hill, Loading on Cars, etc.

You Will Find

The Midland Engines

SIMPLE, RELIABLE AND DURABLE

CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.

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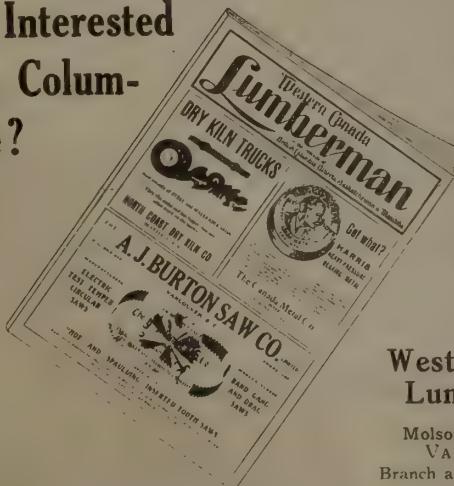
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Are You Interested in British Columbia Trade?

The immensity of the Lumber Industry will within a few years make this Province the most important in the whole Dominion.



There is undoubtedly a big market for Mill Equipment of all kinds. Let us demonstrate our Advertising service. We please others, we can please you.

Western Canada Lumberman

Molson's Bank Chambers,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Branch at Winnipeg

A Great Lumber Buying Movement.

A Seattle, Wash., despatch says that the greatest lumber-buying movement ever known in the Northwest is now in full swing. Orders and inquiries are so large and numerous and so quietly are they being placed that lumbermen are unable to estimate accurately the volume of business being placed at the mills. The lowest estimate is not below 25,000,000 feet, and several place the amount at 50,000,000 feet. Railroads are in the market for ties and other construction materials. In addition to the demand for rough lumber, railroads are after millions of feet of fir lumber for siding, roofing, lining and car sills and other lumber used in car shops. Lumbermen believe that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is in the market for 50,000,000 feet of fir lumber to be used principally in construction work along the Pacific Coast extension for new stations and for passenger and box car construction at car shops in the East. The Harriman system is credited with being in the market for 10,000,000 feet, and the Hill roads are credited with wanting to buy a like amount.

Orders aggregating 15,000,000 feet are said to have been placed by the Sante Fe system, 5,000,000 feet of which is yet to be shipped. The Vanderbilt roads are also reported to be after 1,000,000 feet of fir to be used in car construction.

Overton W. Price, associate forester in the U. S. forest service, stated to the U. S. Conservation Commission recently that the top notch of production of lumber in the United States was reached during last year, and that from now on the annual production would either remain the same as last year or would show a decrease.

Trade Enquiries.

The Dominion Government Trade and Commerce reports contain the following trade enquiries. Readers of the "Canada Lumberman" may obtain the names of enquirers by writing us, enclosing stamped envelope and stating number of enquiry:

1819. Washing boards, clothes pins, mouse traps, closet seats, 3-ply veneer chair seats.—A commission agent in Glasgow, Scotland, is open to represent first-class Canadian manufacturers of the above lines, on a commission basis. The firm inquiring is an old-fashioned one with good connections.

1821. Box shooks.—An influential firm of timber importers will consider prices and dimensions from Canadian shippers of box shooks. Prompt cash for approved shipments into Manchester or Liverpool.

1824. Picture mouldings.—A firm of large buyers of all kinds of picture mouldings in the north of England would like to receive lists and prices from Canadian manufacturers.

1826. Plywood.—Inquiry is made for Canadian shippers into Manchester of three and five plywood.

1840. Maple flooring.—A request has been made by an old-established firm of timber importers for the names of Canadian shippers into Manchester or Liverpool of maple flooring.

1841. Butchers' blocks.—A wholesale butchers' outfitter in the north of England wishes to hear from Canadian manufacturers of butchers' chopping blocks of ash or maple; sizes 24 inches wide, 4 or 5 inches thick, by 36, 48, 60 and 72 inches long. Blocks must be perfectly dry and durable.

1843. Wood pails.—An English firm of manufacturers is in the market to purchase supplies of wood pails suitable for holding from seven to twenty-eight pounds of sweetmeats.

1844. Pine.—A well-established firm of timber importers in the north of England desires to establish relations with Canadian shippers of pine and general timber.

1850. Box shooks.—An English firm of manufacturers will consider prices from Canadian shippers of box shooks, planed on the outside, and to the following sizes:—11 inches x 7½ x 2; 12 x 5¾ x 3¾; 10 x 7 x 1½; shipments into Manchester or Liverpool.

1853. Brown paper seed bags and wrapping paper.—Inquiry is made for the names of Canadian firms manufacturing brown paper seed bags and wrapping paper, by a Bermuda dealer in these articles.

1854. Lumber.—The names of Canadian manufacturers of spruce and other lumber are desired by a Bermuda lumber dealer, with a view of importing shipments from Canada.

1858. Lumber.—A dealer in lumber and hardware in Antigua wishes to hear from Canadian manufacturers of spruce and fir lumber and other articles.

1861. Wood pulleys.—A well-established firm in the north of England, representing several first-class British and foreign houses, would be interested in hearing from Canadian manufacturers of wood pulleys.

1866. Clothes pegs.—A firm of merchants and general importers are in the market to purchase supplies of clothes pegs, and invite samples and prices for shipments into Manchester.

1879. Wood.—Inquiry has been made by a Russian firm for the names of Canadian exporters of wood suitable for the manufacture of musical instruments of various kinds.

1880. Agent.—A German firm manufacturing woodworking machinery desires to appoint a capable agent in Canada.

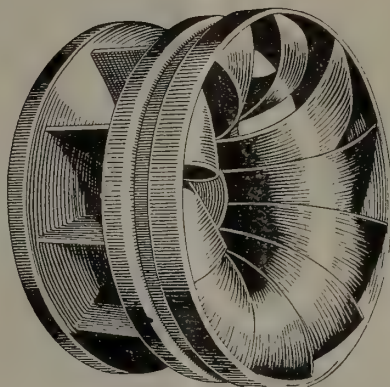
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BUILT WITH 8, 9, 10 AND 11 FT. WHEELS.
SEND FOR BULLETIN 1700.



WATER WHEELS

OF ALL CAPACITIES UP TO 20,000 H.P.
AND FOR ALL HEADS UP TO 600 FT.
SEND FOR BULLETIN 303.



ELECTRIC MOTORS

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR PLANING MILLS
AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES.
SEND FOR BULLETIN 301.

REMEMBER THAT WE SUPPLY NOT ONLY THE LATEST SAW MILL
MACHINERY BUT ALL AUXILIARIES INCLUDING WATER WHEELS,
STEAM ENGINES, ELECTRIC MOTORS, DYNAMOS AND TRANSFORMERS.
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BULLETINS.

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NEW GLASGOW

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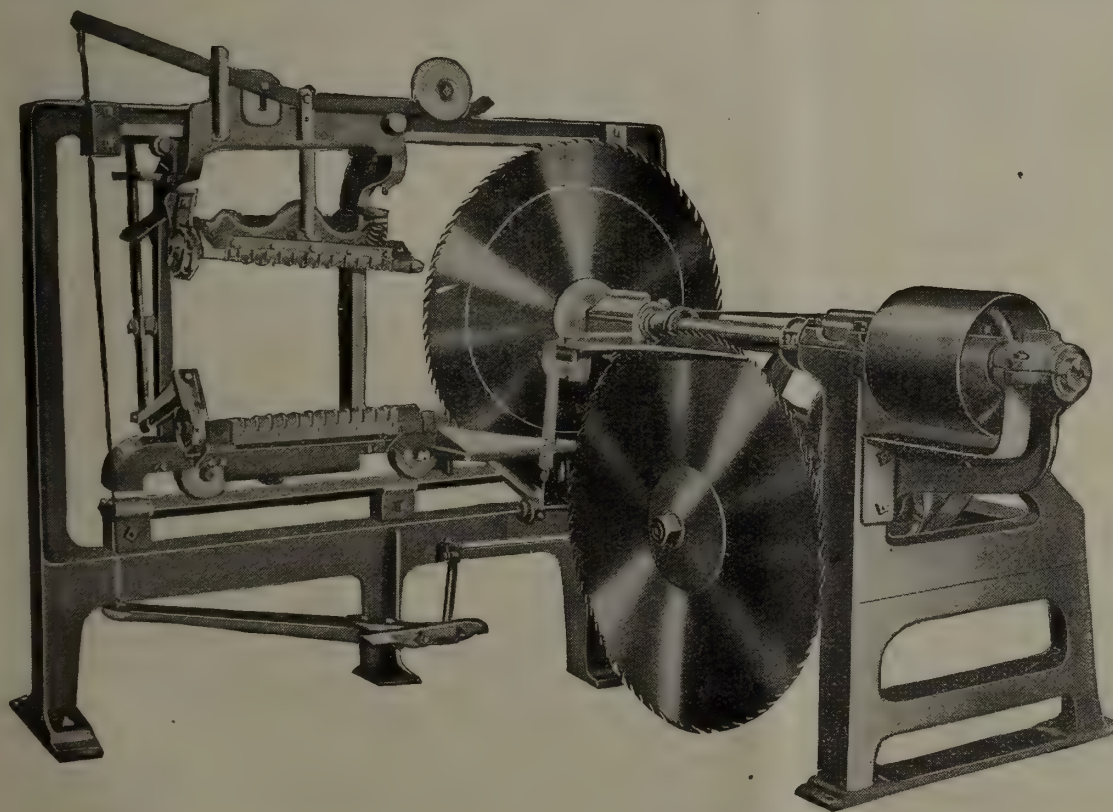
COBALT

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

VANCOUVER

Iron Frame "Simplex" Shingle Machine



IN this, our latest design of Shingle Machine, we have incorporated all the advantages contained in our wood frame "Simplex" and added several improvements.

The arbor has been made heavier and a third bearing added to support it outside the driving pulley. The method of putting lead in the saw arbor has been greatly improved. This is now done by swinging on a centre directly under the saw the whole frame which carries the arbor. Thus the alignment of the bearings is not in any way affected and there will be no danger of hot bearings after the lead has been changed. The change may be made while the machine is running and without stopping the carriage.

An improvement has also been made in the method of driving the edger. It is belted direct from a shaft running at right angles to the main arbor from which it is driven by means of a bevel friction. This makes a very neat compact drive and has proved satisfactory in the mill.

The rail on which the carriage travels is made of square steel and when worn can be renewed by simply turning upside down.

Over three hundred of our Upright Machines (wood and iron frames) are in use in British Columbia and Washington.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Letson & Burpee, Limited, Vancouver, B. C.

Fred S. Morse Lumber Co.

(Head Office, Springfield, Mass.)

WHOLESALE LUMBER

"HIGH CLASS STOCK FOR HIGH CLASS TRADE"

Louisiana Red Cypress, Long Leaf Hard Pine Timbers and Kiln Dried Stock, Whitewood, Cottonwood, White Ash, Plain and Quartered Red and White Oak, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock.

Kiln Dried Hardwood Flooring
New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Spruce, Lath

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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

"Little Savings that Count"

Most people notice big leaks and take measures to stop them.

Its the little leaks that run away with Your Profits.

For example, have you ever figured what difference **50 cents per \$100 on your Fire Insurance** amounts to.

On \$20,000	it means	\$100	a year.
On \$50,000	"	\$250	"
On \$100,000	"	\$500	"

We are saving many of our customers far more than \$500 a year.

It costs you nothing to have us figure on your business.

Burnett, Ormsby & Clapp

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112 St. James St.	38 Wellington St. E.	95 William St.
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Rail or Lake Shipment
in carlots or cargoes.

Lumber Manufactured at Midland and South River, Ont.

EDGINGS

Ontario

A. D. Burrows has put up a planing mill at Eden Mills, Ont.

J. W. Milligan is starting an apple barrel plant at Orillia, Ont.

The Empire Lumber Company's planing mill at Latchford, Ont., has been burned with a loss of \$30,000.

The Ross-Taylor Company have added to their planing mill at Exeter, Ont., a branch for the manufacture of boxes.

It is understood that the old Milneford planing mill at Don, near Toronto, is to be taken over and converted into a planing mill.

The McLaughlin Carriage Company, Oshawa, have secured a site in Toronto, and will build a large four-storey factory and warehouse.

John McLean has become sole owner of the extensive lumber business carried on for the past 30 years in Merriton, Ont., under the name of McCleary & McLean.

A petition has been filed for the winding-up of the Borland Carriage Company, Stratford. Its authorized capital was \$225,000, of which about \$18,500 was paid up.

The assets of the Crown Furniture Company, Preston, Ont., have been disposed of by the assignee to Austin Moss, who will form a local company to operate the factory.

The Stevens-Hepner Company, Port Elgin, Ont., have purchased the plant and patents of the Dominion Brush and Mirror Company, Toronto. The entire plant will be removed to Port Elgin.

The Leamington Basket Company, Leamington, Ont., are branching out into another line, the manufacture of handles for spades, hoes, forks and similar tools. Part of the machinery has already been installed.

H. E. Ratz has installed in his saw and planing mill at St. Clements, Ont., machinery for manufacturing hoops and staves. He has also purchased the Millbank heading mill and will install their sawmill machinery.

Graves, Bigwood & Company, Buffalo, N.Y., have increased their equipment at Byng Inlet, Ont., by the addition of a Woods heavy double surfacer, fitted with truing devices. With this machine they will dress lumber at 100 feet per minute.

The Canadian Cedar Timber Company, with a capital of \$175,000, have been incorporated under the laws of Delaware, by C. Babcock and L. D. Wishard, of Montclair, N.J.; M. H. Hirschberg, of New York City, and D. J. Reinhardt, of Wilmington, Del.

It is rumored that Cooke & O'Brien, who formerly had control of the Rainy Lake Railroad, now controlled by the Canadian Northern, are joining forces with Hines and Weyerhaeuser in a large lumber project. These men are said to possess, between them, some two billion feet of pine. One of their projects is to erect a large mill at Fort Frances, Ont.

The cotton workers' strike in Lancashire seriously affected Pembroke and other Ottawa Valley lumber towns. The strike tied up the cotton mills and the class of pine lumber known as "squares" or "rollers" used in the process of manufacturing cotton was not needed. All this lumber was supplied from Ontario, and many firms with offices in Ottawa were thus injured by the labor trouble in an entirely different field.

The lumber laden steamer "Buell," of Tonawanda, which has been on the bottom of the south-east shoal in Lake Erie with her consort, the "Stewart," has been towed into Amherstburg, Ont. The boats were on the bottom four days, during all of which time the crews were constantly on watch and constantly wet by the heavy seas which broke over them while they fought to save the deckloads of lumber. The tugs took 60,000 feet of lumber off the "Buell" and nearly 400,000 feet had to be taken off the "Stewart" before it was released.

Eastern Provinces

J. W. Lowe & Son's wood working factory, sawmill and adjoining buildings at Aylesford, N.S., have been totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$25,000.

The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited, Montreal, manufacturers of woodworking machinery of all kinds, have started a large branch in Sherbrooke, Quebec.

H. G. Bykhous, Grand Rapids, Mich., has taken over the Humber River Pulp & Lumber Company's timber limits and sawmills at Deer Lake, Newfoundland.

Reports from Buckingham, Pembroke, Aylmer and Braeside show that production of lumber in those towns will equal that of last year, about 75,000,000 feet.

The Baie St. Paul Lumber Company's limits and mills near Beupre, P.Q., have been sold to an American syndicate composed of F. A. Kernan, J. B. Coughlin and others, of Utica, N.Y.

The importation of pulpwood at Bath, Me., from Nova Scotia is closed for the season. About 15,000 cords have been received for the supply of pulp mills on the lower Androscoggin River.

The importation of wood pulp from Chatham, N.B., to Maine practically ended last month end, when the steamship "Fram" arrived at Bingham, Me., with 2,150 cords for Rumford Falls. This season 55,000 cords of pulpwood have been brought to that port.

Manager M. E. Preisch, of the Bathurst Lumber Company, who is now at Buffalo, reports that the company have four camps running in New Brunswick and that the outlook for logs is good. He expects that he will be obliged to return to Bathurst at least once during the winter.

According to a despatch from Quebec City it is understood that the Government will introduce fresh legislation next session to endeavor to overcome the existing difficulties between lumbermen and settlers as to the alleged appropriation of merchantable timber by settlers on the one hand, and the locking up of lands from settlement by the lumbermen on the other. In order to arrive at an agreement as to how timber and colonization lands might be satisfactorily

kept apart, Mr. Turgeon, Minister of Lands and Forests, held a conference with Messrs. Caron, M.L.A. L'Islet, and Morrisette, M.L.A. for Dorchester, representing the settlers, and Messrs. Price, M.P., and Gillies, of Pontiac, representing the lumbermen.

At Sherbrooke, Que., recently, before Mr. Justice Demers, the case of the Champoux Company vs. the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company was commenced, when several witnesses were examined before adjournment. The action is one for the balance of an account and amounts to \$2,500. The defendant company made a contract with the plaintiff company to supply them with eight or ten thousand cords of pulpwood. The price agreed upon was \$5 per cord for the rough or unpeeled pulpwood, and \$6 per cord for the peeled. The plaintiff company contend that they delivered about ten thousand cords of pulpwood, all of which was measured on the cars at D'Israeli. When the wood arrived at its destination the company also measured the wood and claim that there was a shortage to the value of the amount now sued for.

Hon. Charles E. Oak, head of the International Paper Company, says the cut of pulpwood for his company in New Brunswick will be just about one-half of what it was last winter. In that province, where last year about 40,000,000 feet of pulpwood was cut on the Miramichi, the cut this winter will be about 18,000,000 feet. Last winter 275,000 cords of pulpwood were cut for the company's ten mills, while this winter it is planned to take out not more than 130,000 cords. Mr. Oak says that three of the company's pulp mills in Maine will not be running next season, and probably another mill will be closed. The causes for the curtailment are an overstock of pulp on hand for paper mills which had been shut down this season more or less owing to the strikes and business depression of last year.

A Fredericton, N.B., letter states that the Alexander Gibson Railway & Manufacturing Company at Marysville have signed contracts with lumber operators for the usual cut of logs on its property on the Nashwaak and Bartholomew Rivers. The cut this winter will be about 25,000,000 feet if conditions are favorable. On the Nashwaak the cut will be about 18,000,000 feet and about 7,000,000 feet will be cut for the Blackville mills. This is about the same as was cut for this year. The mills at Marysville at the time of writing were still in operation, and shipments to St. John will continue until the close of navigation. The fact of the Gibson Company having entered into this contract does not mean that the approaching transfer of its property to F. D. Davis, of Lawrence; C. S. Baxter, of Boston, and other American capitalists will not take place, but that the intending purchasers will assume the contracts. When the International Paper Company took over the William Richards Company's property, on the Miramichi, it assumed the control of the contracts which the former owners had with the operators, and the same procedure will, it is believed, be followed in this sale.

Western Canada

The Jenkins lumber and shingle mill at Blaine, B.C., was destroyed by fire at a loss of nearly \$500,000.

Stracey & Garland's sawmill and woodworking business at Vancouver has been taken over by the Nimpkish Lake Logging Company, Limited.

The Blue Funnel liner "Antiochus," which left British Columbia for Europe via the Orient, carried some of the biggest timber ever shipped from Vancouver. Included were 20 timbers 66 feet long and 20 inches square, destined for Liverpool, there being 1,000 tons altogether.

George W. Stetson, president, and George E. Bradley, secretary-treasurer, of the Stetson Post Lumber Company, of Seattle, were recently in Vancouver. They stated that they had sold out their lumber interests in Seattle for \$3,000,000 and were taking a look at what was being offered in British Columbia.

Further damage caused by the recent rains has been reported. In the Campbell River district, on the east coast of Vancouver Island, the International Timber Company lost one big boom, swept out to sea. Other companies in different parts of the coast lost logs in the same, and the aggregate loss has been heavy.

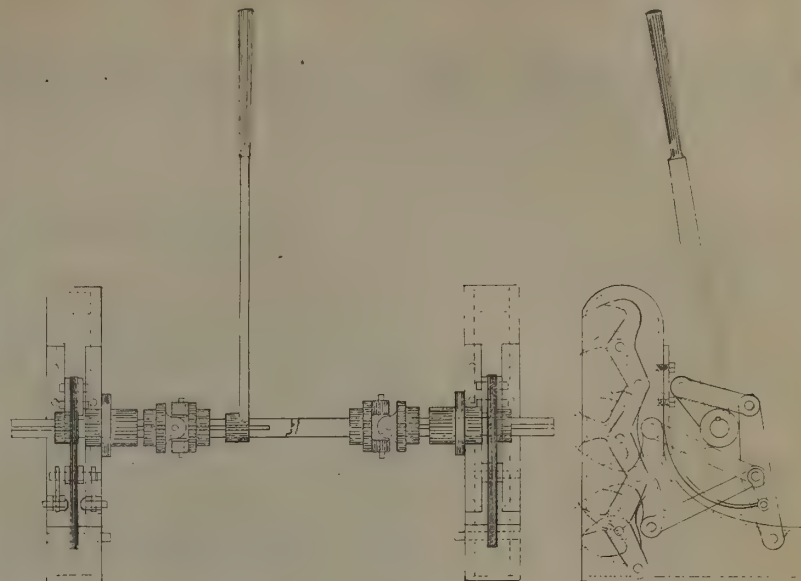
John Coburn, general manager for the Ladysmith Lumber Company, was recently in Seattle and bought a 28-ton locomotive for the railway the company is building to give connection with its new mill back of Nanaimo. The intention is to have the mill completed this winter. The capacity will be about 35,000 feet daily, and it is estimated that there is timber enough in the immediate limits to last seven or eight days.

At the first annual meeting of the Trail, B.C., Lumber Company the election of directors resulted as follows: W. M. Decue, manager; A. Donaldson, T. Bingay, J. F. Miller, Mayor F. G. Morin, J. R. McDougall and G. Y. Saunders, directors. It was decided that the mill at Paulson be operated without any unnecessary delay. To comply and ratify the by-laws amended the directors will shortly call another meeting of the shareholders. At this meeting the directors will elect their officers.

A Vancouver dispatch states that the case of Bamford vs. the Heaps Timber Company is being heard in the County Court. The plaintiff, Albert Bamford, is a farmer at Hazelmore and alleges that he suffered loss by the diversion of the Campbell River by the defendant company for the purpose of its sawmill. In a washout in 1907 several acres of land had been flooded and the rubbish which had since collected had caused a nuisance, leading to the illness of his wife. The plaintiff asks for an injunction and \$1,000 damages. The Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Bowser, has been retained by the Heaps Timber Company.

George Schumaker, Ph.D., has set up a laboratory in Vancouver on the property of the Terminal Lumber & Shingle Company, with the assistance of W. I. Paterson, of the Paterson Timber Company, and is showing how stumps and other waste wood may be utilized in the manufacture of lamp black, paper and other wood products. Plants for the manufacture of paper from old wood refuse and for the manufacture of turpentine are being installed by other companies, and if Dr. Schumaker has methods to turn into profit what has hitherto been considered a source of expense to get rid of, he will make valuable thousands of acres of logged timber lands on the Pacific coast.

The appeal of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Chemainus, against the decision of a judge and jury in the case for damages awarded to the parents of Engineer Leonard White of \$6,000 and costs, was recently heard. The accident took place at Chemainus a year ago, when a runaway logging train was wrecked, White being killed. The company's ground for the appeal was that the evidence only showed negligence on the part of the brakeman and that was not sufficient to render the company liable, unless it were shown that the brakeman was incompetent. According to the company the evidence showed that the brakeman was competent. A new trial is also sought on the ground that the damages were excessive. Judgment was reserved.



New Patent Mill Dog

We claim many points of superiority for our Patent Mill Dog, of which One Hundred and Fifty have been sold.

Each mill dog contains ten dogs; six of the dogs have the down-forward motion and four of them the upward motion, so that the log or cant is dogged both on the top and bottom, preventing it from turning its position on the head block. Even if the log were dogged, not touching the head-block, it would hold the log as well.

P. Payette & Company

Penetanguishene, Ont.

HAND POWER ELEVATOR

LOAD, \$100⁰⁰
1,500 lbs.
CAR, 6 x 5 FT.

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TIME
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Hull, Que.

Manufacturers of The "Hanson" Sock and Mitt.

Nothing in the Market
to equal them for Lum-
bermen.

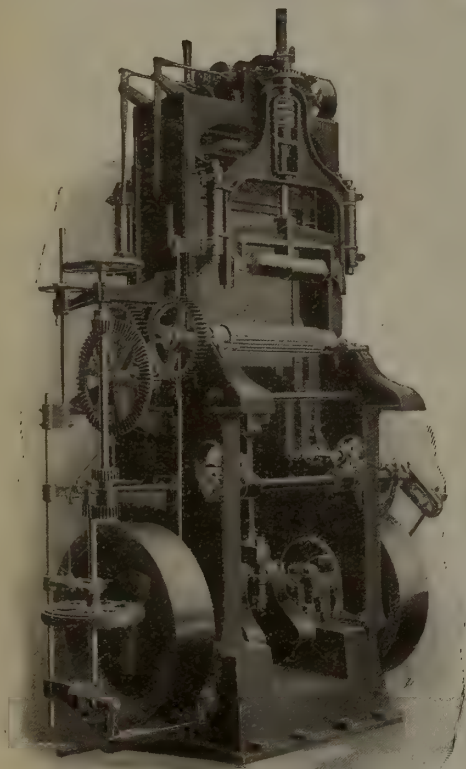
ALL MY SOCKS BEAR THIS STAMP



Can be obtained from any Wholesale Dry Goods House in Canada

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Are the Best



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The greatest number
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The greatest number
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Power or steam press
rolls as desired. Ce-
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Wickes gangs are
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years in the construc-
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They make good.

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are interchangeable with other riveted chains of corresponding styles
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iron; all links are uniform and true to pitch.

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Conflicting Reports Regarding Lumber Merger.

Numerous reports have been current recently regarding a proposed merger of the interests of a number of large lumber owners in Northern Minnesota and in Ontario. It is said that the syndicate, which controls about \$20,000,000, intended to take charge of the limits under consideration. According to a despatch from Chicago, representatives of these companies met recently at the Union League Club to discuss the proposal. Mr. Edward Sines in an interview stated that the plan was not in such shape that he could give out the details, but he is said to have admitted that the deal would be put through in a few days, as none but the minor details were left to be settled. The actual interests involved were reported as follows:

Lumber in Minnesota and the Province of Ontario controlled by the Weyerhaeuser people, valued at \$8,000,000.

Lumber in Minnesota controlled by the Cooke & O'Brien people, valued at \$11,000,000.

The Rainy Lake, Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad, controlled by Cooke & O'Brien, 200 miles long, and worth \$1,000,000.

Between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 worth of lumber controlled by the Hines people.

This constitutes three billion feet of lumber, in white pine, Norway pine and hemlock, and is said to comprise the biggest tract of white pine left in the world. The timber lies in St. Louis county, the county to the east, and in Ontario. The object of the combine is said to be to obtain control of the transportation facilities so that the lumber can be handled cheaper for all concerned.

Mr. W. H. Cooke, of the firm of Cooke & O'Brien, when interviewed at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, ridiculed the report from Chicago. Negotiations had been entered into he said and conferences held, looking to a scheme whereby the operating and distributing expenses of all the interests concerned might be materially reduced, but nothing in the nature of a combination had been suggested. As the whole plan, however, had fallen through, he is reported to have said, it was useless to discuss the matter. He gave his interviewer permission to deny that there was any lumber combine under consideration, whereby Chicago was to be the selling headquarters for the Ontario limits.

Slashing Should Be Burnt in the Fall.

The Washington Forest Fire Association have issued the following letter to lumbermen and loggers in western Washington: "The last season's experience of the Washington Forest Fire Association in looking after and fighting fires has brought home quite forcibly the fact that a very large percentage of the fires in western Washington originate in slashings that are left by the logger. The usual practice seems to be to allow these slashings to remain until the summer months, when they are purposely or accidentally set on fire, and in either case the usual result is a fire that is almost impossible to control. We believe that every logger has had an experience in fighting such fires that has taught him that they are very expensive and dangerous fires to occur during the summer months, and at a time when he is least able to control them; we feel that the importance of burning slashings during the fall, winter and spring months when it is possible to burn them must meet with the approval of everyone who gives the subject any thought, and we feel like recommending to all loggers and millmen that when it is possible they burn their slashings between October 1st and June 1st: if this is done a vast amount of inflammable material will be wiped out of existence. We make this recommendation with the full belief that it would be to the best interests of all parties if more attention were given to the burning of slashings just as often as they will burn during the fall, winter and spring."

To Determine Efficiency of Woodworking Machines.

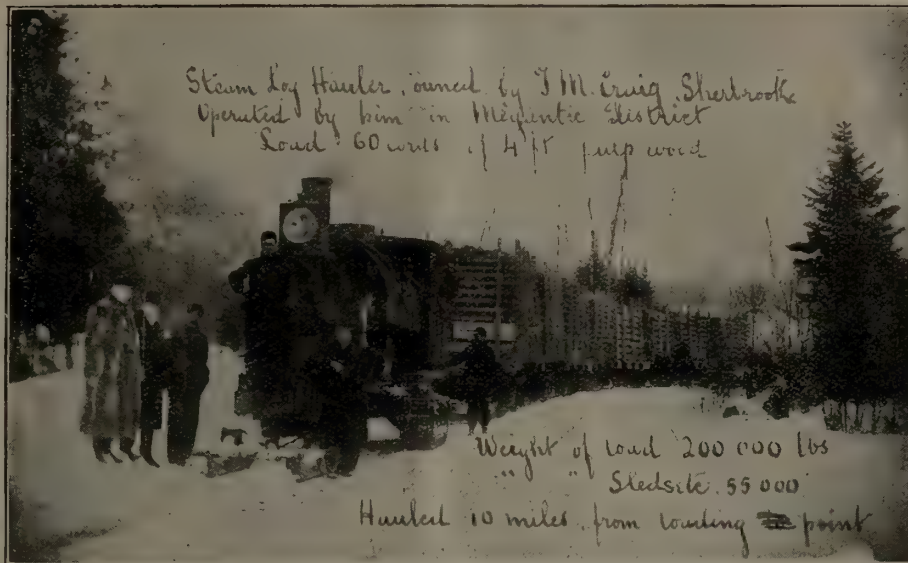
In continuously operated woodworking machines, like planers and matchers, relative efficiencies can be readily determined. It is easy to find out whether the higher grading of the stock and the increased output secured with the higher priced machine warrant its purchase. Seldom can there be any question as to the wisdom of buying the higher priced machine if the output is carefully considered. Suppose that the choice lies between two extremes so great that the higher price is double the lower. Allow as much as 25 per cent. per year to cover interest, depreciation, insurance and taxes. Then the higher priced machine would have to show an increase of 25 per cent. in the value of the output, measured both by quality and quantity. If the former is improved 10 per cent. on the average, then the latter would only have to be increased about 15 per cent. Put in another way, to come out even on the investment, the increased value of the product per day would only have to be less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the difference in cost between the two machines. Everything above this amount would represent clear gain on the investment if the expense of repairs is neglected. But this will unquestionably be greater with the cheaper machine.

Lombard Steam Log Hauler

Dominion of Canada Patent No. 108676

The only practical and satisfactory Log Hauler ever designed or built.

Does the work of, from 12 to 18, 4-horse teams.



The Hauler shown herewith effected a saving of \$1. per cord over the use of horses, hauling pulpwood, and the conditions were not favorable.

Descriptive Circular No. 950 Will Interest You. Sent on Request.

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43 Steel Flat cars in perfect condition suitable for Lumber or Dry Kilns Standard Gauge. Capacity 5 to 7 tons. Will sell cheap to a quick buyer.

Also New and Re-laying rails from 12 to 60 lbs. with Fastenings.

For further particulars apply—

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INSERTED TOOTH }
SOLID TOOTH } CIRCULAR
CROSS-CUT — BAND — GANG
AND OTHER SAWS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THE BEST
IT PAYS US TO SUPPLY IT

FULLY GUARANTEED

Our Travellers are
all Experienced and
Expert Sawmakers

You will profit by a half-hour spent with any of them.

We make only one Grade
Saw **THE BEST.**

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS **NOW**

SAW CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

REPAIRS

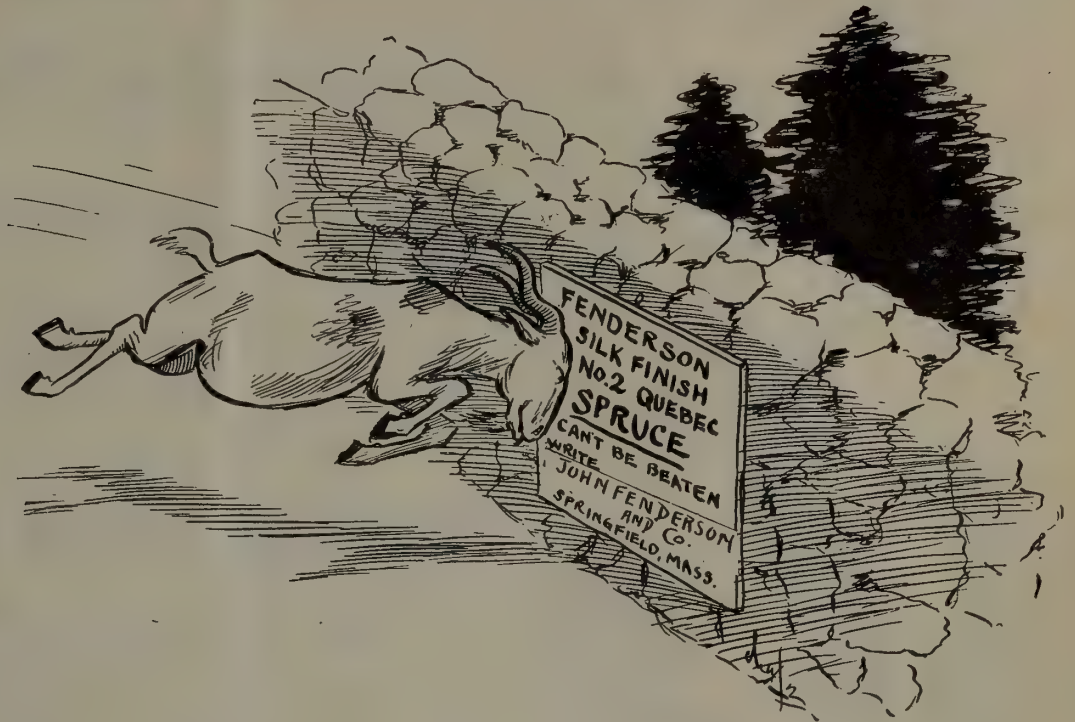
OLD SAWS CUT DOWN AND RE-MADE
EITHER SOLID OR INSERTED TOOTH —
RE-HAMMERED, RE-TEMPERED, ETC.

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERTS

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

"QUALITY IS THE BEST POLICY"

"Up Against the Real Thing"



That's what everybody says who buys our No. 2 "Silk Finish" Quebec Spruce and New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles. Why? Simply because we're manufacturing our products to suit the most critical retail buyers. Our No. 2 Spruce is a small sound knotted stock which dresses up with our "Silk Finish" to a character of lumber which for grade cannot be beaten by any No. 2 stock sold. Our White Cedar Shingles are likewise manufactured under our personal supervision and both are products of our own timber and mills. Can you beat that combination?

None better, and as we've got the goods, would like to hear from you.

Our plant in the Province of Quebec is one of the most modern and complete mills manufacturing Spruce and New Brunswick Cedar Shingles.

We aim to carry at all times a full stock in all sizes, and can furnish, dressed in any desired way, on short notice.

No. 2 Quebec Spruce and White Cedar Shingles

This Spruce is a small tight knotted grade, and when worked in the characteristic Fenderson "silk finish" style, there is nothing on the market that can beat it.

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SAW & SHINGLE MILLS:
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OUR QUALITY STOCKS: Flooring, Ceiling, Partition, Novelty Siding,
Bevel Siding, Moulding, New Brunswick Cedar Shingles, Lath, etc.

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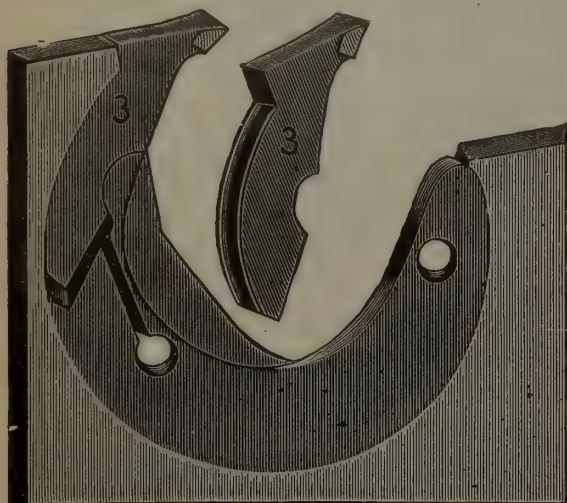
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R. H. SMITH CO., Limited

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We are the Sole Manufacturers of Saws under the **Simond's Process** in the Dominion of Canada

There is no process its equal for tempering circular saws. Other makers recognize this fact, as some of them, in order to sell their goods, claim to have the same process. All such Claims are FALSE, as the patentee in the U. S. and ourselves are the only firms in the world who use it.



INSERTED TOOTH SAWS

Notice the improved shank. We call particular attention to the swell which strengthens it at the weakest part and which gives it more wear than the old style.

Shanks made in usual gauges and to fit your saws perfectly.

SHINGLE SAWS

The quality of the "Simonds" Shingle Saws is proven by the fact that the largest shingle and machine manufacturers in Canada are using them.

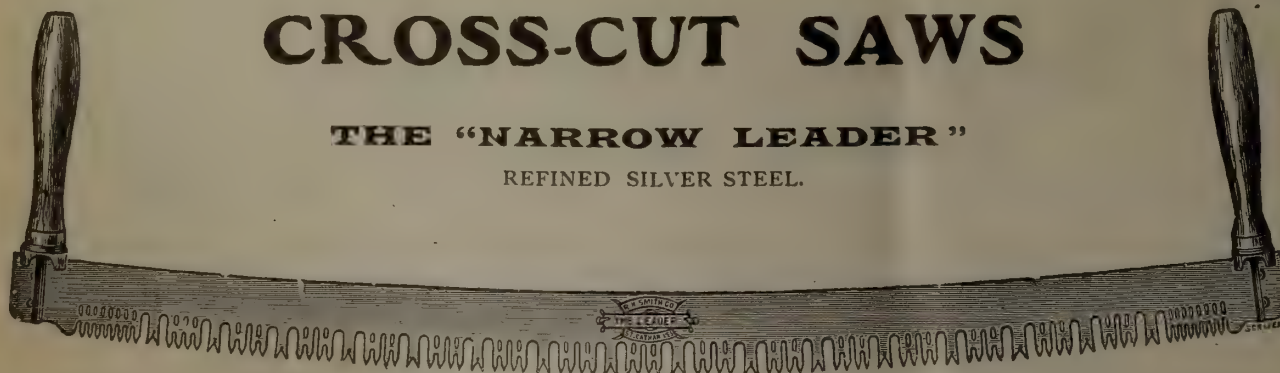
Run a "Simonds" and you will increase your output.



CROSS-CUT SAWS

THE "NARROW LEADER"

REFINED SILVER STEEL.



The Simonds Temper and style of tooth make the "Leader" the fastest and easiest cutting saw manufactured.

Write for prices.

R. H. SMITH CO. Limited St. Catharines, Ont.

There are more DISSTON BRAND Band and Circular Saws used than any other make, and by a large majority.

WHY?

Because millmen and sawyers recognize by the use of the DISSTON SAWS they obtain the greatest results for the least cost.

WE MAKE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FEAR OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRADICTION.

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**MATERIAL
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AND
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FINEST
CRUCIBLE STEEL

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METHOD

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UNIFORMITY.
TOUGHNESS.
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH AND ELASTICITY.

Being Manufacturers of our own steel, and thoroughly familiar with its makeup, we are able to absolutely adjust the hardening and tempering processes to the degree giving that perfect combination of hardness and toughness that produces the "edge, tension-holding and standing up qualities" for which the DISSTON SAWS are renowned.

By the DISSTON METHOD all Band Saws are ground perfectly flat and uniform in thickness, thus making possible a very close adjustment of the guides without creating any friction or heat when in operation at the highest rate of feed; and all Circular Saws, whether tapered or of even thickness, are perfectly flat ground on the surface, thus insuring in all saws perfect clearance and true balance.

The uniformity of the material, temper and grinding is a large factor in the proper adjustment of tension; and this, together with the Disston process of tensioning, is the reason why the DISSTON SAWS will manufacture more lumber, under the same conditions, than any other brand of saw.

In the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS you have the advantages of the product of a progressive, up-to-date saw factory, the LARGEST IN THE WORLD, and where saws are made throughout, from the making of the steel itself—the superiority of which has been demonstrated for the past fifty-three years—to the finishing operation, and each process is performed by mechanics of long experience and highest order of skill.

WE HAVE BEEN MAKING SAWS FOR OVER 68 YEARS

Canadian Works:

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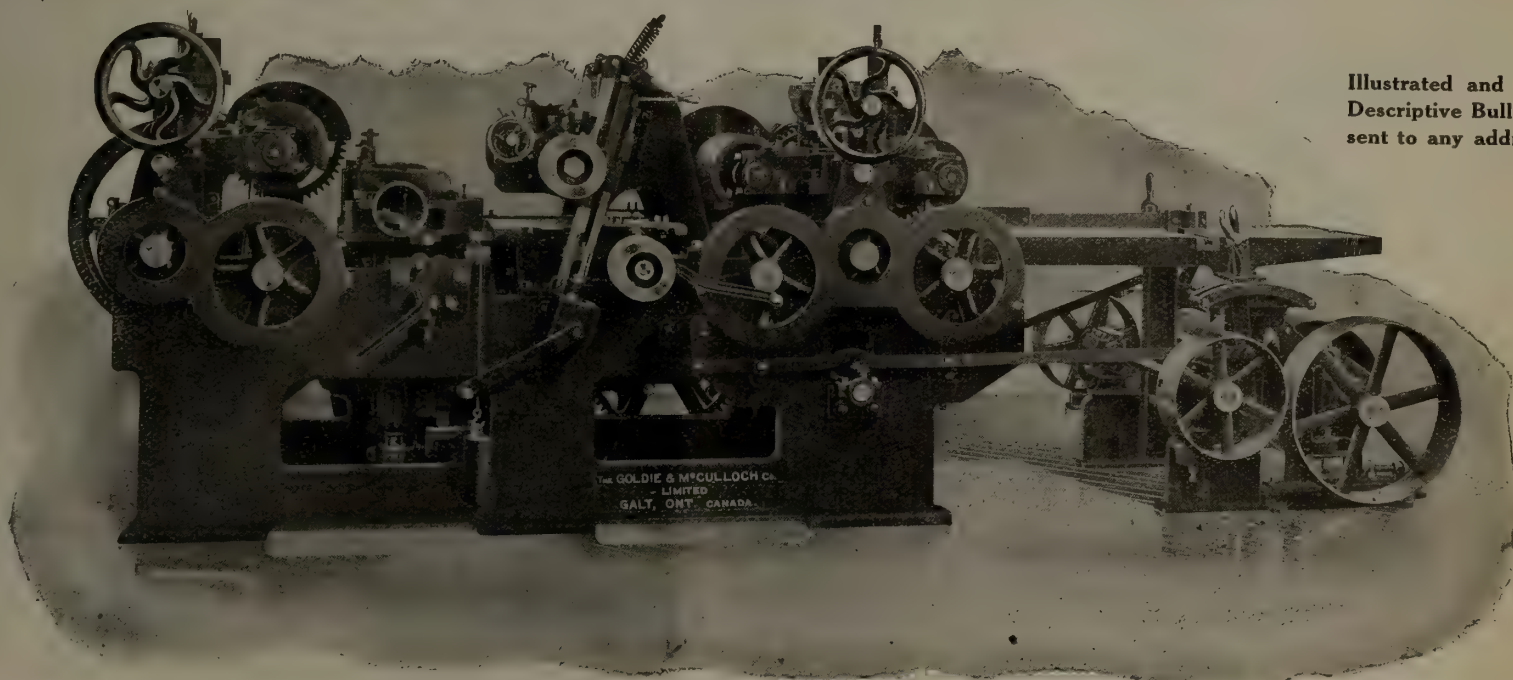
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Turns Out HIGH GRADE FLOORING Up To 120 ft. Per Minute



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for a

"Tower" Gang Edger



We were the originators of gang edgers for small mills, and have always maintained our prestige. Our machines are used in hundreds of PORTABLE and other small mills.

The "TOWER" 32" Edger, New model, is especially designed for mills cutting not to exceed 20,000 feet in ten hours.

IT { TAKES UP LITTLE ROOM.
REQUIRES LITTLE POWER.
COSTS LITTLE.
IS EASY TO TAKE APART AND TRANSPORT.

Vital parts all contained in substantial iron husk resting solidly on the floor.

Saws readily removed without disturbing arbor.

Main pulley between two long bearings.

Adjustable guide marvellously simple and reliable.

Indicators always in plain view.

Indicators adjustable for scant, exact or full widths.

Every part made to template.

Two tables, each ten feet long.

Every part lettered and numbered.

Lever or hand wheel shift.

Exact duplicates readily obtainable.

Sixty different sizes and styles.

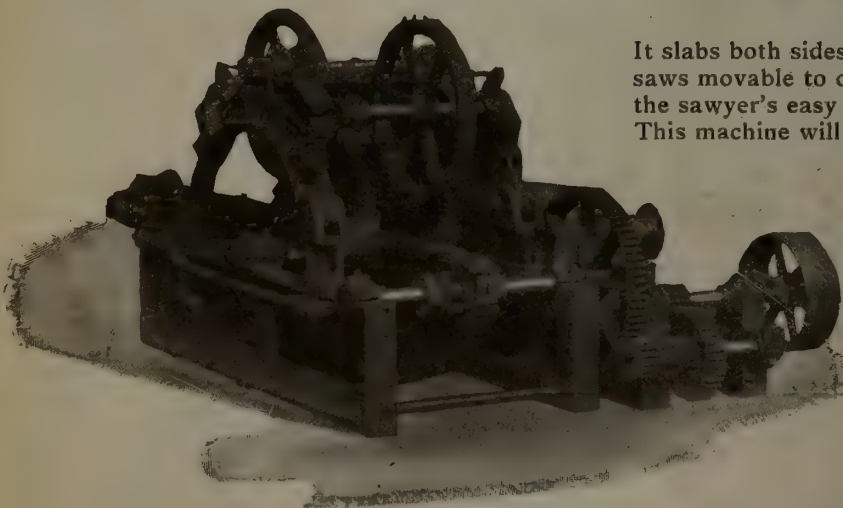
Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.,
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The Largest Manufacturers of Grates, Edgers
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The Madison Williams Manufacturing Co., Limited

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INQUIRE INTO THE MERITS OF OUR

New Tie or Log Siding Machine



It slabs both sides of the logs accurately and rapidly at the one operation. Both saws movable to or from the centre simultaneously by means of a lever within the sawyer's easy reach, and the spacing indicated on a quadrant in plain sight. This machine will cut over 3,000 ties in ten hours. In any mill using a Gang, this machine, if used for preparing the cants, will increase the output 20%. It is a compact machine, strongly built, as the cut indicates, to withstand hard and continuous usage. It is without an equal, let alone a superior, in this line, because it meets the requirements perfectly. Let us have an opportunity of sending descriptive matter, and price.

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Saw Mill Machinery

We build a complete line for any desired capacity.

Our **Triumph Turbines** are unexcelled. They will give more power than any other Water Wheel on the market.

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made by 3 processes
VITRIFIED - ELASTIC
Canadian Hart Silicate

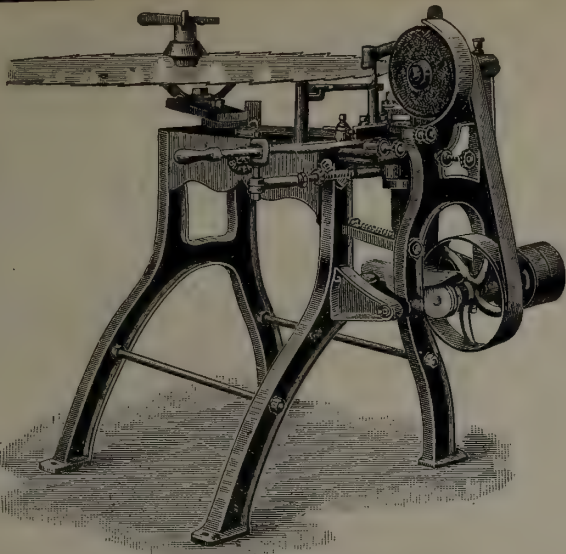
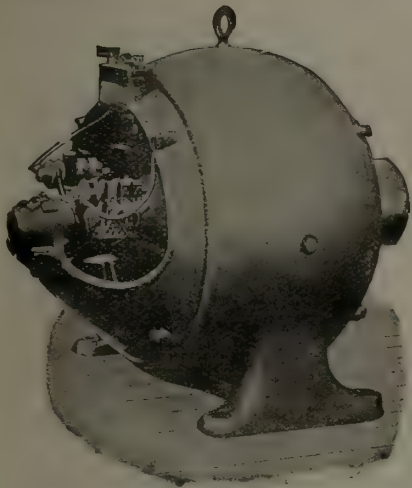
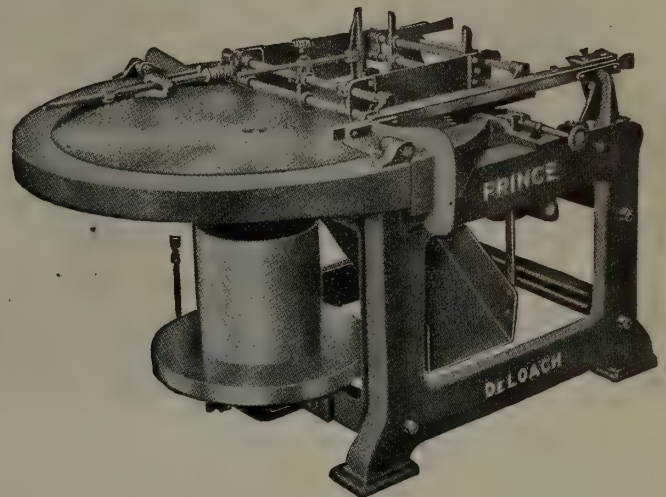
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Manufacturer of Lumber and Shingles

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BRIDGEPORT, ALA.

MONTEREY, ALA., JULY 2, 1907.

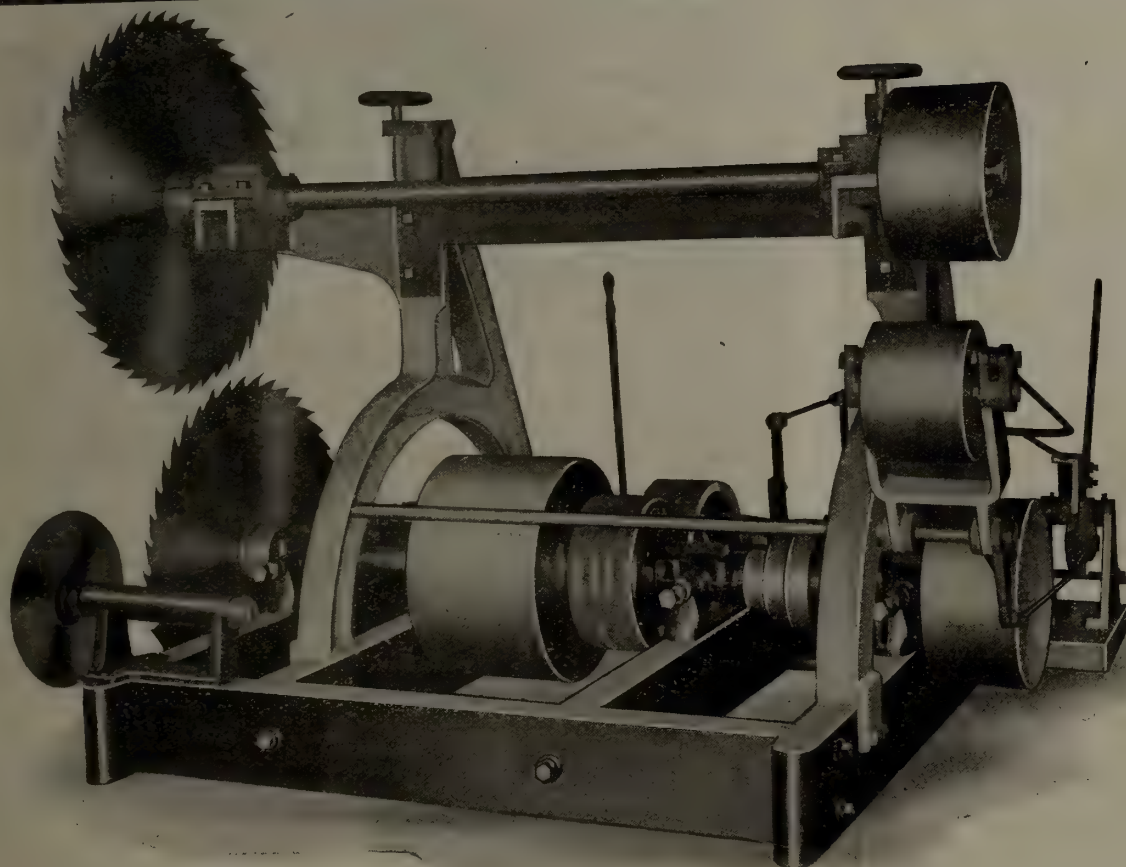
GENTLEMEN,—I purchased from you in 1905 a "Prince" hand feed shingle machine. I have operated it and find it all you claim for it. We cut at the rate of 30,000 shingles in 10 hours and made first class shingles. I consider your machine a very light running machine. If I wanted another hand machine I would certainly buy a DeLoach Prince.

With best wishes for your success, I am

Yours very truly,
JOHN H. CRANE.

Send for Catalogue of Engines, Boilers, Gasoline Engines, Saw Mills,
Shingle Mills, Planers, Gang Edgers, Lath Mills, Grinding Mills,
Water Wheels, Etc. Complete Circular and Band Mill Equipment.

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**"Top-Saw"**

The accompanying cut represents our regular saw bench, light or heavy pattern, equipped with "Top Saw," which can be adapted to our ordinary carriages.

This Top Saw is especially made to cut large logs.

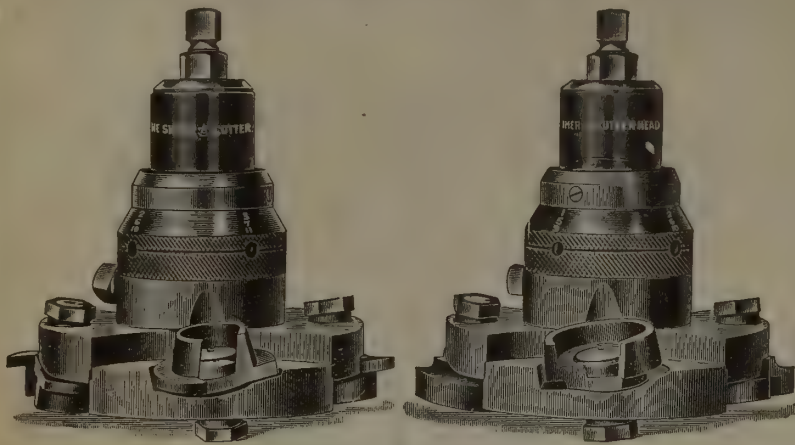
The frame of Top Saw is of solid cast iron. The Top Saw arbor slides from top to bottom, by means of screws, visible on cut, which allows using saws of different sizes. This Top Saw is equipped with a tightener, handy to the operator, to set in motion or stop the saw, at will.

The SAVOIE-GUAY CO., PLESSISVILLE STATION, P.Q.

MAKERS OF

Turbine water wheels of all sizes, Gasoline and steam engines, Circular Saw Mills, Double edgers, Shingle mills, Planer and matchers, Buzz planers, Shaping machines, Lath Machines, Band saws, Polishing machines, Trimmers of all Descriptions, Butter and Cheese factory outfits, Acetylene Gas Generators, Shafting, Hangers, Iron and wood pulleys, machinery of all descriptions for factories and saw mills.

A Popular Cutter Head for a Popular Service

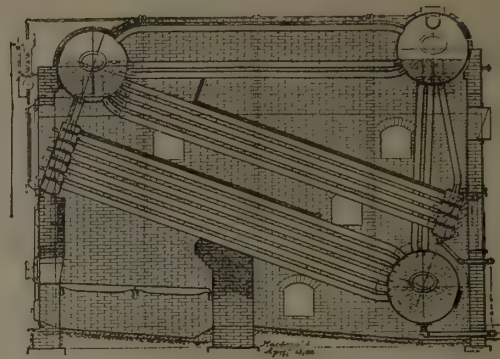


That of matching single tongue and groove flooring, ceiling or plank, with bits interchangeable and readily set up by a standard gauge to bring all the tool edges into equal cutting relation around the head centre. This forms first of all a perfect cutting tool wherein every cutter does its share of the work—no more. The cutters being circular and secured to incline bit seats establishes a system of perfect edge and point clearance, enabling them to cut in any lumber without binding or burning the wood.

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Free Expansion of Tubes—Perfect Water
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Half the usual number of handholes.

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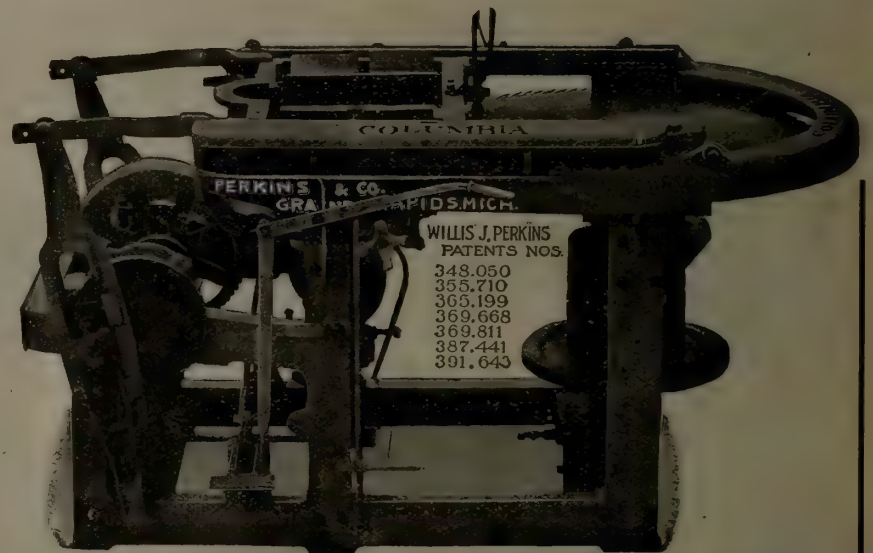
In Stock in Vancouver

Two 72" x 16' Horizontal Tubular Boilers
One 48" x 14' Horizontal Tubular Boiler
Two 16 h. p. Vertical Boilers
One 10 h. p. Vertical Boiler
One 16 x 18 "Eric City" Centre Crank Engine
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Shingle Economy

means making the most out of your resources.

You are not fully utilizing your resources unless
you are making your shingles on

The Columbia

Because the Columbia cuts shingle cost 25%—converts your slabs, boards, etc., into shingles at a profit—and gives you, in every way, the maximum output at the minimum cost of operation.

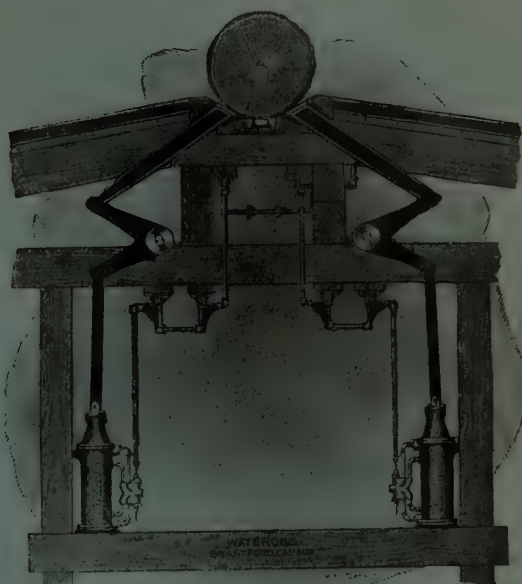
Are you interested? Then let us "show" you.

PERKINS & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Steam Log Deck Machinery



Complete Log Way



Special Straight Line Kickers



Log Stop



Double Stationery Cylinder Steam Nigger
Built in Different Sizes

We supply a complete line of Steam Machines for handling logs from Bull Chain to Carriage under control of Sawyer and Log Deck Man.

Write us for any information desired.

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We ask your co-operation and patronage. If you cannot send your line, give us \$1,000 or \$2,000 or \$5,000.

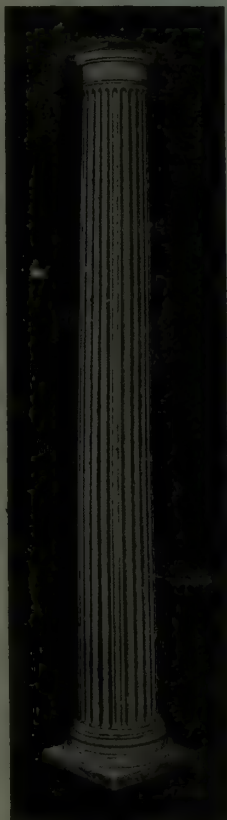
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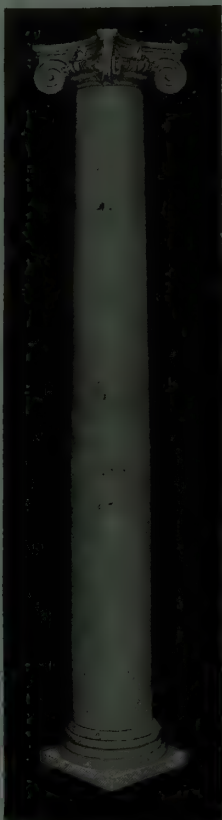
MANUFACTURERS OF
STAVED COLUMNS



PRICE LIST OF Stock Columns

8 inch	4 feet	\$3.00
8 "	5 "	.....	3.20
8 "	6 "	.....	.35
8 "	8 "	.....	.11
8 "	9 "	.....	.55
8 "	10 "	.....	.90
10 "	4 "	.....	4.70
10 "	5 "	.....	5.50
10 "	6 "	5.80
10 "	8 "	7.70
10 "	9 "	8.25
10 "	10 "	8.60
12 "	4 "	6.75
12 "	5 "	7.30
12 "	6 "	7.60
12 "	8 "	8.70
12 "	9 "	9.50
12 "	10 "	10.05

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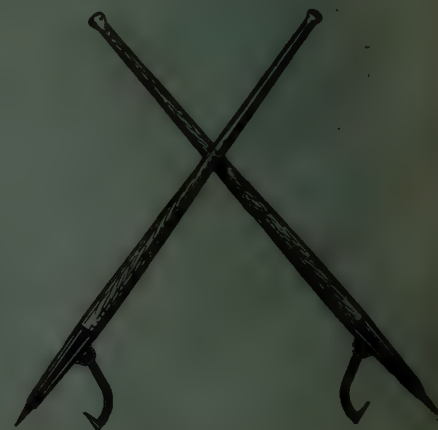
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